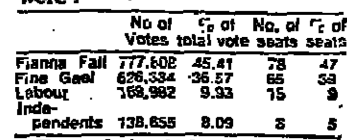
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THE TIMES



Closing the books on the Holocaust, page 14

Peres ahead of Begin in Israel poll prediction

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 30

As the polls closed in Israel's tenth general election tonight, initial computer predictions gave the opposition Labour Party two more seats than the ruling right-wing Likud coalition of Mr Menachem Begin in the 120-seat Knesset.

In a first reaction, Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour Party leader, claimed what he described as "a great and unprecedented victory" for the Labour movement. He said the Israeli people had given the party a moral mandate to rule the country.

As the votes were beginning to be counted and the computer predictions were updated, it appeared that Labour's showing had been stronger than that given in the original flash prediction which came over less than five minutes after the polling booths closed.

Although leading members of both parties expressed early optimism about their chances of forming the next Government, some political observers believed that the closeness of the vote would give Mr Menachem Begin's Likud the edge in gaining a viable majority.

Before polling began, prominent figures in the Labour Party admitted that they would need between seven to 10 more seats than the Likud in order to be able to form a coalition.

Tonight's computer predictions were based on a sample of 60,000 voters who were questioned at 30 different polling stations after they had voted. The prediction was prepared for the Israel Broadcasting Authority by Mr Hanoch Smith, a statistician, whose methods proved remarkably accurate in predicting the result of the last election in 1977.

However, the statistician hardened his initial estimate that Labour would win 48 or 49 seats to a certainty of 49, with a possibility of 50.

This further increased the uncertainty about exactly which party leader—Mr Menachem Begin or Mr Peres—would be able to summon enough support to form the next government.

It was noted that the Arab vote appeared to have gone much more in Labour's favour and was helping the party towards a possibly vital extra seat.

Soon after the predictions were flashed on the television screens, Mr Yitzak Shamir, the Foreign Minister of the outgoing Government, also spoke optimistically about Likud's chance of maintaining the existing right-wing coalition in power.

"If these figures remain, the Likud will form the new Government", he claimed. He added that the future Likud-led coalition could be stable and would continue to pursue the policies carried out for the past four years.

Statisticians said much could hinge on the Arab vote. Traditionally, Israeli Arabs have been more favourable to the softer line advocated by Labour towards the future of the occupied West Bank and to the conditions of the Arabs living as a minority in Israel.

By midnight Israeli time it still seemed conceivable, if ironic, that the Arab vote could prove crucial in determining which of the main parties would have the best chance of putting together a government.

The Israeli Communist Party, the only party openly opposed to Jewish nationalism, was predicted to win five seats. A leading figure in the party, which groups both Arabs and Jews together, said on television that it was certain that his party would vote against Likud, but he hinted that there was a possibility it might support Labour on the floor of the Knesset.

Mr Yossi Sarid, a leading Labour Party member pledged that the party would not sell its principles in order to bring together a coalition "We have no complaints. We are the biggest party. We are facing some difficulties and we hope to overcome them" he added.

Because of fears that the violence of the campaign would continue, some 16,000 Israeli policemen and civil guards were on duty.



Mrs Thatcher speaks to Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, on the second day of the European summit in Luxembourg.

Thatcher and Schmidt demand fairer share of EEC costs

From Michael Hornsby and Peter Norman, Luxembourg, June 30

Leaders of the EEC agreed here today on the need to take new measures to reduce unemployment, while at the same time, keeping up their fight against inflation. But they were unable to resolve differences about which goal should be given most priority.

It also became clear that neither Mrs Margaret Thatcher nor Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, are as concerned about high American interest rates as are their Community partners. The Prime Minister said that these had nothing to do with Europe's underlying economic problems.

Mrs Thatcher and Herr Schmidt were also in agreement on the unfairness of the way the EEC's financial burdens are shared and on the inadequacy of the Commission's proposals for redistributing them. Their stand was seen as heralding tough negotiations ahead.

On the diplomatic front, the European leaders formally unveiled their much-leaked proposal for an international conference on Afghanistan, aimed at securing the withdrawal of Russian troops.

Speaking after the close of the two-day summit meeting here, Herr Schmidt said that West Germany must have an upper limit put on its net contribution to the budget, which was now running at more than DM 6,500m (about £1,380m) a year.

"We are prepared to be the biggest contributor to the budget", the Chancellor said, "but we are not prepared to be the only unlimited net payer. There is no reason why other equally rich countries should not pay a proportionately similar amount."

Mrs Thatcher pleaded the Chancellor's case even more warmly than her own, saying that it would "not be conducive to the future health of the Community if West Germany was to go on paying enormously higher contributions than any other member state".

The Prime Minister said that if this situation was not corrected, it would lead to the same kind of resentment in West Germany that had been felt in Britain about its budget payments. There had to be "equity between partners", and the Commission's proposal would not achieve this.

The Commission has proposed continuing budget reimbursement for Britain, but considers that West Germany is not justified in asking for similar assistance because of its overall wealth, industrial strength, and healthy share of farm receipts—the lack of which is the main cause of the British problem.

Herr Schmidt also said that maintenance of the 1 per cent ceiling on member states' value-added tax transfers to Brussels—one of the main sources of EEC revenue—was essential. The EEC must not

Continued on back page, col 4

'Romans in Britain' director for trial

By Frances Gibb

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, the anti-pornography campaigner, won the first round of her fight against the National Theatre over the controversial male rape scene in the play *The Romans in Britain* yesterday when Mr Michael Bogdanov, the director, was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Mr Bogdanov, 42, refused to comment after the ruling of Mr Kenneth Harington, the stipendiary magistrate, at the end of the two-day hearing at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, London.

Mrs Whitehouse is bringing a private prosecution against Mr Bogdanov under the Sexual Offences Act, 1956, for allegedly procuring the commission of an act of gross indecency between two actors who simulated the attempted rape of a Druid by a Roman soldier.

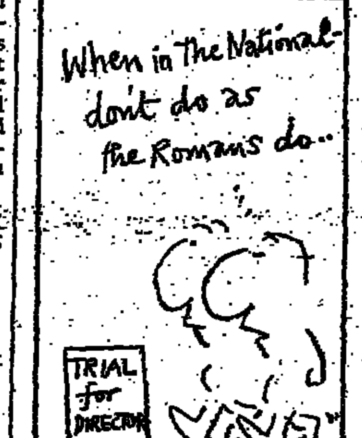
Yesterday she would not comment, but Mr Graham Ross-Cornes, her solicitor, who was chief witness for the prosecution because he saw the play on her instruction, said he welcomed the magistrate's decision.

The case was clearly very important, he said, "in view of the line that has to be drawn between what is acceptable and what is unacceptable. The theatre should not think it is in a privileged position."

The magistrate said he had no alternative but to send the case for trial as there was a prima facie case of gross indecency.

"It seems to me there is some evidence that should go before a jury as to whether or not Mr Bogdanov procured the commission of this offence; and it seems a matter which I should be wrong to say should not be left to a jury."

The case was a difficult one, he said. It appeared illogical on the face of it that the Theatres Act, 1968, exempted from prosecution what were sexual offences at common law and under the Vagrancy Act when these were committed during a performance, while admitting similar offences created by statute.



"It might also seem absurd that if Mr Bogdanov had been a woman, he would have no case to answer. But that appears to be law and I must interpret it as it stands."

He awarded the prosecution their costs out of public funds. The case is not expected to come up before the autumn.

After the ruling, Mr Michael Elliott, general administrator of the National Theatre, reiterated the theatre's support of Mr Bogdanov, whose costs it is paying. "We note the magistrate's reluctance to commit the case to trial and endorse his view as to the illogicality and absurdity of the law in this particular case."

If found guilty Mr Bogdanov could receive up to two years' imprisonment or an unlimited fine.

Full report, page 4

FitzGerald takes over in Dublin

From Christopher Thomas, Dublin

Dr Garret FitzGerald became Prime Minister of the Irish Republic last night, heading a coalition government that could be toppled at any time by a handful of backbenchers.

He was elected Taoiseach by 81 votes to 78 at the first sitting of the Dail since the inconclusive general election. An independent MP, Dr John O'Connell, was appointed Speaker, leaving the balance of power in the hands of five independents whose political colours vary enormously.

Mr Charles Haughey, who succeeded Mr Jack Lynch as Prime Minister 18 months ago after a bitter power battle inside the Fianna Fail parliamentary party, sat expressionless throughout yesterday's proceedings.

He lost the vote proposing him as Prime Minister by 83 votes to 79. Three of the independents, Dr Noel Browne, Mr Joseph Sherlock and Mr James Kemmy, voted against him, and his one hope, a draw, was over. Only Mr Neil Blaney, the hard-line Donegal-based independent, voted for his old comrade in the 1970 arms crisis.

Dr FitzGerald captured only one independent vote when he was proposed as leader, but the rest abstained and gave him a majority that, however small, was better than he might have expected.

The coalition of Labour's 15 seats and Fine Gael's 65 is only two more than Fianna Fail has on its own account. There is no formal pact with the independents and Dr FitzGerald will be in constant danger of defeat.

Some hard economic decisions have to be taken and the Government could quickly find itself in grave difficulties.

Mr Kenny seemed to sum up the mood of most of the independents yesterday when he told the Dail: "If the coalition goes back on its word I will be the first to pull the rug from under it. I am my own man and I will continue to be so."

There were wry smiles when Mr Blaney proclaimed that he would support Mr Haughey after being assured that the Fianna Fail government would spend heavily on roads, housing, and sewerage as part of a "massive reconstruction programme" and that it would also be tougher over Northern Ireland.

The election results, by party, were:

	No of votes	% of total vote	No. of seats	% of seats
Fianna Fail	777,602	45.41	78	47
Fine Gael	626,334	36.57	65	39
Labour	169,962	9.93	15	9
Independents	138,658	8.09	8	5

Two of the independents are prisoners in Northern Ireland prisons. The figures refer to the first preference votes cast.

Mr Haughey sat alone for most of the time on the front bench as the votes were being taken, nodding nonchalantly to occasional backbenchers who bent down for a word. His strenuous efforts to strike a loose deal with the independents had come to nothing, and his future as party leader must now be in doubt.

The whole affair was remarkably calm and unemotional. To everybody's astonishment there was no vote on the Speaker's appointment. Dr O'Connell is a former Labour member, is widely disliked within that party, and in both political and personality terms he is thoroughly unpredictable.

As Speaker he is now virtually isolated from his fellow MPs, dining separately from them and banned from political activity.

Dr FitzGerald gave a short acknowledgment of the onerous task facing him before stepping into his Mercedes for the short drive to the official residence of President Hillery to receive the seal of office.

Dr FitzGerald's Cabinet, announced last night, is as follows:

Tanaiste (Deputy Prime Minister) and Energy, Michael O'Leary; Environment, Peter Barry; Defence, Jim Tully; Forestry and Fisheries, Tom Fitzpatrick; Health and Social Welfare, Eileen Desmond; Finance, John Bruton; Labour, Liam Kavanagh; Industry and Commerce, John Kelly; Education, John Boland; Justice, Jim Mitchell; Agriculture, Alan Dukes; Foreign Affairs, Jim Dooge; Gaeltacht, Paddy O'Toole; Transport and Telecommunications, Patrick Cooney.

Dr FitzGerald also announced the names of 13 Dail deputies whom he intends making ministers of state. Their portfolios will be announced later. The new Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Dooge, is not a member of the Dail. Dr FitzGerald will appoint him to the senate or upper house.

Atkins statement, back page
FitzGerald speech, page 2

Labour shifts towards one-Ireland policy

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Labour Party's study group on Northern Ireland is to recommend the party to embrace the ultimate unification of Ireland as a long-term goal.

A draft statement of policy, which if approved will represent a major shift in Labour's stance, was agreed last night after a five-hour meeting which itself was the culmination of 15 months of discussion and the hearing of evidence. But the policy is subject to endorsement by the party's National Executive Committee later this month.

Until then the highly sensitive text remains confidential.

The group, set up after the Labour Party conference of 1979, has had a diverse membership including Mr Merlyn Rees and Mr Roy Mason, two former Secretaries of State for Northern Ireland, and Mr Stan Orme and Mr Dennis Concannon, other former ministers in the Northern Ireland department, as well as Mr Jock Stallard, chairman of the backbench Northern Ireland committee and a long-term advocate of a united Ireland, and Miss Joan Maynard a member of the National Executive Committee and a supporter of the Troops Out Movement.

The draft statement makes the essential point that unification will require the essential point that unification will require the consent of the unionist majority in the North—something which both Labour and Conservative administrations have repeatedly maintained.

But there is also a passage which says that the majority cannot be allowed permanently to hold a veto over unification. The implications of this are likely to be widely discussed.

Test case likely over air ticket 'bucket shops'

By Anne Warden

A court test case is expected to be brought in the next few months over the illegal sale of cut-price air tickets in "bucket shops"—businesses not registered as travel agents.

Lady Burton of Coventry, one of the leaders of a campaign for a change in the present regulations, claims she has evidence to support the case. The Thomas Cook travel group has also demanded action over what its chairman, Sir John Cuckney, has called the present "state of anarchy" in air fares.

The practice of discount selling, which often involves provision of false details to take advantage of price reduction schemes, is illegal under the Civil Aviation Authority's licensing regulations.

The controversy over "bucket shops" has been aggravated in the past year because of the "price war", with the main airlines fighting desperately to attract customers.

The unhappy airlines have in turn made problems for law-abiding travel agents, members of the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA), who have found that they are often the last place to which people turn for reasonably priced air tickets.

The leader of the "bucket shop" operators is Mr Ross Dooley, who runs several cut-price ticket agencies in London. He wrote to Mr John Nott, then Secretary of State for Trade, last year asking that the regulations on the sale of discounted tickets should be abolished. He was told the Government had no intention of changing the law.

Peking denounces Mao as victim of his own personality cult

From David Bonavia, Peking, June 30

The Chinese Communist Party has delivered its most stinging criticism of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung, calling him arrogant, labouring under misapprehensions, and too fond of his own personality cult.

None the less, it said he was a great revolutionary and gave him credit for some of the most important successes of the Chinese revolution.

A document, running to nearly 20,000 words, lays down the most definitive assessment of Mao's role produced since his death in 1976. It follows yesterday's announcement that Mr Hua Guofeng, Mao's nominated successor as Chairman of the Communist Party, has been reduced to the status of a vice-chairman.

Mr Hua has been accused of "leftist errors", especially in attempting to foster a personality cult around himself, and opposing Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping's insistence on pragmatic policies with the emphasis on practice and fact as the basis for political action. Mr Hua's reduction in rank and the assessment of Mao's career were read out to the plenary session of the party Central Committee, which met here from last Saturday until yesterday.

Observers of communist affairs compare the criticism of Mao with the late Nikita Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin in 1956—though this comparison would be indignantly rejected by the present Chinese leadership, which abhors Khrushchev.

Ordinary Chinese people today showed no special interest in the demotion of Mr Hua and the denunciation of Mao's errors. Most have known something about these matters for months past, through briefing sessions organized by the party.

Mao receives most credit for his role in keeping the party and the Red Army together in the rural areas of China, and leading them to victory through the Long March in 1935. But the role of other revolutionary heroes—such as the late Chou En-lai and the late Marshal Zhu Deoh is emphasized.

Mao is also praised for his resistance to the leftist line pushed in the early 1930s by the Chinese representatives of the Comintern and the Soviet Communist Party—though Stalin's many errors in his treatment of the Chinese revolution are not gone into.

The early period of the People's Republic of China, after the defeat of the Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang (Nationalist) forces in 1949, is also approved as successful in the new party document. Rural landlords were suppressed, civil order was by and large restored, and the state began its expropriation of capital assets in the industrial areas.

Mao is described as having gone seriously wrong from 1957 onwards—branding leading intellectuals as "rightists", forcing the peasants into communes, ignoring domestic realities, and disgracing loyal followers who voiced opposition. The Cultural Revolution, which is considered to have lasted from 1966 until Mao's death in 1976, is referred to as a "long-drawn-out and grave blunder".

Chou En-lai is given credit for having tried to protect some of Mao's many high-level victims in the party, but even he could not stop the holocaust, from which China is still only gradually recovering.

Photographs page 5

Million pay homage to Iran dead

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, June 30

Over a million black-clad mourners today paid homage to the 74 victims of Sunday's bomb attack in Tehran as most of the bodies were buried in the city's huge Behesht Zahra cemetery.

The huge funeral procession that followed the fleet of ambulances carrying the bodies took almost three hours to wind its way through the city to the cemetery from the Parliament building where it started early in the morning. Some of the white-shrouded bodies were still being laid in the ground in the afternoon.

Speaking from the Parliament building to the huge crowd, the Speaker, Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, condemned the "brutal massacre" but said it would not weaken the determination of those left behind.

The mass of people in front of the building, flanked by military police and troops clutching flowers, shouted: "Death to America. America is defeated."

Ayatollah Khomeini, in a message marking the funeral, indirectly condemned the Mujahedin Khalq guerrillas who support the dismissed President Bani-Sadr as "true enemies of the people". Although the Mujahedin have not been directly accused of the bombing, they are thought most likely to have been responsible.

The Ayatollah added: "We are not afraid of being martyred

Continued on back page, col 1

Syria lifts siege in Lebanon

The Syrians lifted their siege of the Christian town of Zahle in central Lebanon, imposed three months ago. Several hundred Lebanese troops entered the town as about 70 Christian militiamen left for Beirut. The move was the result of mediation by the Saudi and Kuwaiti ambassadors to Lebanon Page 5

Union vote for electoral college

The National Union of Railwaymen, in the moderate camp on the Labour leadership issue, has dropped its opposition to the new electoral college for electing the party leader. A motion supporting MPs being given the biggest say in the college, and backed by the union leadership, was defeated by six votes. Page 2

Moscow says US delaying talks

President Brezhnev blamed the United States for the delay in starting talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. He said the Russians were ready to negotiate tomorrow and he was disappointed that his proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of nuclear medium-range missiles had not been taken up in the West Page 6

Need to review police back-up

An urgent review was needed of police procedures for getting reinforcements quickly into an area where violence had broken out, Lord Scarman said yesterday at the Brixton inquiry, after hearing that one group of policemen were pelted with missiles for two hours before reinforcements arrived Page 3

Reform—at the Reform

A poet and "two large bossy ladies" from the Social Democratic Party are among the first batch of nine women who have been proposed as members for the Reform Club. The club voted to admit women at the end of April after prolonged discussion Diary, page 14

Borg, McEnroe, Connors through

The first three seeds in the men's singles are through to the semi-final round at Wimbledon. Bjorn Borg beat Peter McNamara, Jimmy Connors defeated Vijay Amritraj and John McEnroe eliminated Johan Kriek. The other semi-finalist is Rod Frawley Page 10

Tories cheer Sikorski ashes decision

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

The decision of Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, not to allow the remains of General Wladyslaw Sikorski, the anti-Communist Polish wartime leader, to be returned to Poland was greeted by cheers from Conservative MPs in the Commons.

In a written Parliamentary answer, which Mr Whitelaw disclosed in advance when he answered questions for the Prime Minister, the official reason was: "I am unconvinced at the present time that the relevant criteria for meeting the application have yet been satisfied."

Mr Whitelaw said it was an extremely difficult decision to take.

While the Conservatives thoroughly approved of the decision, some Labour MPs were critical. Mr David Winnick, left wing Labour MP for Walsall, North, said: "Considering the changes that have occurred in Poland in the last 10 months, it would have been appropriate for the remains to be returned."

Parliament, page 8

SDP criticizes Labour invitation to communists

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Labour Party's decision to invite representatives of the Soviet and Chinese communist parties for the first time, as observers to Labour's annual conference in September was seized on yesterday by Dr David Owen and Mr William Rodgers, two of the joint leaders of the social democrats, as evidence of the slide to the left which had driven them both to leave Labour.

Mr Rodgers, speaking in London, said the decision was a symptom of Labour's decline.

Dr Owen, speaking in Sheffield, said that something which a few years back would have provoked outbursts of anger was not now even big news. "It is glossed over as part of a trend. We can go on shrugging these incidents off or read it as we should, a clear sign of the slither towards a party democracy."

Dr Owen said the possibility that a Communist would, at some future date, be a member of a British government could no longer be ignored. There was, anyhow, a very real possibility of the Communist Party having a powerful influence over a British government.

"It is now clear that the Communist Party are taking to the political arena within the Labour Party. The undemocratic trade union-dominated electoral college (for choosing Labour's leader and deputy leader) presents them with a golden opportunity and they are using it."

A delegation of 14 members of the Parliamentary Labour Party are to visit the Soviet Union next month at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the nearest thing the Russians have to a parliament.

Mr Denis Healey, the shadow spokesman on foreign affairs, at first considered leading the delegation but later dropped out because of doubts about its usefulness and also because of his preoccupation with his campaign for the deputy leadership.

Instead, Mr Denzil Davies, his deputy on Labour's front bench, is likely to be leader. The most senior member of the party will be Mr David Ennals, a former Cabinet minister.

Labour believes that useful discussions might be held on nuclear disarmament and European security.

A valanche of charm as Jenkins sweeps in
From Frank Johnson, Warrington

Rail union drops opposition to Labour electoral college

From David Felton, Labour Reporter, St Andrews

The National Union of Railwaymen, which is firmly in the moderate union camp on the Labour leadership issue, last night decided to drop its opposition to the new electoral college for electing the party deputy *leader*.

Delegates at the union's annual conference at St Andrews voted against a motion, *supported by the union leadership*, that the policy of supporting MPs being given the biggest say in the college should *continue*.

The conference will today decide what formula to support for the college and judging by *last night's decision* will probably fall into line with most unions who now support 40 per cent of the college votes going to trade unions and the remainder being equally divided between MPs and constituency Labour parties.

The decision, which was carried by only six votes, came as a blow to Mr Sidney Weighell, the union's general secretary, who has consistently argued that MPs should have at least half the votes in the electoral college.

After the expected decision today to switch to *40-30-30*, delegates will then have to decide whether to swing their support either behind Mr Wedgwood Benn or *Mr Denis* Healey. Indications last night were that if the decision is taken at this week's conference *the union will support* Mr Healey in the leadership battle.

Delegates opposing the *leadership's attempt to reverse the* decision taken at the special Labour Party conference at *Wembley in January argued* that party unity would be best served if there was no more wrangling over the composition of the electoral college.

☐ Sir Peter Parker, Chairman of British Rail, yesterday appealed to railway workers not to take industrial action which could jeopardize the future of the industry; but at the same time gave a warning that further job losses in the state-owned enterprise were inevitable.

Speaking to the annual *conference of the NUR*, the largest rail union, Sir Peter said: "This is the time for cool heads, not cold feet. There has *never been* a time when there was so much spare road haulage capacity ready at a *moment's* notice to pounce on even our traditional traffic in the event of strikes."

Sir Peter, who is due to retire in September, but has *been* negotiating with the Government for a large salary increase, also said that he hopes to be able soon to clarify his future.

He bluntly told the NUR delegates at St Andrews that he expected the union to continue its traditional responsible approach to the industry's difficulties.

"One fact is more certain *now than ever* before; depriving the public of their rail services through *strikes* is the quickest way to convince the customer and politicians that may be some of those services are not indispensable," he said.

☐ Any Government attempt to restrict the operations of the closed shop will be met by *industrial action*, Mr *Weighell*, general secretary of the NUR, said.

He said the closed shop agreement covering British Rail's 230,000 workers ensured that the three rail unions honoured pay and conditions agreements.

Mr Weighell told the union conference delegates: "We have told the British Railways Board that not one dot or comma in the agreement is going to be altered."

☐ A report that British Rail's famous British breakfast was to be phased out had Sir Peter Parker spluttering over his breakfast. He had heard nothing about it.

He said he got the news from a report in *The Times* and said: "I love our breakfasts. They are the best thing we do. We should have them 24 hours a day."

He said he thought a phasing out over five years of the cooked breakfast, which now costs more than £5, was one of a number of proposals being considered by Travellers Fare catering *chiefs*.

However, the proposal had not yet come to the BR board, and he would not comment on *what he thought of it* until he had seen all the details.

☐ Mr Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, *said yesterday* after meeting representatives of London Transport unions and management that he was hopeful agreement could be reached on their pay negotiations before the *threatened* Underground strike on July 20 (Christopher Warman, Local *Government* Correspondent, writes).



Photograph by John Manning

Mr Stanley Sorrell (centre), the Conservative candidate, continuing his by-election campaign with a smile yesterday.

Warrington Tory strong on law and order

From John Chartres, *Warrington*

Mr Stanley Sorrell, the London bus driver adopted by tthe *Conservatives as their man* in the Warrington by-election, is on bookmakers' odds the least likely of the three main *candidates to become an MP*, but yesterday he did introduce a new dimension into what is clearly going to be a long-drawn-out affair.

At the rather exceptional hour of 8.45am (when the Tories now hold their conferences to accommodate a rapidly-growing international *press corps* who also want to talk to other people) Mr Sorrell *declared that next to unemployment*, law and order was going to be the dominant issue in this important by-election.

He favours *capital* punishment for all convicted murderers, the restoration of the birch for young offenders and the introduction or *short, sharp*, army glasshouse-style prison sentences, without benefit of *colour television* or opportunities for inmates to study to become lawyers.

Mr Roy Jenkins, the Social *Democrat Party, who is next on* the calling list for the early-rising journalists, discovering the beauties of the morning light *on* the river Mersey and the Manchester Ship Canal, admitted yesterday that his and showed that a substantial proportion of the electorate would still probably vote Labour, come what may. The records show that 19,306 of them did *so in May, 1979.*

Mr Douglas Hoyle, the Labour candidate, sees the whole issue as a simple one, *all about* unemployment and Thatcher monetarism.

He believes that, given the right socialist economic policy, *2,000 jobs could be recreated* very quickly in Warrington as a step towards replacing the 8,000 jobs he claims have been lost since Britain entered the EEC and then became controlled by a Conservative Government.

☐ Lord George-Brown barnstormed into Warrington last night to put some beef into Mr Jenkins's campaign, describing the Labour Party as nothing more than a left-wing organized conspiracy (Craig Seton writes).

Announcing that the smell of the sawdust was in his nostrils again, he tore into a ferocious denunciation of Labour, *which he said* was beyond redemption. It had been permeated by non-democrats.

He accused his former party *of still fighting the old battles* and the mouthing the old slogans. "The SDP can offer something the Labour Party is *not offering, will not offer, and* cannot offer", he said.

Asked if his role on the hustings for the SDP meant he was interested in a senior position within it, he said: "I am here to help them out. But do not write me off."

Then he left for a council housing estate for a session of doorknocking, shaking hands, kissing the ladies and general banter about the need to support Mr Jenkins.

Within minutes he had two *pledges* from former Labour voters that they would support the new party. One, Mrs Winifred Healey, *said* that of her six *sons* three were still looking for jobs; she would change he vote because there was nothing else.

Two other women, however, *gave him his marching orders* and another, asked by Lord George-Brown if she knew him, replied: "Of course I do, Mr Jenkins."

Science report

Paranoia is linked with deafness

From Clive Cookson of "The Times Higher Education Supplement" Washington

An experiment in the United States has provided evidence for the theory that many old people become *paranoid* because they gradually lose their hearing without realizing it.

Stanford University psychologists Philip Zimbardo and Susan Anderson, working with Loren Kabat of the State University of New York, induced symptoms of paranoia in healthy young men by making them temporarily and partially deaf through hypnosis without telling them what had happened.

The men reacted with confusion and hostility to the people around them, echoing the behaviour that often develops over a far longer period in elderly patients, whose sense of hearing gradually fails.

The experimental procedure, described in this week's *Science*, was quite complicated: Dr Zimbardo selected 18 student volunteers whom he could hypnotize easily, making them forget what had happened after the hypnosis was finished. All responded normally to standard psychological tests, with no indications of incipient paranoia.

The psychologists told the participants they were taking part in a study of the effects of hypnosis on "creative problem solving". Their task was to tackle anagrams and make up stories together.

The students were divided into three groups of six each. One, *the experimental group*, was hypnotized to suffer partial deafness for a period, after being given a post-*hypnotic* cue. The second, a control group, was hypnotized in the same way but, unlike the first, was warned that temporary loss of hearing might be an incidental result of the hypnosis.

For the third group the *post-hypnotic suggestion* (a compulsion to scratch an itchy ear) had nothing to do with deafness; it was also a *control group, set up just in* case the mere process of hypnosis might unexpectedly induce paranoid behaviour.

The researchers also employed collaborators, whom the students thought had been hypnotized and were *experimental subjects like* themselves, *but who had* really been *primed to* talk and joke together *during the* problem-solving sessions. Their association was supposed to sow the seeds of a conspiracy in the minds of the potentially paranoid subjects.

The behaviour of the experimental group was strikingly different from the two control groups. The six students who had been deaf without knowing it showed far more agitation and hostility, according to psychologists who observed them. They scored highly on the standard tests for paranoia.

The six who were warned about possible deafness had no difficulty coping with the temporary handicap and they demonstrated no paranoid symptoms. Nor did the third group that had been hynotized to scratch an ear.

Dr Zimbardo and his colleagues claim that their laboratory procedure, despite its artificiality, is analogous to the predicament of old people who are losing their hearing.

Often they do not recognize what is happening, and in some cases they refuse to acknowledge their deafness, even to themselves, because they do not want to admit that they are failing physically.

Then they decide that the world whispering around them is involved in a great conspiracy at their expense, and paranoia begins.

Source: *Science* (vol. 212, pages 1529-1531).

Union leaders line up against cash limits

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

TUC leaders yesterday took the first steps towards ensuring a common front against the use in the coming pay round of cash limits to *hold* down public sector pay.

The Civil and Public Services' Association (CPSA) will decide today whether to press on tomorrow through the council of Civil Service Unions for an all-out strike against the Government's 7 per cent offer.

At the same time, however, the executive of the union, the *largest Civil Service* union, last night approved a motion for the Trade Union Congress in September calling for a coordinated campaign next year by public service workers against cash limits.

The motion says that the "*monolithic application of cash* limits" has revealed "a weakness in the public service unions who were separately *picked off because of failure to* obtain real cooperation or a common stance."

At the same time the TUC Public Services Committee at its meeting yesterday reflected growing pressure by civil servants' leaders for unity embracing town *hall* workers and others in the next pay round by declaring that "a more tightly coordinated response would be needed".

The CPSA executive will urge congress to consider means of pooling strategy, resources and organization among the main unions in public services, as distinct from nationalized industries, before the coming pay round is under way.

British Airways yesterday cancelled more than 120 flights as further action by air traffic control staff halted half the normal traffic in the morning at Heathrow, and over 60 per cent during the afternoon.

The CPSA, however, is expected to decide today to put a motion for an all-out strike and to question whether the new level of financial support for continued selective action can be sustained.

The Council of Civil Service Unions yesterday called for a meeting with Mr Francis Pym, the Paymaster General, to press its view that the Government is unnecessarily allowing a strike by computer staff at Crawley to halt payment of pensions to nearly one million public servants including retired policemen, teachers and armed forces officers.

☐ The Government announced yesterday that it intends to amend the Remuneration of Teachers Act 1965 so as to bring teachers' pay and other conditions of service under a single negotiating body, but that the necessary legislation may not be introduced in time to affect the 1982 pay round (Our Education Correspondent writes).

☐ Trade union negotiators will ignore and deride appeals by the Chancellor of the Exchequer *and the Confederation of British* Industry for wage restraint this winter, Mr Clive Jenkins, the white collar leader, predicted *yesterday* (Our Labour Editor writes).

"I do not believe any responsible union would give any weight *whatsoever to this* advice", he said. "It is clearly against the national interest to reduce demand".

Prior calls new union talks

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor

Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Employment, is to call in leaders of industry and commerce for talks on the shape and content of a new round of legislation on the trade unions.

Mr Prior is pleased that his step-by-step policy on curbing trade union power has received general assent among employers.

Yesterday was the deadline for the submission of representations on the Green Paper on trade union immunities, published in January. Practically all the evidence has come from employers, managers and commercial groups and in the main it favours legislation to follow up the 1980 Employment Act.

Mr Prior now intends to study the written submissions, particularly that of the CBI which comes out against the closed shop, with the main interest groups to see if there is a consensus on such issues as union membership agreements.

The Government then has to decide whether to publish a White Paper outlining its intentions, or move directly to a Bill which would be announced in the Queen's Speech in November. There will certainly be no legislation in this session of Parliament.

Mr Prior is working on two main areas of legislative activity: the closed shop and union-only labour contracts.

Mr Prior is also interested in the CBI's reference to an inquiry into public sector pay and the possibility of a national forum bringing together employers, unions and Government.

Commons sketch

Heseltine faces an ayatollah

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

As a fundamentalist prosecutor, Mr Gerald Kaufman, Opposition spokesman on the environment, is never likely to come up to the standards of an Iranian ayatollah; but he is certainly working hard at it, and yesterday, as he opened the censure debate on Mr Michael Heseltine, *he was clearly* within an ace of demanding that the Secretary of State for the Environment should be buried up to his eyeballs in the desert sands, there to be left to the mercy of the masses.

Mr Heseltine, of course, is a favourite target for Opposition ribaldry, with his golden locks and his Tarzan image. His head will certainly be one of the first to roll when the revolution comes but until that unhappy day arrives he is not an easy man to tackle by any more democratic means.

To anyone not steeped in the intricacies of Greater London *politics, it* was not *easy* to *discover* exactly why anyone should be censuring Mr Heseltine. It all had to do with what he had said to Mr Kaufman and what Sir Horace Cutler, former Tory leader of the GLC, had said or had not said to him and what *they had all said to* a host of other dignitaries and officials of various London local authorities.

Mr Heseltine, it seemed, had made some sort of a pledge that he would withdraw a proposal to transfer *53,428 GLC* dwellings to the local boroughs if Sir Horace asked him *to* do so. That seemed to be eminently sensible and democratic, at least to Tory MPs.

Unfortunately for Mr Heseltine, in between the pledge and the transfer, the Greater London elections took place and Mr Ken Livingstone replaced Sir Horace. The Secretary of State then took what seemed to be another eminently sensible decision. He decided that what applied to Sir Horace did not apply to Mr Livingstone.

So far, so good. But then on to the scene came Ayatollah Kaufman, calling for the head of Mr Heseltine, the great Satan of the Tory party, and referring to his acts of crude partisanship and wanton betrayal of the electorate.

Like President Bani-Sadr before him, Mr Heseltine was clearly guilty just because he looked as though he ought to be and also because once upon a time, in a fit of juvenile exuberance, he had seized the Mace and waved it around *his* head. Obviously not competent to hold high office.

As it turned out, however, Mr Heseltine seemed to be making quite a good case for himself. The defence, of course, was even more involved than the prosecution, with lots of references to letters, quotes taken out of context and other political horrifics.

Mr Heseltine pleaded that his pledge was in the context of Sir Horace discovering "enormous costs of which he was unaware". The final blow for Mr Kaufman was a letter from Sir Horace to Mr Heseltine stating that the Environment Secretary had not misled the House and that he (Sir Horace) had not asked for the transfer proposal to be withdrawn.

Mr Heseltine suggested that the only reason Labour MPs had launched the attack upon him was that it was the only issue on which the Opposition could claim to be united. The Secretary of State then reminded Mr Kaufman of a book he had written called How to be a Minister, in which he told how to make a winding up speech: "Your final paragraph should be grandiloquent, even if almost meaningless."

He was in the process of converting one sentence into a life's work, Mr Heseltine concluded. For the first time Mr Kaufman ha dthe grace to look abashed.

The censure motion condemning the conduct of the Secretary *of State* was rejected by 311 votes to 228, a government majority of 83.

Parliamentary report, page 8

Be firm on Brandt, Tories say

By Our Political Editor

The Government should adopt a much more positive approach to the problems of developing countries, the Conservative Group for Europe said yesterday.

The group, whose members include 125 MPs, said Britain is in a special position to contribute North-South solutions because it is the only important country to be represented at three summit meetings at which the Brandt Report proposals will be discussed this year. These are the world economic summit in Ottawa in July; the Commonwealth conference in Melbourne in September; and the Mexico summit on the Brandt proposals in October.

Conservative anti-Europeans, in the European Reform Group, *said* yesterday that *it* was vital substantial progress should be made in reforming the EEC if it was not to suffer disintegration. It was becoming more unpopular and unacceptable throughout the Community.

The Commission's proposals for reform offered major problems for Britain, the group *said. The formula was likely to* offer less than the temporary rebates secured by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime *Minister. Since membership* Britain had paid in about £3,000m more than it had received.



Print union leader voices dissent over 'Observer'

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Mr William Keys, general secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades and chairman of the TUC print industries committee, said last night that he was "dis*appointed*" by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's report on the transfer of *The Observer* to Lonrho and shared the *minority view* expressed by the one dissenting member, Dr Robert Marshall, who did not believe that the safeguards would be effective.

Mr Keys said he had been apprehensive when Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, chairman of Lonrho, first appeared as a prospective owner for the Sunday newspaper and added: "I am still apprehensive".

He said: "I think the commission was illogical in reaching the decision it did, bearing in mind the evidence contained in the report." But he expected Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, to draw up firm conditions of editorial independence.

Journalists on the paper are this week too press Mr Biffen to draw up further safeguards of the paper's editorial independence under *Lonrho's* ownership.

Mr Donald Trelford, the editor, is to meet Mr Biffen today and leaders of the National Union of Journalists' chapel (office branch) will see him tomorrow.

The chapel yesterday approved a list of recommended safeguards beyond those proposed in the *Monopolies* and Merger Commission report approving the Lonrho bid, including a demand for full par*ticipation in the selection* of independent directors.

After what was described by chapel officials as an "amicable and constructive meeting", Mr Robert Low, the father (chairman) of the chapel said: "We accept the change of ownership as a *fait accompli* but we believe that there are serious omissions in the report which we are anxious to see rectified."

The chapel agreed further to seek written conditions of the sale that would provide for two additional board members elected by the journalists; the *appointment of the editor to be* subject to the approval of at least one third of the editorial staff; and for meetings between the editor and journalists and the independent directors to be every two months rather than "at least quarterly" as proposed in the commission's report.

☐ Mr John Smith, the Shadow Secretary of State for Trade, said yesterday that he did not support Mr Biffen's approval of the sale.

"I am more impressed by the minority conclusion of the Monopolies Commission," he said. "One of the commissioners said he doubted if you could have proper safeguards for a situation like this."

British film quota halved

By Our Arts Reporter

A *surprise government* decision to reduce the British film quota from 30 to 15 per cent yesterday drew a sharp comment from one of the main film unions.

Mr Alan Sapper, general sec*retary of the Association of* Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, said the *Government* had given a *slap* in the face to the British film industry.

The quota is the minimum *percentage of films* originating in Britain of the EEC which the exhibitors are required to show on circuit.

An order giving effect to the cut was laid before Parliament yesterday.

Conflict over TV news

By Kenneth Gosling

If there is one thing Peter Jay *is* fervently *sure* about, it is that the Independent Broadcasting Authority should have given his *TV-AM company the* go-ahead to begin breakfast television next year, and not have it wait until May, 1983.

Although it means *there is* more time to lay the foundations of the new service, he is convinced that the independent television *companies will* regret that TV-AM will not be around next spring to be their breakfast arm in the battle *with the BBC*.

Now the more detailed discussions have begun: with architects about the studios *being built on the* Henly's garage and repair shop site in Camden Town; with fellow directors and future presenters and with Independent Television News who, he says, have a different concept of television journalism from his own company.

ITN, he explains, wants to hand over a conventional news package occupying about eight or 10 minutes an hour; but that would mean handing over the editorial responsibility and accepting what ITN thinks news *is all about.*

If someone else is doing it, then they are setting the agenda; now the debate is about what form the cooperation will eventually take and Jay's concern has been to get the discussions down to concrete detail.

Jay appreciates that news in the morning has to be conveyed gently: no one item will run for more than 10 minutes and the average will be between five and six. The news will be in headlines, not bulletins, and great importance is attached to what he likes to call "the basic journalistic mission" — not *merely reporting the news, but* explaining events and their inter-relationship.

FitzGerald on Ulster

Shadow of tragedy

From Christopher Thomas, Dublin

Dr Garrett FitzGerald, who was *yesterday elected Prime* Minister of the Irish Republic, made only one speech on Northern Ireland during the gen*eral election campaign*. Selected extracts from the speech, made in Roscommon on June 5, are as follows:

The shadow of the Northern Ireland tragedy hangs over our growing instability and it has become impossible to consider the state of society in the south without reference to *Northern Ireland, to the* failures and distortions of this government in handling the problem . . .

When we see the frightening violence of Belfast and Derry being re-enacted in the centre of Dublin . . . we know that our part of Ireland is lurching into serious trouble. When we learn of attacks on the property and places of worship of Protestants, we realize with a particular horror that the troubles of the *North have* spread beyond the border. When we are told that by the next Fianna Fail annual conference we will be able to see the way forward to Irish unity more clearly, without any indication of how it is to be achieved, two entirely predictable but disastrous results follow:

The men of violence and the intimidators, north and south, are encouraged by the evident irresponsibility of the government to pursue *their evil campaigns.*

The Unionists of Northern Ireland, those who should be reconciled by Dublin to considering a common future with us, are provoked to further intransigence. Irish unity is once again postponed.

It is of course right that the British and Irish governments should have close contact on all matters concerning Northern Ireland. It it a profound mistake, however, to conceal from our own people and from the people of Northern Ireland the broad lines of the contents of these discussions about which many are clearly apprehensive and about which they have a perfect right to be informed. It is the grossest irresponsibility to promote, purely for short term political gain, suggestions and rumours that these discusssions are leading inexorably to dramatic changes in the constitutional status of Northern Ireland.

The Irish Government in its dealings with London should be guided by a prudent scepticism about British purposes . . . even the *Unionists of Northern Ireland* have begun to learn that it is foolish to place too much reliance on Britain.

When in government Fine Gael worked with the British Government and we shall do so again. There are two important differences however. First we have *never* been *gullible* about the British. We have always known that Britain will put her interests before Irish interests. We do not and we shall not place an exclusive or inordinate reliance on Britain in our approach to Northern Ireland.

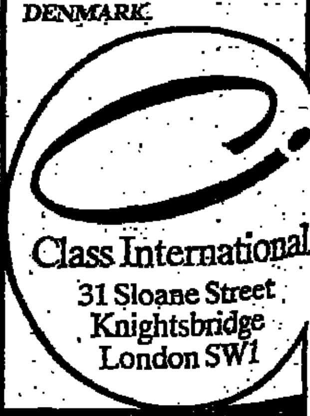
The second difference is that we have always understood that the future of Northern Ireland will not be shaped by politicians or civil servants in London and Dublin aiming mirrors at Belfast and *Derry. Ultimately it will be* decided by Irish men and women acting together in Ireland.

It is lamentable that Fianna Fail failed to sustain the relationships we had established with Unionists in Northern Ireland. Without such relationships, no amount of talks or joint studies *with London*, no raising of the problem to higher planes of whatever altitude, will bring progress where it finally matters, that is down on the ground in Northern Ireland.

No government in Dublin can hope to play a useful role in Northern Ireland if it is seen, through *political* weakness or indecision, to be allowing intimidation, instability or uncertainty to unsettle its own people. "We shall continue the talks with London but we shall not conceal what we are about from our people or from the people of Northern Ireland. In our dealings with London we shall be prudent but resolute. As soon as I am elected I shall convey to Mrs Thatcher that her *present attitude risks* alienating an entire community in Northern Ireland. I shall tell her to heed the voice of John Hume and to give hope to the majority of the Catholics of Northern Ireland who reject violence and who long for peaceful political progress."

ABORTION FIGHT

Mrs Jill Knight, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Edgbaston, will oppose a move today to amend the 1967 Abortion Act. Miss Jo Richardson, Labour MP for Barking, will seek leave under the 10-minute rule to introduce a Bill making the provision of abortion facilities under the Act uniform throughout Britain.



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Science report

Paranoia is linked with deafness

From Clive Cookson of The Times Higher Education Supplement Washington

Scarman seeks police riot system review

By Lucy Hodges

Lord Scarman said yesterday that an urgent review was needed of the police procedure for sending reinforcements quickly into an area in which violence had broken out. The present system was "awfully haphazard", he said.

His observations came on the twelfth day of his inquiry at Lambeth Town Hall into the causes of the Brixton riot. He was questioning Commander Brian Fairbairn, who is in charge of the Brixton police area.

"The lessons should have been signalled because of the Northern Ireland experience and other experiences", Lord Scarman said. "Bristol is one instance." The commander agreed that the emergency procedure was haphazard but said the police had never experienced disturbances on that scale in his lifetime.

Because the commander had too few men on Saturday, April 11, he had to wait for reinforcements for more than two hours at the north end of Railton Road while his forces were pelted with missiles.

He and his men had watched buildings and vehicles being set on fire but could do nothing.

He told the inquiry that the emergency procedure would have to be investigated. He also said that an urgent inquiry had been instituted into police/community relations in Brixton since the rot.

What particularly concerned Lord Scarman was the way in which the police responded to a radio call for help. "The general call goes out and if a police officer hears it, he turns up", Lord Scarman said.

"Dog handlers in a van heard it and they turned up with their dogs. If the Special Patrol Group hears it, they turn up. Where is there any sign of structured organization so that in a situation of critical public order breakdown, organized reinforcements come as soon as possible?"

He observed that it should be within the capacity of the police to organize proper reinforcements.

Mr Ivan Madray, youth leader of the Railton Road Youth and Community Centre, yesterday described incidents in 1978 when 30 members of the Special Patrol Group burst into the centre. He asked them who was in charge and they shouted in unison: "I am."

He said four youths were taken away for questioning. One was dragged off by his hair.

He said the Brixton riot was caused by continuous police harassment and had nothing to do with social difficulties.

The inquiry continues.

Rates decision reserved

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Judgment was reserved yesterday in the High Court case in which three Camden, London, ratepayers are seeking to sue Camden councillors and the council over "wasteful and extravagant" spending.

Mr Justice Warner is expected to give his decision in a week or two on the defendants' request that the action be struck out.

The ratepayers, Mr Norman Barrs, Mr Edward Alden and Miss Dianna Yach, supported by the Camden Ratepayers' Association, allege a breach of duty by the councillors and are asking that they should repay to Camden ratepayers the money collected from a 6p supplementary rate levied in December.

The defendants argue that the ratepayers have no legal right to bring the action, and submit that the action is "scandalous, frivolous or vexations".

Five auction records at summer art sale

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Five new auction records were set at Sotheby's major summer sale of impressionist and modern pictures last night.

Four ran in line with expectations—such good examples of the artists' work had not been on the market for some time. Sisley's "La Seine à Argenteuil" is a river landscape of his most sought-after period, 1872, and made £320,000 (estimate £270,000 to £320,000).

Leger's "Les Arbres dans les Maisons" of 1913 is an early work and sold for £460,000 (estimate £400,000 to £500,000); the trees and houses are reduced to an abstract pattern of cylinders, spheres and cubes. Balla's "Velo di Vedova" made £90,000 (estimate £90,000 to £110,000) and Balthus's "Joueurs de Cartes' made £50,000 (estimate £50,000 to £60,000).

The surprise high price was £120,000 (estimate £60,000 to £70,000) for Dufy's "La Plage au Havre", the fifth auction record.

The top price in the sale was £640,000 (estimate £500,000 to £700,000) for Cezanne's "La Mer a l'Estaue", of 1876.

Sotheby's were, however, having an uphill struggle to sell the less distinguished pictures, especially those whose reserves had been set in dollars before the recent rise. Some 40 per cent of the £8.8m sale total represented unsold lots.

A group of five outstanding drawings by William Turner attracted "everyone" to the Christie's English watercolour sale yesterday. That meant that bidding was strong throughout and the result, a total of £296,860 with 9 per cent unsold, was the most successful for a year or so.

The watercolours covered the spectrum of Turner's styles. An early Romantic seascape, "Conway Castle", dating from about 1800 and still Girtin-esque, went to Spink's for £30,000 (estimate £20,000 to £25,000). An unusual sepia oil sketch, related to the engraving entitled "The straw yard", included in his *Liber Studiorum* of 1808, made £9,500 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000) to Agnew's.

"View over Plymouth Harbour", of 1813, a marvel of a wide Devon view, highly detailed and using thinned oil colours on paper, was secured by Leger's for £40,000 (estimate £35,000 to £40,000).

With only a four-year gap to 1817 Turner had moved into a dashing impressionistic mode with burning colours in the little vignette, "The field of Waterloo from Hougoumont", for which a private collector bid determinedly up to £50,000 estimate £25,000 to £30,000).

The latest work was a highly impressionistic Alpine view of peaks merging, done in washes, which could date from visits in either 1836 or 1843. It was sold to Feigen of New York for £30,000 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000).



Ursula Leveaux, a bassoon player from Derby, who last night won the 1981 competition for the Shell London Symphony Orchestra Music Scholarship, which is worth £3,000 (Martin Huckerly writes). Out of 150 entrants, seven young woodwind players competed in the national finals at the Henry Wood Hall, London, performing both solo pieces and playing with the LSO under Ivan Fischer. The judges, chaired by the conductor, André Previn, gave the scholarship and gold medal to Miss Leyeaux, aged 19, a student at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama. The silver medal went to Wissam Boustany, aged 20, a flautist who was born in the Lebanon, and the bronze medal was awarded to the oboist Richard Hewitt, aged 20, from Leicester. Among the finalists were Jocelyn Boyer, aged 14, from Worcester (flute); Justin Osborne, aged 20, from Sevenoaks (clarinet); Wissam Boustany, aged 20, from Manchester (flute); Richard Horford, aged 21, from Dorchester (clarinet) and Stewart McIlwham, aged 15.

Local DHSS offices to list fraud suspects

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Local social security offices are being instructed to draw up lists for fraud investigation by special visiting teams where there is slight suspicion but the possibility of quick results.

The teams have succeeded in stopping or reducing benefit in more than half the cases they investigate, but up to 70 per cent are back on the books within six weeks.

The instructions are being sent out to local offices in advance of the arrival of "specialist claims control" teams, which are operating in the Manchester and West Midlands regions.

Attempts by the Department of Health and Social Security to extend them throughout Britain have been thwarted because Civil Service unions have refused to cooperate.

The instructions say that cases should be selected if the claimant "appears to enjoy a higher standard of living than might be expected or if there are other indications of undisclosed income."

Also to be included are cases where women with children are claiming benefits, but a former husband or putative father may be responsible for maintenance payments.

Such cases, defined as "liable relative" cases, take up almost half of all social security fraud and abuse manpower and are the largest single group investigated.

The instructions say that liable relative cases should be included in the list for specialist claims control investigation if maintenance is being paid direct to the woman, if she refuses to give the name and address of the liable relative or says she cannot identify him.

Those criteria appear to be contrary to the published rules for supplementary benefits, supported by ministerial assurances, which state that women should not be subject to pressure on such matters and remain entitled to benefit.

Another broad category for inclusion in the list is where it is suspected that an unemployed claimant is working "on the side" and not declaring his earnings. They are, the instructions say, less easy to identify. But they offer various clues.

Jury sees auction video

An hour-long video recording of antique dealers allegedly bidding among themselves for items bought at a public auction earlier the same day was shown to a jury at Swansea Crown Court yesterday.

Against a background of piped music the jury saw Det Chief Insp Don Evans, of Dyfed Powys police, walk into the lounge of the Ivy Bush Hotel, Carmarthen, West Wales, and say to the dealers: "Right, gentlemen, stay where you are. . . ."

Mr Gareth Williams, QC, for the prosecution, said that the video showed a "knockout" in progress. It was the plainest evidence there could be of the most obvious breach of the Auction and Bidding (Amendment) Act of 1969. Twelve dealers plead not guilty to prosecutions under the Act. No successful prosecution has yet been made under the Act.

One defendant, Keith Finch, told police he had been interested in a walnut side-table, at the "knockout" auction, but was outbid by another dealer. Asked if he had been paid anything from the dealers' kitty, Mr Finch is alleged to have replied: "Well I might as well tell you the truth, I had 30".

The accused are: Victor Nesbitt Stroud, of Church Street, Nottingham; Peter Gledhill La-Barre, of Poulstone Court, Kings Caple, near Hereford; Reno Robert Maurice Briere, of London Road, Boston, Lincolnshire; Malcolm John James Blunt, of Christchurch Road, Cheltenham; Ronald Yates, of Admiral's Walk, Swansea; Terry Baker, of Victoria Street, Newark; Anthony Backhurst, of Clyne Road, Guildford, Surrey; Fabio Giacomozzi, of Whittle Close, Southall, London; Robert Charles Jordan, of Rosecroft Road, Southall; Keith John Finch, of Alicia Avenue, Harrow; Jeremy Patrick Smith, of Grandstand Road, Hereford; and Gerald Taylor, 46, of Wynforton Court, Eardsley, Hereford.

The trial was adjourned

IN BRIEF

Royal park tree felling denied

The Department of the Environment yesterday denied planning to fell trees in Richmond Park to make way for the crowds expected for the Pope's visit next year.

The fear, expressed in a letter to *The Times*, that more than 100 trees might be sacrificed was dismissed as without foundation by officials of the Property Services Agency, which is responsible for the royal parks. Even the use of Richmond Park had not yet been authorized, they added.

Call to end exodus

Government action to end the exodus from Britain's cities was demanded last night by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities. The population drift disclosed by the first census results, was being exacerbated by the deliberate shift of resources from urban areas to the shires, Mr Bill Collins, deputy chairman of the association, said.

Labour's choice

A Labour moderate, Mr Michael Tilbury, aged 45, was chosen yesterday to fight the Social Democratic Party MP Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler in Norfolk, North-West, at the next general election. Mr Tilbury is leader of the Labour group on Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council.

Sea rescue award

Coxswain Malcolm Macdonald of Stornoway, who defied a force nine gale to save 29 men from the trawler Junella last September was yesterday given the Maud Smith award by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution for the bravest sea rescue of 1980.

Trapped girls saved

Three teenage girl laundry workers were rescued by firemen yesterday after being locked in a lavatory for 12 hours at Raynors underwear factory in Nottingham. They thought they heard a burglar and fled into the lavatory for safety but the catch was faulty and the door jammed shut.

Opening bars

Listeners to BBC Radio 3 heard a new signature tune this morning, the Andantino from Samuel Wesley's Symphony in D. It is expected to be used for six months, replacing the extract from Tchaikovsky's ballet *The Sleeping Beauty* which marked the Royal Ballet's fiftieth birthday.

Assault charges

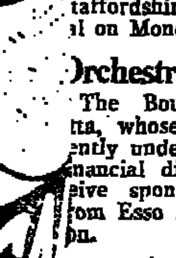
Michael Benayi Gerecht, aged 2, unemployed, of Mornington Avenue, Ilford, was remanded in custody for a week by Redbridge magistrates yesterday charged with assault on police after an incident at Ilford, Essex, on Monday.

Minister a mother

The Rev Christine Jones, aged 30, of Abbey Hulton, Stoke-on-Trent, Britain's first woman Methodist minister, gave birth to a boy in the North Staffordshire Maternity Hospital on Monday.

Orchestra reprieved

The Bournemouth Sonfonietta, whose existence was recently under threat because of financial difficulties, is to receive sponsorship of £30,000 from Esso for the 1981-82 season.



Big drop in cars made in Britain

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

MPs are to debate the car industry today against a backdrop of a big fall in British-made cars' share of the United Kingdom market; from 85.7 per cent in 1970 to 43.3 per cent in 1980.

The share of BL, the only big company to make all its cars in Britain, fell from 38 to 18 per cent in that time.

Import penetration has been not only by the well-publicized Japanese cars but also by foreign-made versions of cars usually thought of as British.

The biggest importer last year was Ford, with Granadas and up-market Escorts made in Germany; Cortinas in Belgium and Ireland as well as the United Kingdom; Capris in Germany; and Fiestas in Germany and Spain as well as the United Kingdom.

Talbot imports all Horizons, Tagoras and Ranchos from France, and some Alpines and Solaras.

The picture looks brighter this year though, with strong sales by two British-built market leaders: the basic Ford Escort and BL Metro, which helped to boost home-made cars' share to 53.4 per cent in the first five months, and British Leyland's to 22.5 per cent.

The Escort, with sales of 61,600, was second-best seller after the Cortina with 72,000. The Metro was fourth-best seller with 54,400, after the Fiesta with 55,100.

☐ Mr Nicholas Edwards, the Secretary of State for Wales, said yesterday that the chances of Wales getting the Nissan car factory were "no more than evens". Speaking to journalists at Llandudno he said he would rejoice if the factory went to Wales but would not be surprised if it went to the North East of England. A crucial factor might be the accessibility of ports to link with the European market.

EL VINO CHIVALRY EXTOLLED

By David Nicholson-Lord

The traditional chivalries of El Vino, the Fleet Street wine bar which insists that women may only be served at tables, were extolled yesterday in the face of a charge of sex discrimination.

El Vino, founded in 1879, was an old-fashioned sort of place, Mr Christopher Mitchell, its managing director, told the Mayor's and City of London County Court. It was just the same as in his grandfather's day; Dickensian, a little scruffy. But it was determined to maintain its standards.

Mr Mitchell, who insisted that the house rule was the opposite of discriminatory, said standards consisted in keeping out the "boiler-suit brigade" and maintaining courtesies towards women.

He told the court: "It is normal common decency to look after ladies and see their comfort is attended to. Our gentlemen customers do still preserve a certain amount of old-world courtesy

Mr Paul Bracken, his manager, added that the rule was intended to protect women from bartime scrummages and embarrassment,

Witness in arms plot trial denies deal with police

A witness in the trial of 11 men accused of plotting to help the Ulster Volunteer Force denied yesterday that he had done a deal with police to avoid prosecution.

Mr Andrew Gibson, aged 44, self-confessed leader of a Glasgow branch of the UVF, rejected defence suggestions that police had told him he could escape prosecution by "fingering" other people.

He was giving evidence at the High Court in Glasgow. Eleven men have all pleaded not guilty to conspiring to further the aims of the UVF, which is outlawed in Northern Ireland and to acquire guns, ammunition and explosives.

Mr Gibson of Hillend Road, Glasgow, had earlier told the court he was the leader of the Maryhill branch of the UVF, whose aims were to gather guns and ammunition destined for use in Ulster.

Under cross-examination yesterday he said he was arrested under the Prevention of Terrorism Act two months ago and was interrogated several times by police until his release six days later.

He said he still did not know if he would be free of prosecution.

He told the court he had understood that the UVF—from which he resigned as soon as he was released by police—would only "go into action" in Ulster if the IRA did something "positive" to upset the standing of Northern Ireland.

Mr Gibson, an unemployed engineer, denied defence suggestions that he had played his UVF role "in a particularly cowardly way" by delegating responsibility to ensure he was never caught in possession of firearms.

The 11 accused are:

William Cook, aged 43, of Caldarvan Street, Hamiltonhill, Glasgow; John Owens, aged 23, of Scapa Street, Maryhill, Glasgow; William Turner, aged 24, of Sandbank Street, Maryhill; Archibald Love, aged 47, of Thornton Street, Maryhill; John Pears, aged 37, of Collina Street, Maryhill; James Cosgrove, aged 24, of Elizabeth Street, Ibrox, Glasgow; Alexander Williamson, aged 57, of Donaldson Road, Larkhall, Lanarkshire; John Frame, aged 33, of Lamer Wynd, Larkhall; James McIntosh, aged 57, of Balfour Wynd, Larkhall; John Wilson, aged 33, of Kirkwall Road, Greenock; and Norman Sayers, aged 45, from Belfast.

The trial continues today.

BMA to launch inquiry on value of civil defence

From Nicholas Timmins, Brighton

The British Medical Association is to launch a detailed inquiry into the medical effects of nuclear war and whether the Government's civil defence against it is of any value.

The decision was taken by the 600 doctors at the BMA's annual representative meeting in Brighton with only four votes against.

Aside from other government spending on civil defence, the Department of Health and Social Security is providing £400,000 to help authorities to organize health services in a nuclear war, but some doctors are questioning whether effective health care can be given after a nuclear attack.

The inquiry is to be headed by Sir John Stallworthy, chairman of the BMA's board of science, who yesterday described it as probably the most important task the board had undertaken. Expert witnesses would be coopted if necessary and an assessment made of all the international evidence.

Doctors, he said, were ill-informed about the medical effects of nuclear war, although such knowledge might be the only hope for survival.

Sir John made it plain that he would not consider requests not to publish information on the grounds that it might panic the public. "If we find something which we believe ought to be published, then we would publish it."

A background paper put to the Board of Science describes the probable outcome of the Government's existing plans for the health service as "extremely dubious".

A 20-megaton explosion over central London would either destroy or put out of action all the main central London hospitals and those as far away as Whipps Cross and St. Helier, Carshalton, would be seriously damaged by blast alone.

"It is anticipated that bomb shelters in cities under nuclear attack would be useless owing to the blast, heat and radiation effects throughout most of the United Kingdom. Shelters as far as 10km from the centre of even a one-megaton nuclear explosion would become ovens for their occupants—the great surface fires would cook and asphyxiate them."

Plans to disperse medical supplies and personnel were based on outdated assumptions. For example, anaesthetic gases are no longer supplied in easily-transportable cylinders but as piped supplies in fixed installations. The concentration of specialist centres into district general hospitals had centralized them and made them all vulnerable to destruction.

A study of the probable effect of a nuclear attack on Boston in the United States had estimated that only one doctor would survive for every 1,700 acutely injured people and that the ratio of surviving nurses to the acutely injured would be even worse.

Plans to disperse doctors and nurses into rural areas cannot possibly succeed, the paper suggests. Such an operation could not be carried out in secret; most of the population would wish to follow and widespread civil disturbance would be likely.

During the debate, Dr Jacqueline Chambers, a trainee community physician from Westminster, in London, told the conference that the public was being bombarded with documents such as "Protect and Survive".

Doctors were increasingly being asked to get involved in contingency planning for a nuclear war.

If the study came to the conclusion that something useful could be done, the public should be told. "If we feel that any semblance of human life or civilized medical services will cease to exist, then we must tell the British public that they have been sold and are being conned by the Government", Dr Chambers said.

☐ Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Transport, was accused of being an "accessory to murder" by opposing seat belt legislation (the Press Association reports).

Dr Stanislaw Gebert (a hospital consultant), told the BMA meeting: "It is no longer the time to use polite terms and be gentlemanly about the continuous preventable carnage.

"It is time for anger, it is time to tell the Minister of Transport that his failure to enforce the wearing of seat belts is tantamount to being an accessory to murder. And murder it is—mass murder."

Dr Gebert, consultant at Perth Royal Infirmary, said concessions such as the ban on children under 12 in front seats were pitifully inadequate. Legislators should stop playing charades and introduce the compulsory wearing of seat belts.

He was supporting a motion from Bristol doctors expressing "shock at the failure of continuous governments to introduce legislation to enforce the use of seat belts".

The motion was passed overwhelmingly.

☐ With more than one person in 10 in Britain suffering from some kind of allergy a clinic to help sufferers throughout the country opens in Derby on July 16 (Our Derby Correspondent writes).

It will be the first comprehensive allergy clinic in Britain and will be called the Asthma and Allergy Research Treatment and Research Centre.



Photograph by Barry Beattie

Needlewomen restoring George IV's coronation robe for the Royal School of Needlework's "Royal Connections" exhibition opening in London today. Right to left are: Selina Winter, Jean Baker, Valerie Gamlyn and Mary Meredith.

Palace birthday party for Lady Diana

By a Staff Reporter

Lady Diana Spencer will celebrate her twentieth birthday tonight with a small party for friends and family at Buckingham Palace.

Guests will include her mother, Mrs Frances Shand Kydd, and her sisters, Lady Jane, who is married to Mr Robert Fellowes, the Queen's assistant private Secretary, and Lady Sarah.

Lady Diana had considered holding the party at Highgrove, the Prince of Wale's country home in Gloucestershire, but decided that Buckingham Palace was convenient for her guests.

The Prince, who is in Newcastle upon Tyne today opening an exhibition organized by the city's coucil for the disabled, will return to London this evening for the party.

It was revealed yesterday that Broadlands, the family home of the late Lord Mountbatten, will be closed to the public for the week of the royal wedding. That has led to speculation that the couple plan to spend some time there after the wedding

In November, 1947, the house was used by the Queen, then Princess Elizabeth, and Prince Philip, for the start of their honeymoon.

☐ The actress Lorraine Chase will join the BBC radio commentators in royal wedding broadcasts on July 29, the Press Association reports. She will team up with Terry Wogan, Wynford Vaughan-Thomas, Peter Jones and Rolf Harris. Robert Hudson will be inside St Paul's Cathedral.

Fear keeps Londoners indoors at night

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

A grim picture of Londoners' experiences and conceptions of crime was painted yesterday in a survey carried out for Capital Radio. Nearly a quarter of adults are afraid to go out because of street crime and in the inner city area the figure rises to almost a half.

The survey of 989 people reveals that a large number of crimes may never be reported to the police, that Londoners believe public transport is dangerous at night and that old people often feel they are at risk. The police are still widely supported and more jobs, stiffer sentences and a return to National Service are seen as antidotes to the problems of crime. The survey suggests a mugging or assault takes place every 1¼ minutes.

It estimates that a quarter of Londoners have been affected by crimes ranging from burglary to mugging and assaults. Official figures put the number of cases of mugging or assault at 100,000 last year but the replies to the survey suggest another 300,000 were not reported.

Fifty-five per cent of the elderly say they try to avoid the young out of fear and 80 per cent of female old age pensioners are careful about their movements for fear of attack.

In general the survey showed that 76 per cent of Londoners believe that public transport is no longer safe at night. Sixty per cent of those questioned said that the threat of violence affected the way they lived.

Questioned about the reasons young people are involved in street crime and violence, 45 per cent blamed parents for bad training and discipline. The same percentage of young people blamed unemployment.

As solutions, 72 per cent were in favour of more money for jobs, 70 per cent supported more police on the streets, 65 per cent wanted stiffer sentences and 64 per cent were in favour of National Service.

Just over 60 per cent of those surveyed were also in favour of a return to the death penalty and 52 per cent supported censorship of violence of television.

In examining parental responsibility the survey also discovered that almost a quarter of those surveyed admitted accepting too much change in a shop, 27 per cent travelled on public transport without paying and 21 per cent helped themselves to things at work.

Seventy per cent of the people questioned believed that the police could be trusted and 63 per cent believed that most policemen were not corrupt. Over 90 per cent thought the police still did a good job and 70 per cent thought they did not use too much violence.

Forty-two per cent thought the police were prejudiced against blacks and 30 per cent thought that anyone young, black or poor was treated with severity by the police.

SCHREIBER WINS LIBEL CASE

Mr Chaim Schreiber, head of the Schreiber furniture and Hotpoint organizations, was awarded £5,000 libel damages against Thames Television yesterday over allegations of price fixing.

A *TV Eye* programme had claimed that Mr Schreiber and Hotpoint contravened the Resale Price Maintenance Act by threatening to withhold deliveries to the Comet discount chain unless Comet agreed not to sell at less than the manufacturers' minimum prices.

Hotpoint, joint plaintiffs, in the High Court action, were awarded £500 damages, and, with Mr Schreiber, costs estimated at £100,000.

Mr Schreiber told Mr Justice Comyn and a jury that he was opposed to the Act, but denied he had acted outside it.

After the hearing he said he was opposed to price manipulation and "loss leadering" in which, he said, British quality goods were sold at particularly low prices to tempt buyers into a shop.

"This victory is not only for me but for many of my colleagues in British industry", he said.

Mr Richard Hartley, QC, for Thames Television, told the judge an appeal would be considered.

Boy killed after fall QC says

From Our Correspondent
St Albans

Bernard Macanaspie told the police that he killed Stephen Edmonston after the boy fell downstairs while helping him move a chest of drawers, St Albans Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Macanaspie said he panicked and stabbed the boy to stop him twitching, the prosecution alleged. Then he undressed the body to make it look like a sex crime and dumped it in a field.

Mr Macanaspie, aged 29, of Milwards, Harlow, Essex, pleads not guilty to murdering Stephen, aged nine, who lived next door. His plea of guilty to manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility has been rejected by the prosecution.

Mr Martin Graham, QC, for the prosecution, said that Mr Macanaspie later changed his story and said he had been working in his loft. As he jumped down, he landed on Stephen who was standing on the banister trying to get into the loft.

Mr Macanaspie had said at one stage that he intended to tell Stephen's mother what he had done.

Mr Anthony Edmonston, the boy's father, told the jury of his friendship with Mr Macanaspie and how their families had gone on holiday together to Great Yarmouth. After Mr Macanaspie's wife had left him, Mr Edmonston told him he could have meals in his house

"We told him our house was his house."

The hearing continues.

45 years inside

Life and crimes of top burglar

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

At 69 years old, William Featherstone, top people's burglar, has decided to retire after spending 45 years of his life locked up.

He has been on bread and water diet, on the roof of Dartmoor demonstrating about "brutality", and got himself into trouble for protesting at an official flogging by smashing the doctor's and governor's windows, calling them fascists.

He has watched condemned men at exercise and knew by a light in a room kept for the hangman's overnight stay when he had come. He has seen prisoners quarrelling over the remains of a condemned man's special dinner, left outside his cell for collection.

He has tried to escape four times, once through a window in the High Court, but never got very far, not even when he made his getaway down Fleet Street, shouting "stop thief".

What spurred him on in his criminal career was a wish to pull off "the jackpot", to give him the freedom that paradoxically he lost. Brought up in the depression, he wanted to avoid grinding poverty.

The nearest he got to the jackpot was a £32,000 post office raid in 1957, but an elderly woman in a darkened window opposite noticed him and his partner loading the proceeds into a car, even though they were wearing postmen's uniforms. The result: 14 years' preventive detention.

He had subverted an upright mine official into telling him how to use explosives. Until the train robbers came inside, safeblowers were the prison aristocracy, because they got the biggest hauls.

Mr. Featherstone: University of crime at museums.

William Featherstone's working gear was denims, a Balaclava helmet, rubber-soled shoes and cheap gloves—all to be disposed of later. His targets were chosen by reading the social gossip pages of the glossies—the *Tatler* and *Harpers & Queen*. Women get out their best jewelry from safe-deposits for the big occasion.

To learn about silver (George III and IV is his favourite) and Meissen and Sèvres porcelain he has visited museums—"my university of crime".

His elementary school of crime was a tough reformatory school in 1927, where he was beaten, and Borstal in 1932. He scorns the idea that locking up people with villains can reform them. "They talk about crime as journalists talk about journalism when they get together, and doctors, medicine."

He remembers the silence rule when prisoners had to put up their hands to ask permission to speak. That did not deter him either. He has been in prison on and off ever since.

He says: "I was lucky enough to meet a man from Australia who told me about 'the loid.'" It was his first lesson in how to use a piece of celluloid in place of a latchkey. Others told him how to "case" a likely target, looking for a note to the milkman, accumulating newspapers, the light that does not come on at the usual time, then looking up the telephone number in *Who's Who* and trying it to see whether there is a reply. He was told to avoid places with guard dogs.

He broke into Lord Olivier's home to steal silver, having discovered his movements by reading *The Stage* and *Variety*. Lord Harwood's home escaped because an unexpected musical soirée was being held there, and instead an invitingly open kitchen window nearby led to the theft of minks and jewelry.

Mr Featherstone took to crime when his grandmother, a strict Baptist, found his hand in the till of her shop when he was 14. He says he later began his life's rebellion against authority after police slapped his face to get a confession: that time he had stolen a bicycle. He had been brought up to go to Sunday School and to trust the police.

Two freed in trial of soldiers

Rifleman Neville Edmonston, aged 20, was yesterday cleared of conspiring to kill or maim the man accused of murdering his nine-year-old cousin.

Mr Justice Taylor at the Central Criminal Court passed a three months sentence suspended for two years on him for possessing firearms without lawful authority.

Sentencing him the judge said: "I take the view this was an exceptional period in your life. I would hope and expect it will never be repeated.

The prosecution had said that Edmonston and two fellow soldiers were found by police in a hired car with "an arsenal of weapons

The prosecution alleged that the three intended to use them to storm Harlow Magistrates' Court where Mr Bernard MacAnaspie, aged 25, was appearing accused of killing Steven Edmonston, a schoolboy from Harlow.

Rifleman Gary Rozier, aged 21, of Copenhagen Place, Christchurch, New Zealand, was also cleared of conspiring to kill or maim but received a three months suspended sentence for possessing firearms.

Corporal Ivor Hirst, aged 25, of BFPO, Germany, was jailed for a total of 12 months on the same charge. The judge heard he had a previous firearms conviction. Hirst was also cleared of conspiring to kill or maim.

The jury on Monday acquitted the three of conspiracy to murder.

Charges against the three of conspiring to cause grievous bodily harm were dropped.

'Romans' case called bid to get round law

By Frances Gibb

Nudity in theatre and films is commonplace nowadays and one cannot try to turn back the clock by manipulating the criminal law, Lord Hutchinson of Lullington, QC, told a magistrates' court yesterday.

Scenes of simulated sexual behaviour were seen in places throughout the world. "One may disapprove, but that is the climate of opinion in which this matter must be judged", he said.

Lord Hutchinson was speaking at the end of the committal proceedings at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court in which Mr Michael Bogdanov, director of the National Theatre's production of Howard Brenton's play, *The Romans in Britain*, was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, the anti-pornography campaigner, is bringing a private prosecution under the Sexual Offences Act 1956, alleging that Mr Bogdanov procured the commission of an act of gross indecency by two actors who simulated an attempt by a Roman soldier to rape a Druid. Mr Bogdanov has pleaded not guilty.

"This is a very serious matter indeed for this young, talented director". Lord Hutchinson told Mr Kenneth Harington, the magistrate. "It is a dreadful thing for him to be brought to court and for it to be said he procured an act of gross indecency between two persons."

He urged that all the circumstances of the scene be looked at. "I submit that this act of attempted male rape, set out in his play, was not done, and everybody agrees it was not done, with any kind of prurience or titillation."

"It was performed straightforwardly, and the hand of the soldier was over his penis and the penis remained not erect throughout this half minute, and the second man was struggling and when he breaks away, it is quite clear the attempted rape has failed."

Lord Hutchinson argued that Mrs. Whitehouse's prosecution was a deliberate attempt to circumvent the law. The Sexual Offences Act was designed to deal with real sexual offences amounting to a public nuisance and it was absurd to apply it to a stage performance.

If the Act could be applied in that way, then any person involved in a play, film or broadcast, where there is an act that could be considered grossly indecent would then be committing a criminal offence.

Not only was the Act inappropriate, it contained the anomaly that it only applied to men, and if Mr Bogdanov had been a woman, the case could not have been brought, he said.

Mr John Smyth, QC representing Mrs Whitehouse, and Mr Graham Ross-Cornes, her solicitor, both described to the court the half-minute scene in great detail which they maintained was without doubt an act of gross indecency.

It involved a scene where three Celts, naked after a swim, are disturbed by Roman soldiers. The soldiers kill two of them and assault the third, cutting his shoulder and buttock

They then strip off their clothes. One soldier lifts the Celt's buttocks by putting his arms round his torso. A second turns "somewhat away" and makes masturbatory movements. He turns back, "apparently holding his penis", places it between the Celt's legs and makes thrusting movements.

Mr Smyth said: "One asks the question, on the undisputed facts here, can one imagine anything more grossly indecent, subject to the fact, obviously, that this was simulated? Kissing is one thing, but when one gets down to a man's genitals, it is obvious one moves into the realms of gross indecency."

It was also irrelevant that the Attorney General had not consented to a prosecution under the Theatres Act: that it was a private prosecution or what the audience reaction was.

"The question is: This is an undisputed act of homosexual rape; is it prima facie grossly indecent? What the thousands of people who saw it thought is neither here nor there."

Mr Smyth asked what the position would be had Sir Peter Hall commissioned a play about paedophilia, involving child actors. "Is it to be said that this sort of behaviour with a boy of under 16 could not be prosecuted under this act?

"What if there was a simulated act in the street, in street theatre, could it then be said that because it was simulated, this was not gross indecency? In our submission this would be absurd."

The Night Sky in July

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury will reach greatest elongation as a morning star on the 14th, but it will rise only about an hour before the Sun and is not likely to be seen.

Venus will be setting in the evening more than an hour after the Sun. Its magnitude this month is —3.3, so it should be possible to find it if the sky is clear.

Mars will be rising at about 02h and will pass from Taurus into Gemini during the month. It is not very bright and rather unlikely to be seen in the morning twilight, though the waning Moon will be 3° south of it on the 29th and may serve as a guide.

Jupiter is now well to the west and will be setting before midnight. Moon just north of it on the 7th at 20h but will have passed it by dark.

Saturn, a close companion of Jupiter this summer, will also be setting before midnight. Moon just north of it at 23h on the 7th. The two planets will be in conjunction just over a degree apart on the 30th, Jupiter overtaking.

Uranus and Neptune will be setting at about midnight and 02h respectively.

The Moon: new, 1d19h; first quarter, 9d03h; full, 17d05h (eclipse); last quarter, 24d10h; new, 31d04h (eclipse).

The Earth will be at aphelion, its greatest distance from the Sun, at 3d23h. Astronomical twilight will last all night over most of the British Isles until the end of the month.

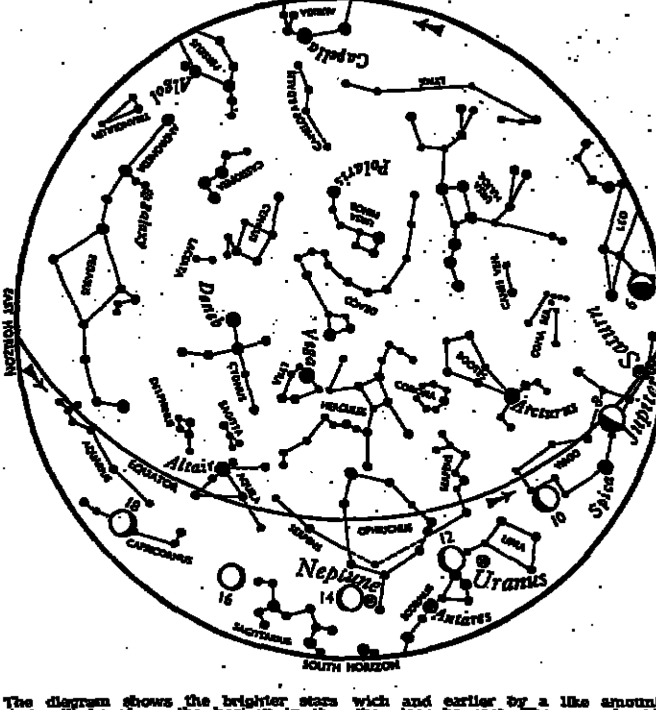
The eclipses this month will be of little interest to most of our readers. The partial eclipse of the Moon on the 17th, the umbral part of it, will last from 03h25m to 06h09m but the Moon will set at about 04h. The track of the total eclipse of the Sun on the 31st lies over northern Asia and no part of the event will be visible from the United Kingdom, though a partial eclipse will be seen at sunrise from Scandinavia and eastern Europe.

The Perseid meteor shower though really an August event, may begin any time from July 25th, but the radiant somewhat north of Perseus will be low in the north-east until well after midnight.

When facing south the Vega-Deneb-Altair triangle is unmistakable on your left, and Arcturus on your right should be easy to pick up. Between the two and quite high in the sky are Corona which has a recognizable shape and Hercules which has not. The figure in old star atlases is that of the Greek hero kneeling on his right knee, with arms outstretched and a club in the right hand. The star nearest to Ophiuchus (see map) is alpha in the head; the one nearest to Serpens is the right shoulder; the line under the name is the left arm; of the rectangle in the middle the lower ones are the belt; the curved line over Corona is the right leg. Note that the head is nearer the horizon than the legs: he is upside down!

The constellation is only 30° north of the celestial equator, so we in latitude 50+° have to face south to see him. Observers nearer the equator than latitude 30° would have to turn round and face north, then seeing him the right way up. It is a very ancient group. The originators lived at about latitude 30° and in their time these stars were 40° north, so the observers were facing north when the figure was planned. In the 3,000 years or so since then, the positions of the celestial poles and equator have changed owing to the precession of the equinoxes, a systematic "wobble" of the Earth's axis with a period of 26,000 years. Hence the change in the declination of Hercules.

Alpha in the head of the figure is one of the popular double stars for moderate telescopes, and the brighter component is a red giant



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23hr (11 pm) at the beginning 22hr (10 pm) in the middle and 21hr (9 pm) at the end of the month, local Mean Times. At places away from the Greenwich Meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words around the circle) is at the bottom, the zenith being the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24-hour notations, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

Defence computer language unreliable, professor says

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A leading computer scientist, Professor Antony Hoare, professor of computation at Oxford University, has given a warning that a new computer language for controlling the future defence and nuclear networks of the United States and Nato is unreliable.

He has pleaded for such computer programming language not to be used where reliability is critical: for the control of cruise missiles, early warning systems, anti-ballistic missile defence systems, and nuclear power stations.

Professor Hoare says: "The next rocket to go astray because of a programming language error may not be an exploratory space vehicle on a harmless trip to Venus. It may be a nuclear warhead exploding over one of our own cities."

A computer language generating unreliable programmes constitutes, in his opinion, a far greater risk to society than unsafe cars, toxic pesticides, or accidental leaks at nuclear power stations.

The programming language is called Ada. It was originated by an informal team of experts called the European Long Term Procedural Language Group, and has been chosen by the United States Department of Defence for all future computer projects for the army, navy and air force.

The reliability of Ada has been a subject of controversy in academic circles, but Professor Hoare brought the argument to public notice in a recent address on receiving the A. C. M. Turing award, one of the highest prizes for technical contributions to computer science.

One of the creators of Ada who challenges the allegations about its safety is Professor Ian Pyle, chairman of the department of computer science at York University. He is also a member of a group of academics and industrial computer experts who have formed a group called the UK Ada Consortium, to exploit the language for research and teaching, and for defence and commercial applications.

Professor Pyle told *The Times* that Ada will make it easier to detect computer faults. He said: "It was not possible to achieve the original goal of devising a simple language. But that does not mean it cannot be used to design good computer systems."

Yet it is the complexity of Ada that has led Professor Edsger Dijkstra, of the Netherlands, one of the world's leading figures in the design and definition of programming languages, to describe it as baroque and dangerously unwieldy.

The origins of the argument lie in the attitudes to programming languages over the past 25 years in which computers have evolved. For much of that time the programming and software part of the machine systems have been seen as less important than the electronic equipment.

One consequence is that more that 1,400 computer programming languages have emerged world-wide,

An audit by the American Department of Defence in 1975 showed that 10 per cent of its budget was spent on computers, and the lion's share of more than $3,000m was on programming teams for the maintenance and modification of software.

Hence the invitation was issued by competitive tender

The choice, Ada, was developed by the European language group, with support from the European Commission, and centred on the French computer manufacturer CII-Honeywell-Bull.

Wrestler wins fight for damages

From Our Correspondent, Leeds

Masambula, the wrestler, yesterday won his court action against a firm of match promoters and a ring constructor for a back injury he received during a fight.

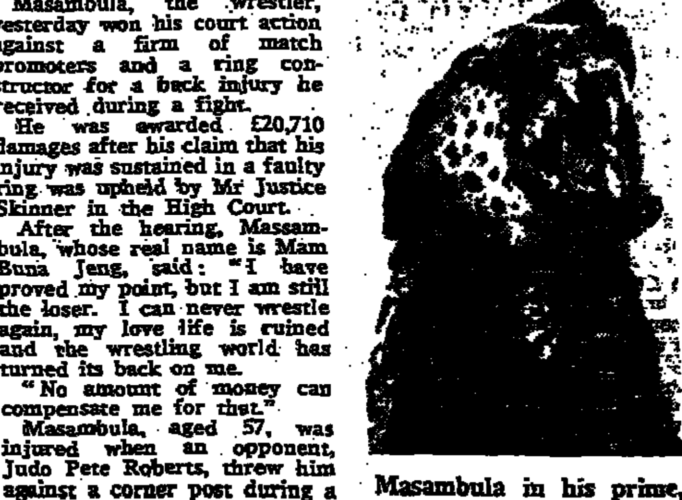
He was awarded £20,710 damages after his claim that his injury was sustained in a faulty ring was upheld by Mr Justice Skinner in the High Court.

After the hearing, Massambula, whose real name is Mam Buna Jeng, said: "I have proved my point, but I am still the loser. I can never wrestle again, my love life is ruined and the wrestling world has turned its back on me.

"No amount of money can compensate me for that."

Masambula, aged 57, was injured when an opponent, Judo Pete Roberts, threw him against a corner post during a match at Preston, Lancashire, in February, 1975. He now walks with a stick.

The judge ruled that the faulty hook in a corner of the ring was the cause of the wrestler's injury. He said the hook should have retracted on impact and acted as a shock absorber.



Masambula in his prime, wearing his leopard skin head-dress.

"The object was not to hurt the opponent at all, but to give the audience the impression of a violent and painful impact

"The competitive element was very much secondary to the entertainment element. Masambula regarded himself more as an entertainer than a

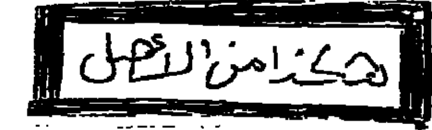
The judge ruled that Morrell and Beresford, Limited, of London, the promoters, and Mr Billy Shinfield, of Alfreton, Derbyshire, the ring constructor, had failed to take reasonable steps to see that the hook would not fail. Both defendants had denied liability.

He said the match promoters were to pay one third of the damages and the ring constructor two thirds, but he granted Morrell and Beresford a stay of execution for 21 days pending consideration of an appeal.

Masambula's final fight was "arranged" by Mr Ernest Lofthouse, the master of ceremonies, the court heard. Masambula was due to be counted out in the fourth round.

But last night he would not elaborate about fight rigging. "If the public knew what really went on it would ruin their enjoyment of the game", the wrestler said.

Masambula, who was once the favourite wrestler of many housewives, now lives on social security at Buttershaw, Bradford, West Yorkshire.



هكذا من الأصل

Syrians lift siege of Christian town in Lebanon

From Tewfik Mishlani, Beirut, June 30

The Syrian siege imposed for three months on the Christian town of Zahle in central Lebanon was lifted today after several hundred Lebanese regular troops, supported by 20 armoured personnel carriers and half-tracks, entered the city to take over the control of law and order.

About 70 militiamen of the Christian Phalange party, which led the armed resistance against the Syrian forces since the beginning of April, were granted safe-conduct under an agreement mediated by the Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti ambassadors to Lebanon.

Acting on behalf of a four-state Arab League committee on Lebanon, the two had extensive talks with the Lebanese and Syrian authorities as well as with the political factions involved in the Lebanese crisis.

The details of the agreement remain secret, but government sources in Beirut said that basically it provides for the deployment of between 500 and 650 Lebanese regular gendarmes in Zahle to maintain law and order, the evacuation of Phalangist militiamen, the collection of weapons, and the closure of all Phalange offices and training centers. The party's main regional office will be allowed to function, however.

The Christian militiamen left Zahle in five army buses and two lorries escorted by Mr Elias Herawi, the Minister of Public Works and Major-General Muhammad Ghanem, the military intelligence chief of the all-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force.

They were driven to east Beirut, which is controlled by Christians, and were welcomed and praised for their courage by Mr Bachir Gamayel, their leader.

Civilians in the embattled town of Zahle went out to greet the Labanese regular troops at the entrance to the city, showering them with rice and rose-water.

Zahle, a predominently Roman Catholic town with a population of about 200,000 is the provincial capital of the Bekaa Valley, which the Syrian Government regards as vital to Syrian national security.

Fierce fighting has taken place in and around the city since April, and Syrian troops eventually seized control of all the surrounding hills, including the strategic Mount Sannin, which was previously held by the Christian militias.

The conflict took a more dangerous character on April 29 when Israeli aircraft shot down two Syrian helicopter gunships over the Bekaa Valley. Less than 24 hours later, Syria installed Soviet-made Sam anti-aircraft missiles in the area which provoked a crisis between Syria and Israel, and theatened a wider outbreak of hostilities.

Five weeks of shuttle diplomacy by Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, paved the way for Arab diplomacy led by Saudi Arabia to achieve progress towards an eventual settlement of the Lebanese problem.

The return of Lebanese government authority to Zahle is generally regarded in Beirut as a significant breakthrough in Arab diplomacy and could possibly bring about a wider relaxation in tension over Lebanese issues.

Members of the Arab League Committee on Lebanon—the foreign ministers of Lebanon, Syria, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia—are to meet for the third time in Lebanon on Saturday to review the results of their efforts achoeved so far and consider ways for further progress in the search for a final settlement of the Lebanese crisis.

More Civil Guards to face trial in Spain

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, June 30

Señor Alberto Oliart, Spain's defence minister, today ordered the military prosecutor to change all civil guards below the rank of officer against whom "reasonable evidence" exists of direct involvement in February's abortive coup.

The move is likely to delay still further the date of the public trial which, even before today's development, was not expected to open before late autumn at the earliest. Thirty officers, including three Army generals and 17 paramilitary civil guards, have already been charged with military rebellion.

Señor Oliart's action represents the Government's response to increasing public criticism that it has been dragging its feet in bringing to account those who took part in the events of February 23, when more than 200 civil guards and their officers, led by Colonel Antonio Tejero stormed Parliament and intimidated MPs.

Earlier reports that only 11 civil guards who fired their guns inside Parliament would be charged were badly received by the Spanish press.

The minister has also ordered the prosecutor to examine the cases of the military policemen from the Brunete armoured division, who arrived later to help in the coup. Among the officers already charged is Major Ricardo Pardo Zancada, who was in charge of the elite division's military police.

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, has given an assurance in Parliament that he would not be bound by an agreement allegedly negotiated by Colonel Tejero before MPs were freed. It allowed his civil guards to go free on the grounds they were only obeying their officers' orders.

The Government's basic problem remains bringing extreme right-wing officers to account within their own legal system. The attitude of the armed forces as a state within the state, dating from Franco's time, still flourishes.

Lawyers for Major Ricardo Saenz de Ynestrillas, whom the Interior Minister ordered to be detained under the anti-terrorist law for alleged plotting to form armed bands, are now disputing a civilian court's right to indict an army officer. Post-Franco reforms of the Army's criminal code permit this in the case of common crimes.

The army authorities have ruled that the civil guard colonel, awaiting trial on charges of homicide after the death of three young men in Andalusia last month, can remain at his own barracks, where his home is also situated.



As China tires of the Mao cult, Hu Yaobang has been chosen to replace Hua Guofeng as Communist Party Chairman.

Turkey sets rules on Constituent Assembly

From Sinan Fisek
Ankara, June 30

The ruling National Security Council today promulgated a new law on the Constituent Assembly meant as a step in the eventual return to democracy in Turkey.

The Assembly will be made up of the five members of the National Security Council and 160 members of a consultative assembly.

Former members of Parliament, as well as people who were members of political parties until September 11, the eve of the military takeover, will be banned.

Forty members will be named directly by the Security Council and 120 will be chosen by the council from among candidates submitted by the governors of the 67 provinces.

All Turkish citizens aged over 30, with a university education who have completed their military service, will be eligible, provided they have not been sentenced for criminal offences, or jailed for more than a year

The assembly will prepare a new constitution, an electoral law, and a law on political parties.

The constitution will be drawn up by a constitutional committee to be approved by the plenary session of the Constituent Assembly as well as by by the National Security Council before being submitted to a referendum.

Members will "speak in the name of the Turkish nation", and will enjoy parliamentary immunity, unless deprived of it by an absolute majority of the House.

They will be allowed to pursue their own professions, on condition that they do not hold civil service posts, and their activities do not hamper their work at the Consultative Assembly.

Absenteeism will not be allowed. "Members who fail to appear at plenary sessions or committee meetings for five days in a month without a proper excuse" will lose their membership. Vacant seats will be filled by nomination of the National Security Council.

Admiral Isik Biren, the coordinator of the council, said today that the Constituent Assembly would be like a "task force . . . with no political essence . . a kind of advisory body".

The announcement today did not set a date for the creation of the Assembly, but General Kenan Evren, the head of state, had already promised that it would be functioning "sometime between the Victory holiday and Independence Day", that is, between August 30 and October 29.

S African student leader freed and banned

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, June 30

After being held under security laws for a month without being charged, Mr Andrew Boraine, the 22-year-old president of the National Union of South African Students, the white English-speaking student's union, has been freed but immediately served with a five-year banning order which will effectively silence him.

There is neither a provision in South African law for an appeal against a banning order nor any requirement on the Minister of Justice to explain why it was imposed.

All that Mr Boraine will be allowed to do will be to continue his studies at the University of Cape Town.

The banning order under the Internal Security Act forbids him from being in the company of more than one person at a time or to attend any social or political gatherings. He is barred from entering any factory, black area or attending any gathering of pupils or students in order to instruct, train or address them.

Mr Boraine is the son of Dr Alex Boraine, a leading member of Parliament for the Progressive Federal Party and a Methodist minister.

The banning order was served on him last night after he had been released from Pretoria central prison and flown 1,000 miles home to Cape Town on board a military aircraft. There has been no official explanation why he travelled on board a military aircraft instead of a a regular domestic flight.

Dr Boraine said today that his joy over his son's release was tempered by the severity of the banning order.

His son has been one of the most effective leaders of the students' union since the mid-1970s when as a result of Government pressure and the banning and voluntary exile of its leaders, the union adopted a passive rale.

Under his leadership the union has begun to form links with the Black Students' Society, an emergent organization. It is clear that the authorities fear the growing unity between radical white student groups and blacks.

The authorities have also turned their attention to the growing influence of emergent black trade unions. Black trade unionists claim that detentions and bannings are the most widespread since 1976 when the Government banned about 30 people connected with the black trade union movement.

Labour truce ending in France

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 30

There have been clear indications in the past couple of days that the honeymoon enjoyed by the new Socialist Government since it took office 40 days ago, no longer extends to the labour front.

Organized labour had been remarkably supine until this week, the unions, including the militant, Communist-dominated CGT which makes a point of always being in the van of labour demands, showing an almost angelic moderation; and the employers ducking their heads and refraining for the time being from challenging the Government's social and economic plans head on, whatever their misgivings and opposition to them in private, and waiting for them to be propounded in more detail.

But this fragile peace has been broken—and the breach has occurred over the sensitive issue of the 35-hour week. The opening shot was fired by M Edmond Maire, the rather maverick secretary general of the leftist CFDT labour organization. While M Jacques Delors, the Minister for Economics, holds out a carrot to the employers, and appeals to their civic spirit and wisdom, M Maire wields the big stick, and threatens labour unrest immediately after the summer holiday hiatus (which is sacred in this country).

M Maire accused the employers of gambling on catastrophe. They wanted an "economic third round" of the elections, he claimed. Their hostility to the reduction in the working week was political. "The CNPF (the French CBI) is trying to compel the Government to legislate on the matter straight away in order to be able to scream afterwards against its authoritarianism, and to switch over to passive resistance, with the aim of wrecking government policy."

This broadside drew an immediate response yesterday from M Yvon Chotard, the vice-president of the CNPF for social affairs, who is one of the more progressively minded members of the organization.

"To want to impose a rhythm of social progress to an economy in a state of crisis is to run headlong into catastrophe," he said. The freedom of manoeuvre of employers since the second oil shock had been reduced by the 8 per cent slump in industrial production,

UNESCO CHIEF IS SUED

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 30

M Edouard Sablier, the diplomatic correspondent of Radio France, the French state radio, is suing for libel M Amadou Mokhtar M'Bow, the Director-General of Unesco, and M Herve Bourges, his spokesman. The case will be heard tomorrow by a Paris court.

The case arises from Unesco's angry response to criticisms by M Sablier of the organization's plan to establish a new world information order.

M Sablier is asking for a symbolic one franc (9p) damages. Mr M'Bow and Mr Bourges are thought likely to claim diplomatic immunity.

Springer papers for sale

From Our Own Correspondent, Düsseldorf, June 30

Herr Axel Springer, West Germany's biggest newspaper owner, is planning to sell a quarter of his press empire to the rival Burda company, a spokesman for the Springer group said today.

The deal, whose value has been estimated at DM200m (£50m) may, however, run into objections from the West German Cartel Office. Negotiations between Herr Springer and a Hamburg magazine publisher last year failed for this reason.

The spokesman said three-sided talks are going on between representatives of the Springer and Burda companies and the Cartel Office.

The politically right-wing orientated Springer press empire includes West Germany's biggest tabloid daily, *Bild* (circulation, 4.6 million); *Bild am Sonntag* (2.5 million); and the more serious dailies *Die Welt* and *Welt am Sonntag*, as well as several local papers and magazines.

A spokesman said *Die Welt*, which is making losses of about DM35m a year, is unlikely to be affected by the deal. He said that it was doubtful that the family-owned Burda would be prepared to take on these losses, while Herr Springer has said that he is prepared to continue supporting the newspaper alone.

Hassan's dilemma in aftermath of riots

From Roland Delcour Rabat, June 30

With about 500 people facing a variety of criminal charges in Morocco over the recent rioting in Casablanca, King Hassan and his ministers are facing difficult decisions that could affect the liberalization attempted since 1977.

The country is still in a state of shock over the violence, which happened on the eve of last week's Organization of African Unity meeting which King Hassan was about to attend in Nairobi.

The question of who was responsible for what is now called here "the events of Casablanca" has become the main preoccupation for Moroccans. It has even overshadowed King Hassan's acceptance at the OAU meeting of a "process of controlled referendum" over the fate of the Western Sahara, where Morocco has been fighting guerrillas of the Polisario Front.

At first, the Government took a cautious line over who caused the disturbances on June 20, when an unknown number of people suffered injuries in poor areas of Casablanca during a strike against increases in food prices.

King Hassan and Mr Maati Bouabid, the Prime Minister, initially confined themselves to condemning the riots, referring to criminal actions and possible "external influences", and insisting that it was coincidence that the disturbances occurred as the OAU summit was about to begin.

Now their position has become harder and clearer, but appears to many people a little too simple.

All the blame is being placed on the socialist trade union CDT (Confédération Démocratique du Travail) and behind the CDT, the socialist opposition party USPP (Union Socialiste des Forces Populaires).

The Government and the King now have to choose between individual trials for the hundreds of people charged, or a big political trial against the trade union and the socialist party.

If they pick the latter, it could mean the banning of the USFP, as has happened many times in the past. But this would interrupt the process of democratization and liberalization embarked upon since 1977, with all the predictable consequences for Morocco and its image.

In fact the CDT people were initially taken unawares by the June 20 outburst among some of the two million inhabitants of Casablanca's shanty towns.

SENATOR WILL STAND AGAIN

From Our Correspondent
Los Angeles, June 30

California's Republican senator Mr Samuel Hayakawa, a former professor of English who will be 75 in July, announced yeserday that he will run for election for a second term, inspired by the victory of President Reagan.

Some leading Republicans had asked him to step down in favour of a younger man, such as conservative Representative Barry Goldwater Jr, son of the senator, but Mr Hayakawa declined. Other contenders could include liberal Republican Representative Peter McCloskey and President Reagan's oldest daughter Maureen.

THE POPE IS RECOVERING

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, June 30

The Pope is recovering from the virus infection which brought about his return to hospital but still has a slight temperature.

His doctors give no indication as to how long he will have to stay in hospital or of when a second operation—to restore normal use of the intestines—will be performed.

SECURITY TALKS

From Our Own Correspondent
Madrid, June 30

The 35 countries attending the European Security Review Conference today agreed unanimously to try to wind up their labours by mid-July.

But many Western delegates doubted whether this was more than a pious wish in view of the prevailing East-West tensions.

Hopes fade for rights amendment

From Nicholas Hirst
Washington, June 30

Alan Alda, the star of the television series Mash, has lent his support to the fight hert for a constitutional amendment enshrining equal rights for women.

Alda today appeared at a Washington rally for the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), one of 170 rallies taking place around the country.

I do not endorse the Equal Rights Amendment as celebrities endorse a bar of soap. I don't want people to support the ERA because I am cute", Alda said. The Press and television have taken him up as the latest example of the thinking star with a social conscience.

His support is undoubtedly useful. But the Equal Rights Amendment campaigners, led by the National Organization for Women Now, realize that their chances of gaining ratification of the further three states they need to bring the amendment into the constitution are slim. Mrs Eleanor Smeal, presiden of NOW, said "It is an uphill struggle. The odds of succtss are against us."

The Equal Rights Amendment to the United States constitution has three short sections. The principle is given in the first: "Equality under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

According to a recent opinion poll, it is supjporte dby 61 per cent of Americans. It was first passed by Congress in March, 1972. To become law it must be ratified by 38 states. Thirty-five have done so, although a few have since tried to rescind their decision.

In the political world, it has been swept aside by the move to the right which brought President Reagan and the Republican Party in the Senate into power. Mr Reagan is in favour of piecemeal legislation to improve women's equality. A constitutional amendment, he believes is not the right way.

California refuses bail to alleged Polish spy

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, June 30

Further details in the bizarre story involving a 29-year-old *Polish* businessman, believed to be an intelligence officer, and a Hughes Aircraft Company radar engineer with top secret clearance, who is accused of selling secrets to the Polish Government, emerged in a Los Angeles court today. Bail was refused to Marian Zacharski, who for the past five years has been the head of the Polish American Machinery Company, a firm wholly owned by the Polish Government, which has annual sales in the United States of $30m (about £15m).

However, bail was set at $50,000 for Mr William Bell, aged 61, after FBI agents disclosed that for the past week the radar project manager had been helping them with their inquiries.

Details of how Mr Bell allegedly operated were disclosed by an FBI agent who said that the radar manager had admitted taking pictures of secret radar documents and personally delivering them to *Polish* agents on three separate trips to Austria and one to Switzerland from 1979 to early this year.

Mr Bell, who has worked at Hughes Aircraft for almost 30 years, allegedly admitted he was to receive $60,000 a year for his efforts and that he had received $3,000 a month from Mr Zacharski, who lived next door to him.

Mr Bell was also said to have admitted receiving $5,000 to $7,000—partly in gold coins and partly in cash.

Mr George Bacon, the FBI agent, said: "Zacharski told him (Mr Bell) he would like to obtain various documents in the possession of Hughes Aircraft and he would be willing to pay for anything which proved of value."

The FBI agent quoted Mr Bell's supervisor at the aircraft company as saying that the disclosure of the documents "could have serious consequences to the national security and would be an advantage to a foreign nation".

Knife terror for the down-and-outs

From Michael Leapman, New York, June 30

Someone with a grudge against tramps is roaming New York, slashing them in the neck with a knife. He attacked eight of them at the weekend and another last night. None has died.

This kind of random, unprovoked violence recurs in New York from time to time, often in the hot weather. It is a symptom o fthe city's pervasive neurosis, o fa people always on edge.

The slasher's Saturday night spree began, appropriately enough, in the Bowery, a seedy street in lower Manhattan, once the centre of the city's entertainment industry but known chiefly as a hangout for vagrants. They stay in hbstels or cheap hotels and spend their days in doorways or lying on the pavement, clutching bottles of wine in brown paper bags.

One of them was sleeping on a bench when he was cut in the back of the neck. An hour later two men sitting in Washington Square Park, in Greenwich Village, were similarly attacked. Then the slasher moved north to cut two more men in Madison Square Park, ending by assaulting three people at Penn Station, a main line terminal.

Last night's isolated attack also took place near the Bowery. Police say they cannot definitely connect it with the other eight but it seems simlar. They are seekng a black man of medium height.

Last year two series of knife attacks were made on people inoffensively walking the streets. Five people died: the victims were mainly black or darksknned. A man has been charged with one of the stabbings as well as of shooting three black men in Buffalo, in upstate New York.

The attack on the tramps comes at a time when the number of homeless people on the streets of New York seems to be increasing beyond the normal upsurge in warmer weather. There are thought to be 36,000 of them.

Resdents and visitors find them offensive, particularly when they relieve themselves in the streets or in underground stations. Plans by the city to provide accommodation for them are often thwarted by the opposition of local residents.

Europe proposes two-stage talks on Afghanistan

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, June 30

The EEC proposal for an international conference on Afghanistan, which was formally announced today by the heads of member states at the end of their summer summit meeting here, is to be the main focus of European diplomatic activity over the coming months.

Mrs Thatcher confirmed that Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, would fly to Moscow on Monday to discuss the conference plan.

Lord Carrington, who takes over the chair of the Council of Ministers for six months from tomorrow, said he believed there was a real chance that the Russians might be persuaded to take part.

There were two main reasons for hope: first the Soviet Union was "in some difficulty militarily and in other ways" in Afghanistan; second, the Soviet occupation had greatly damaged Russia's relations with the Third World.

In their joint statement on Afghanistan, the EEC leaders said the time had come "for a fresh attempt to open the way to a political solution". They believed that their proposal offered "a constructive way forward".

The EEC leaders propose *that the conference should be* convened in October or November of this year. No venue was specified, but there is talk of New York or Geneva. The conference should consist of two stages, each stage being an integral part of the conference.

The first stage would be "to work out international arrangements designed to bring about *the cessation of external intervention* and the establishment of safeguards to prevent such intervention in future and thus to create conditions in which Afghanistan's independence and non-alignment can be assured".

The purpose of the second stage "would be to reach agreement on the implementation of the international arrangements worked out in stage one, and on all other matters designed to assure Afghanistan's future as an independent and non-aligned state".

The gist of the EEC proposal was explained to the Russians last week by Sir Curtis Keeble, the British Ambassador in Moscow. The Russians did not say they could accept it as it stood, but neither did they reject it out of hand, and they were sufficiently interested to invite Lord Carrington for further discussion.

The hope is that if the Russians do agree to take part in the proposed conference, this will be a further restraint on their taking any military action against Poland. The EEC *leaders did not* issue their usual warnings about Poland today, partly so as not to antagonize the Russians in advance of Lord Carrington's visit.

Haig welcomes diplomatic initiative by EEC

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, June 30

The United States today strongly welcomed the European initiative to try to bring about the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

In a prepared statement, Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, also welcomed the United Nations conference, which will try to resolve the Cambodian crisis.

The statement said: "I wish to underline the profound importance and promise of two new diplomatic initiatives. Today the European Community launched a fresh attempt to open the way to a solution to *the problem of Afghanistan* by proposing a major constitutional conference for this autumn. On July 13 a United Nations conference in New York is to try to resolve the problem of Kampuchea (Cambodia).

"These two issues are at the very heart of the increase in international tension in recent years. The combination of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea in 1978 and the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 created a strong reaction on the part of the vast majority of members of the United Nations.

"The continuing occupation and conflict in these countries represents a threat to security in key regions. The vast number of refugees reflects the terrible human cost and both conflicts are a major barrier to the development of a more constructive East-West relationship.

"Let there be no doubt about where we stand. The Afghanistan *and Kampuchean people* must control their own destiny. The purpose of the negotiations is not to impose a solution from outside as the Vietnam and *Soviet Union have attempted to* do by force of arms."

Mr Haig will himself lead the American delegation at the United Nations conference on Cambodia. On July 11, he will leave for talks in Nassau, capital of the Bahamas, on economic cooperation with Venezuela and Mexico. Canada will also be represented in Nassau.

□ Moscow: The first American congressional delegation to come here since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan told leading officials here today that serious arms control talks could begin immediately Russian troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan *(Michael Binyon writes)*.

The Americans told a press conference afterwards that the Russians seemed eager to start talks, and appeared to *be looking* for a way of cutting their losses in Afghanistan and getting out.

The six members of the House of Representatives, officially here to discuss higher education, said they told their hosts that Afghanistan was the big stumbling block in America to better relations with the Soviet Union.

The Congressmen said the Russians made no attempt to justify Soviet intervention, nor any comment on the recent European proposal for a two-stage conference on Afghanistan.

A complaint the Americans heard frequently was that the Russians did not know how to deal with the Reagan Administration. The Russians insisted *that the American President* had deliberately tried to heighten tension with the Soviet Union. But the Congressmen, mostly republicans, said they *thought the Reagan policies* were right.

Mitterrand steals the show at summit

From Ian Murray Luxembourg, June 30

President Mitterrand was, with Signor Giovanni Spadolini of Italy, one of the two "new boys" at the European summit and, by common consent, he stole the show.

From the moment he arrived at the 22-storey tower block of Luxembourg's European Centre, the one question everyone there was asking was how France's new President would be received by the other members *of this select club* of European leaders.

As time went on it became increasingly clear that he had been received very well. The West Germans were *particularly* impressed by how well he had studied his files. The Dutch noted how he had spoken for half an hour on a whole range of subjects without *notes*.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher took a protracted breakfast with him this morning, extenting it by an extra half hour, and came away, she said, having thoroughly enjoyed it.

What surprised his European partners was the range of subjects he dealt with and the way he managed on his own *to alter* preconceptions and widen the European viewpoint.

It had been thought possible that the European Commission's proposals for a new mandate could dominate discussions at the summit but President Mitterrand argued that France needed more time to study them and he was given it.

Instead, economic and social affairs dominated the debate. M Mitterrand's contribution sounded like an extension of his own election campaign on this subject.

He emphasized the impossibility of tackling inflation and unemployment in isolation from each other and argued the need for a 35-hour week. Unpopular though such ideas were with Britain, West Germany and Italy, the points registered and would be studied.

He rocked the becalmed European boat over the Middle East, daring to suggest that *the global approach* for a settlement agreed at the EEC's Venice summit a year ago might not be the best or only solution to the problem.

He lectured on the need for Europe to regard the North-South problems with as much urgency as East-West ones. He surprised his colleagues, especially as there are four Communists in his Government, with his suggestion that there was "rampant neutrality" in the way the West was facing up to the Polish crisis.

Luxembourg went out of its way to make the new boy feel at home. One supporter gave a *solo rendition of the Internationale* when he arrived. The 2,000 or so European trade unionists, protesting about unemployment, marched up *with their red-and-green flags* shining wet and streaming out in the wind. They cheered each mention of his name but booed President Reagan's.

At the residence of the French ambassador even the garden seemed to be ready for the Socialist President. The red roses, which are the party's symbol, were in flower all the way along the path from the front door. A small crowd gathered there this morning to watch him escort Mrs Thatcher to her car and then to give him a special cheer before he climbed into his own.

Overall, the new boy was not *disappointed, he said,* by the first couple of days of his term in office. Talking about Europe, he said, he had known before he came that a great leap forward in the Community could not occur overnight.



'One of them MUST work!'

Brezhnev blames US for arms talks delay

From Michael Bunyon, Moscow, June 30

President Brezhnev today blamed the United States for the delay in starting talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, and said the Russians were ready to sit down at the negotiating table tomorrow.

At a dinner in honour of Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, the Soviet leader expressed anger and disappointment that his proposal for a moratorium on the *deployment of new medium-range* missiles by both Nato and the Soviet Union had not been taken up in the West.

He said that if talks on this were to start, they would now do so while both sides were continuing to implement their programmes, and this was not the best way.

Mr Brezhnev was speaking after a round of talks with Herr Brandt whose visit here is regarded as an important attempt to cut through East-West suspicions and get talks going between Moscow and Washington.

Herr Brandt is the architect of West Germany's drive for détente with Eastern Europe, and is a respected figure in Moscow. He has been received with honours usually accorded only to heads of government.

Mr Brezhnev said his country expected "real weighty results" from arms talks. But he suggested that the Americans were not serious in the offer to negotiate. He insisted they were striving instead for military superiority over the Russians. Herr Brandt emphasized that this was *not so*.

In his talks with the Soviet leaders, who included Mr Boris Ponomaryov, an influential Politburo candidate member, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, Herr Brandt also discussed the Salt-2 Treaty, the worsening international situation, Poland, Afghanistan and the North-South Dialogue *in which he plays a key role*.

Mr Brezhnev, in his speech, indicated personal warmth for the former Chancellor, describing *their discussions* as "fair, candid and business like." He recalled that 10 years ago the two men negotiated agreements that were still functioning in today's aggravated international situation. But he added: "Let us face up to the truth. Today there is a threat of a changeover of a different kind from détente to a new edition of the cold war."

Mr Brezhnev blamed Nato for this, and by implication West Germany also, but insisted that good relations with the Federal Republic was a permanent feature of Soviet strategic policy.

Herr Brandt was accompanied by Herr Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, the deputy chairman of the Social Democratic party of which the former Chancellor is now chairman.

Herr Brandt reminded his hosts of the serious consequences for détente and Soviet-West German relations of any Soviet intervention in Poland.

Tass said today that the talks were held in a "friendly *and constructive atmosphere*".

Britain and France fail to resolve lamb dispute

From Michael Hornsby, Luxembourg, June 30

EEC agriculture ministers failed tonight to resolve the dispute that threatens a renewal of last year's "lamb war" between Britain and France.

Mr Peter Walker, the British minister, rejected various compromise proposals on the grounds that they would have meant a loss of income for British sheep farmers. The dispute will now drag on into Britain's EEC presidency, which *begins tomorrow*.

As a gesture of good will, Mr Walker did lift the veto Britain had earlier put on the implementation of price-fixing decisions taken last April concerning sugar and oilseeds. But he will continue to block price rises for wine and cereals, due to come into effect on August 1, until the lamb issue is resolved.

The main problem is the level of levies on exports of British lamb to the Continent which are imposed under the new sheepmeat regime introduced last October.

Under this scheme, devised in part to enable the French to lift their ban on the import of British lamb, sheep farmers in Britain are paid a premium to raise their low market prices up to the higher Continental level.

If British lamb is not sold at home but exported to other EEC member states this premium has to be paid back in the form of a levy. British exporters complain that the levy is too high and does not take account of the higher cost of the type of lamb required for the export trade.

As a result, exporting lamb has become unprofitable, the British complain. It is in fact true that exports to the Continent are now at a lower level than they were before the French ban was lifted.

Palme says Iran may affect world peace

Stockholm, June 30.—Deterioration of the situation in Iran could lead to meddling by the superpowers and thus endanger world peace, Mr Olof Palme, the United Nations mediator, said here today.

Mr Palme, a former Swedish prime minister, had just completed his fourth mission to Iran in attempting to settle the war between Iran and Iraq.

He refused to gauge the chances of an outbreak of civil war after the explosion that killed Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti and other ministers on Sunday. *He had had* no contact with Iranian leaders after the blast.

Meanwhile, in The Hague, the Tehran bombing does not seem likely to stop the opening of a special arbitration court to settle the financial matters between the United States and Iran arising from the holding of the American hostages.



Sayyed Hussein Moussavi, Iran's new Foreign Minister.

The panel has nine members: three Americans, three Iranians, two Swedes and one Frenchman. It is to organize and set its ground rules in a four-day session beginning tomorrow.

Beginning next spring, the court will review financial claims between individuals or companies not yet settled by the arbitration procedure. This procedure is to be carried out at Vienna, with the American Government defending private *claims of less than $250m* (£125m), and companies with larger claims defending their own cases.

Before dealing with any *unsettled claims, it is possible* the court will be asked to take on claims by either or both governments, informed sources said.

Americans have submitted more than 2,000 lawsuits to the arbitration procedure. Most of these involve breach of contract, unpaid debts and expropriated or abandoned property in Iran.

A $1,000m insurance fund, created out of half the Iranian assets frozen by former President Carter is available to cover damages sought by the different parties.

Theother half of the money *is to be returned to Iran*, on July 19. Iran has undertaken to make good the difference if American claims of more than $1,000m are recognized.—Agence France-Presse.

□ Moscow: President Brezhnev sent a message of condolence to Ayatollah Khomeini on the death *of dozens of Iranian political figures in the Tehran bombing*.

Million-dollar television chief loses his job

From Michael Leapman, New York, June 30

The perils of being a highly paid, highly visible executive, especially in the entertainment industry, have been underlined here again today with the resignation of Mr Fred Silverman, president of the National Broadcasting Company (NBC).

Three years ago Mr Silverman was hired at a reported million dollars (£500,000) a year *to try to improve the standing* of the television network, which was consistently scoring lower points in the ratings than its two national rivals.

Richfield Oil Company.

Show.

Today NBC is still in last place in the ratings. Mr Silverman, who gained a reputation as *head of programming for* the American Broadcasting Company (ABC), has failed to do the trick.

The national television networks all make a great deal of money but NBC, with its lower ratings, makes less than the other two, because it has to charge less for its advertising. In 1977, when Mr Silverman arrived, its profit was $150m but by last year it had fallen to $80m.

To be successful, a television network needs a few highly popular serial programmes to show during prime time, 8 pm to 11 pm when most people watch. The Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) regained the lead in the latest ratings contest largely through the success of *Dallas*.

NBC is a division of the Radio Corporation of America (RCA) and Mr Silverman's departure was probably expedited by the recent replacement of the parent company's chairman.

Mr Edgar Griffiths, who had *hired Mr Silverman, retired* this year and has been replaced by Mr Thornton Bradshaw.

The new president of NBC is to be Mr Grant Tinker, once *married to Mary Tyler Moore*, the actress, and president of MTM productions, which bears her initials. The current most successful series made by MTM is *Lou Grant*.

Washington accuses OAU

Washington, June 30.—The United States today accused the Organization of African Unity of distorting American views on South Africa and denounced it for not condemning Libya's intervention in Chad.

"We found the OAU resolu*tions on both South Africa and* Namibia (South-West Africa) contained serious distortions of the policy that we are actually pursuing in those areas," a *State Department spokesman* said.

The OAU resolutions were "unhelpful contributions to our common eforfts".

He added: "It should be absolutely clear from our actions that the United States is firmly committed to pursuing an internationally recognized independence for Namibia. Such a settlement can be reached only through negotiations with all the involved parties, including South Africa.

"Our contacts with South Africa should in no way serve as the basis for suggestions that the United States is pursuing policies supportive of South Africa's racial policies."

The spokesman said that the United States was also concerned about the OAU summit's decision to hold its 1982 meeting in Tripoli, which would give Lbya the chairmanship of the OAU next year. — Agence France-Presse.

Leading article, page 15

UN war on the worm

By Tony Samstag

The United Nations Development Programme has declared war on the Guinea worm, a disagreeable parasite afflicting scores of millions of people in the Third World.

The infection comes from drinking water contaminated with the worm's larvae, so the effort to eradicate it has been brought under the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, launched by a number of *United Nations agencies earlier* this year.

The mature Guinea worm, which can be four feet long, breaks through the skin, *usually in the victim's lower* leg or foot, about a year after the larva has been ingested. Infection, while it lasts, can be incapacitating; many people are re-infected almost continually throughout their lives, and one victim in 20 is permanently disabled. In one village in the Ivory Coast, 317 of the 681 inhabitants were infected in 1980.

The larvae are released when an ulcer or abcess comes in contact with water, so prevention is simple: the use of piped water systems, closed wells and filtered drinking water

IN BRIEF

Greek tanker officers freed

Rotterdam.—A Rotterdam public prosecutor today released four Greek officers detained after an explosion on a Greek ore carrier which *killed six British workers last* Wednesday.

Captain Ioannu Theodorakis, aged 44, and three officers of the 72,000-tonne Agios Ioannis were held for questioning. Police said their inquiries were continuing and could still lead to prosecutions.

Police believe the blast erupted when gas in a tank of spent oil caught fire, but it was not clear how it ignited. Only one body has been recovered.

Rescue attempt

Caprauna, Italy.—Two French potholers reached three Italians trapped by a rainstorm in a limestone cave since Sunday and one of the Italians wriggled to safety a few hours later. Signor Massimo de Paoli, aged 20, a student, managed to squeeze through the narrow rocky passage which the Frenchmen had used, but the other two Italians were too large to get through.

Berlin bees

Berlin.—The site of Adolf Hitler's bunker, long a desolate wasteland on the East-West Berlin border, was put to use again today — by beekeepers. The area provides a home for wooden hives whose bees are *well placed to gather pollen* from wild flowers growing in the no man's land close to the Berlin wall.

Zaire threat

Kinshasa.—President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire threatened to break off diplomatic relations with Brussels unless the Belgian Government stopped the subversive activities of members of the Zaire opposition in exile in Belgum.

Nuclear test

Uppsala, Sweden.—The Soviet Union detonated its fifth underground nuclear test this year, the Swedish Seismological Institute announced here.

Food warning

Dar es Salaam.—Mr Joseph Munga, the Agriculture Minister, said that Tanzania will have to import thousands of tonnes of grain next year to make up a shortfall in domestic production.

Peak fitness

Mr Chris Bonnington and fellow mountaineers have made swift recoveries from pneumonia and influenza, and hope to leave England for China's Mount Kongur this week.

More refugees

Geneva.—The number of Polish refugees seeking temporary asylum *in* Austria has doubled during the past week to about 200 a day.

Transmitter will boost resistance

Paris, June 30.—The Afghan resistance will have access to its first radio transmitter "within the next few weeks", a Paris-based support committee for the resistance movement in Soviet-occupied Afghanistan said here today.

The radio will be the first link in a network of radio transmitter broadcasting under the code-name "Radio Free Afghanistan".

"'Dear sisters, dear brothers, peoples of Afghanistan, this is the voice of free Afghanistan the voice of free Afghanistan': within one month perhaps, this slogan will reach over the territory," said Mr Marek Halter, a human rights committee leader.

Addressing a press conference with the co-leader Mr Bernard-Henri Levy, Mr Halter said that the broadcasts would be made in the two native *Afghan languages of Pashtu and* Farsi, as well as in Russian.

He said the first transmitter was already on its way to Afghanistan.

Mr Levy said that the total cost of the project was estimated at about 1m francs (£90,000). Afghanistan would initially be divided into 12 broadcasting zones, with an additional two or three added later on.

The committee said it would be responsible for financing the project, but that the Afghan resistance to the Soviet occupation would have total autonomy in planning and preparing the radio programmes.

Acknowledging that sending the radio equipment could be construed as interference in *internal Afghan affairs*, Mr Levy said: "In certain situations, notably when there is a risk of the liquidation of a population, there is a right, a duty, to interfere which is among the tasks of an intellectual."—Agence France-Presse.

Carrington coup gives him a flying start

By David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent

Lord Carrington opens his six months term as President of *the European Community today* with one remarkable coup already out of the bag—the announcement yesterday of his working visit to Moscow to discuss a *settlement* in Afghanistan. What he is aiming for, it seems, is to repeat the negotiating device of the Rhodesia conference.

Although the Foreign Secretary, in presenting the new EEC initiative for a two-stage conference on Afghanistan, will be acting as the Community's *spokesman, it is* in origin a British idea, with a Community stamp of approval.

The idea first surfaced a week ago when Sir Curtis *Keeble*, the British ambassador in Moscow, explained at a meeting with Mr Kornienko, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, what the British proposal was. The fact that an invitation has come back to Lord Carrington to meet Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, so quickly is seen in London as an encouraging sign.

Lord Carrington has been reviewing possible ways of breaking the impasse on achieving a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan for months past.

It is difficult to say what has changed to enable Britain to take a lead now. Various Soviet statements have hinted at a willingness to consider a negotiated settlement, notably President Brezhnev's speech in Tbilisi on May 22, when he referred, perhaps significantly, to the "Afghan side" rather than the Afghan Government being party to a settlement.

Up to now the main stumbling block in arranging talks about a Soviet withdrawal has been Soviet insistence that the Karmal regime was the rightful government of Afghanistan. The West has maintained that the regime was maintained in power only by the presence of Soviet troops, and consequently could not be accepted as legitimate.

Lord Carrington's new idea—which he would seem to be adapting from his approach to the problem of Zimbabwe—is to hold a first stage conference *without* the Afghans, at which international arrangements would be worked out to end external intervention in Afghanistan.

Envoy rejects conference

Paris, June 30.—Afghanistan rejects Western proposals for an international conference on the Soviet military presence in the country, Mr Hamid Nezam, Counsellor at the Afghan Embassy here said today.

But he told a press conference that Afghanistan was ready for separate talks with Iran and Pakistan, its neighbours, in the presence of an envoy sent by Dr Kurt Waldheim, the *United Nations* Secretary-General.

Mr Nezam said the presence of Soviet troops in his country was an internal matter, and his Government refused to turn it into an international issue.

"Afghanistan rejects all Western proposals for an international conference on Soviet troops in our country, but we are prepared to discuss matters of common interest with our neighbours, Pakistan and Iran, on a bilateral basis and without any prior conditions".

The diplomat said he was referring to EEC proposals on Afghanistan.—Reuter.

Wide dissent remains in Bolivia

From A Special Correspondent

In a nation best known for its frequent coups and brevity of governments, President Luis García Meza of Bolivia may be setting a record this year. After nearly a year in power, the 52-year-old general has since May 2 faced—and survived—a rightist rebellion and three military insurrections.

Since seizing power from Señora Lidia Gueiler, the civilian President on July 17, 1980, he has shown remarkable staying power.

Last Saturday's non-violent rebellion, led by General Humberto Cayoja, the Bolivian Army Commander and General Lucio Anéz, the Chief *of Staff*, has—despite its near success—apparently reinforced the President's wobbly hold on the reins of government.

However, *in this* largely Indian nation of 5.5 million people, appearances are often misleading, and serious questions remain concerning the military dictator's ability to hold power much longer.

Shunned by the West for alleged human rights abuses, government *corruption* and official complicity in drug trafficking, General García Meza was fully aware of the American support for the two generals who led the coup last weekend and their hopes for a more liberal regime.

Despite the coup failure, *there is still widespread dissent* within the country's intensely politicized armed forces to the García Meza regime. Barely 24 hours after General Cayoja announced to astonished newspaper editors here that he had "relieved García Meza as President", he and three other plotters, were flown to Argentina.

Their exile was clearly due to intensive *lobbying* by friendly military commanders, powerful enough to demand their release but clearly too hesitant to back their rebellion at its critical *stage*.

As many as 140 other officers were said to have been arrested after the coup failed, but there has been no official con*firmation* of any arrests.

General Anéz claimed that the coup failure in La Paz was due to what he called "the treason of some who swore their support, and the bribery of others". Had the attempt succeeded, General Cayoja would have become the new president.

General Cayoja had become in recent weeks the clearest threat to the García Meza regime. In a meeting with foreign reporters on June 19, he was the first senior official of the regime to confirm the "boom" that had taken place in Bolivia's multi-million pound cocaine export trade since General García Meza seized power.

While swearing in General *Cayoja and General Anéz to* their posts last May, President García Meza announced he would leave office on August 6 to make way for a military successor, to be chosen by July 17—one year after his own coup. *He reaffirmed yesterday that* the name of his successor would be known by that date, but he left open the possibility of a change of the date of succession.

"The junta members are the ones who must decide who will succeed me, and the date," he said. That junta now consists of General Waldo Bernal the Air Force Commander, Captain Oscar Pammo, the Chief of the Navy, and General Torrelio, who replaced General Anez as Army *Chief of Staff*.

Faced with the fact that several key regiments were willing to back the rebellion on Saturday if it appeared to be succeeding in La Paz, and with army commanders unanimously deciding earlier this month to accept his announced resigna*tion, General García Meza must* now decide how long he wishes—and believes himself able—to stay on as President.

He cannot expect to continue to exile the most important and often most capable military men if they fail to support his regime.

Perhaps *realizing* this and seeing the perils facing him in the weeks ahead, the President yesterday prohibited all military officers, except junta members, from making public statements on military or political matters.

Church team criticizes Aborigines' plight

From Douglas Alton
Melbourne, June 30

Allegations of discrimination against Aborigines in remote parts of Australia have been made during a visit by a team from the World Council of Churches.

The team of 11 began its tour of inland Australia on June 16 and expects to complete it by July 2. Its brief is to investigate any aspect of racialism in Australia. Professor Anwar Barkat, of Pakistan, is the head of the team which includes Miss Pauline Webb, from Britain, Frau Elizabeth Adler, from East Berlin, Miss Bena Silu, from Zaire, and representatives of the council from Costa Rica, the United States, South Korea and Australia.

The team has met criticism in conservative areas. Mr Johannes Bjelke Petersen, the Premier of Queensland, and Sir Charles Court, the Premier of Western Australia, have been among those to condemn them.

Sir Charles said: "They are here for propaganda purposes and not to get a balanced picture of all the good things that have been and are being done to cope with a very complex situation."

This week, Professor Barkat responded to the criticism. Standing amid the ugliness and poverty of an Aboriginal camp in the Kimberleys region of Western Australia, he said this was a classic example of racialism and exploitation of Aborigines.

During their tour, several other cases have emerged. Australia's only Aboriginal Roman Catholic priest, Father Pat Dodson, aged 33, now in Alice Springs, has been removed from the directorship of Waderr, a Roman Catholic mission, 180 miles south-west of Darwin, in the Northern Territory.

During the two years he administered Waderr, he attempted to revive Aboriginal folklore and blend it with the teachings of the Church. Last week in Alice Springs, he said that Aboriginal ceremonial life had been suppressed on Waderr since 1935 until his own arrival.

Father Dodson added that the way the white society tampered with Aboriginal sacred sites was "just as appalling as allowing a multinational to erect an oil derrick on the dome of St Peter's or on Westminster Abbey".

In reply, the Bishop of Darwin, Mgr John O'Loughlin, said that Father Dodson had paid too much attention to politics at the expense of the Aborigines' spiritual welfare and had gone through a period of uncertainty and confusion.

"People used to talk about mission work in terms of phases of protection, assimilation and integration," the Bishop went on. "Now the magic word is self-determination." He had tolerated but not approved of "the resurrection of pagan ways".

Father Seraphim Sanz, of Kalumburu mission in north-western Australia, who is 72, refused to allow the World Council team's aircraft to land at the mission. The Bishop of Broome, Mgr John Jobst, supported him.

Later, a former resident, Mr Clement Maraltadj, who is 26, told the team and the press that the mission was Benedictine and that Father Sanz had been in charge of it for more than 40 years. Mr Maraltadj said that he and his wife and daughter had been evicted.

"The Aborigines are refused any right to take part in the administration and anyone complaining is fined one month's social security payments and allowed no petrol."

Professor Fred Hollows, the director of the National Trachoma and Eye Health Programme, yesterday called for the resignation of Senator Peter Baume, the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs. He accused Senator Baume of being insensitive to the needs of Aborigines.

Cries of protest at sentences on Nazi camp guards

From Patricia Clough, Dusseldorf, June 30

Cries of "scandal" and "its an insult to the victims" rose from the public benches as sentences were passed here today in the last big Nazi extermination camp trial. One former guard, Frau Hermine Braunsteiner Ryan, was sentenced to life imprisonment and seven others were given jail terms ranging from 12 years to three-and-a-half years for murder in Majdanek extermination and labour camp.

At least 200,000—possibly one million—Jews and others were gassed, shot, tortured and starved to death at the camp near Lublin in Poland.

A ninth defendant was acquitted at the trial, the longest and costliest in West German history.

The sentences were markedly lower than the five life sentences and terms of five to 10 years demanded by the public prosecutor, who is expected to apply for a review. They brought protests from the West German Jewish community.

The heaviest sentences were passed on the two women defendants. Frau Ryan, aged 61, was sentenced to life on two counts of joint murder and Frau Hildegard Lächert, aged 60, was given 12 years for complicity in two joint murders.

Frau Ryan, the daughter of a Vienna brewery worker, was nicknamed "the Mare" by captives because she kicked and trampled on them with her steel studded boots. Witnesses recounted how she had whipped and beaten inmates to pulp, how she rounded them up and herded them to the gas chambers and how she drowned two Greek girls in excrement.

Witnesses testified that she was behind the November 3, 1943, "Harvest Festival" in which 17,000 inmates were shot at open graves. She had been sentenced in Austria to three years penal servitude, of which she served only five months.

Frau Ryan married a Canadian construction worker in the late 1950s and emigrated to the United States where she was tracked down by Mr Simon Wiesenthal, the Jewish Nazi hunter, and brought back for trial. She was stripped of her American citizenship.

Frau Lächert, known as "Bloody Brigitta" was given 12 years for complicity in two joint murders.

For many months she had listened calmly as witnesses told how she set her alsatian dog to tear a pregnant woman to pieces, how she tore young children from their mothers and threw them into lorries to be driven to the gas chambers and smashing the heads of many in the process.

Former SS captain Hermann Hackmann, aged 67, the deputy commander of the camp, and later a furniture salesman, was sentenced to 10 years.

Emil Josef Laurich, aged 60, an SS corporal known as "the Angel of Death" who specialized in blinding prisoners with his whip, was given eight years.

Heinz Villain, 66, Fritz Heinrich Petrick, 68, and Arnold Georg Strippel, 70, all former NCOs in the SS, were given six, four, and three-and-a-half years respectively, all for complicity in joint murder.

About 150 young people with flaring torches and banners demanded heavy sentences in a demonstration outside the court as it assembled this morning. Otherwise, the five-and-a-half year trial has attracted little attention from the West German public.

The defendants, several of whom covered their faces before the daunting barrage of television and press cameras before the start of proceedings, showed little emotion as the sentences were read.

Dr Günter Bogen, the presiding judge who has suffered several collapses and aged prematurely under the strain of his task, read the sentences out in a firm voice but with his hands shaking violently.

Tanzanian troops depart from Uganda

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, June 30

The last members of the Tanzanian military force which entered Uganda in 1978 to oust President Idi Amin are due to leave for home this week, completing a unique African operation.

Paying tribute to the departing Tanzanians at a reception at State House, Entebbe, at the weekend, Mr Paulo Muwanga, the Ugandan Vice-President, said the Tanzanians [illegible] their blood to free the people of Uganda.

Up to 40,000 Tanzanians are thought to have been involved in the Ugandan operation at its peak.

Most of the original Tanzanian army returned home long ago, but about 10,000 men remained at the request of the Uganda Government to help train a new Ugandan army and to provide support for the new and untested Ugandan units.

They were called on several times to deal with new security threats, and were used to operate roadblocks and to guard key buildings in Kampala and other centres when crises arose. But they do not appear to have been used to counter the recent operations by guerrilla groups opposing President Milton Obote.

They were frequently criticized, with opponents of the Government even calling them an army of occupation; but many Ugandans concede that their discipline was generally good, and that they have provided an example for the new Ugandan army to follow.

The Ugandan army has been accused of committing far more excesses than the Tanzanians, and there is much apprehension in Uganda about the future now there is no Tanzanian military presence to restrain some of the ill-disciplined Ugandan troops.

Up to 1,000 Tanzanian police are still serving in Uganda, and they are not being withdrawn. Tanzania has accepted Uganda's request to help to provide experienced police officers while the Ugandan force is built up.



All that jazz: Lionel Hampton performs with his orchestra in a tribute to the late singer Dinah Washington during the New York—Kool Jazz Festival.

Relief aid thefts checked by Somalia

From Helen Winternitz
Mogadishu, June 30

Somalia has begun to grapple with the problem of thefts from the food donated to refugees.

According to informed sources, significant amounts of food have been stolen or siphoned off from the relief aid system.

Although food intended for refugees can be seen at local markets around the country, the dearth of records has made it impossible to determine how much food has been stolen or by whom. Estimates from observers in the field vary from as little as 5 per cent to as much as 50 per cent.

With encouragement from Western diplomats and aid officials, the Somali Government has been attempting to put an end to the thefts. It has jailed several lorry drivers caught stealing food on the way to the refugee camps and dismissed government-employed camp commanders, as well as regional officials, suspected of taking shares of surplus food from the over-supplied system.

A sharply reduced estimate of Somalia's refugee population is now being used to predict how much food the donor countries should give in the coming year.

"For planning purposes we have arrived at a tentative figure, which is somewhere around 650,000", Mr Otto Hagenbuchle, the head of the Mogadishu office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said.

"The donor countries may, on this basis, be giving less than they expected. But there must still be consultations. The Somali Government might not necessarily be very happy with the figure."

This assessment reduces by half the Somali Government estimate of 1,300,000 refugees. Although one of the world's poorest countries, Somalia has been granting asylum to refugees from the war and drought in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia for the past three years.

Last year, the West provided £41m worth of food for the refugees.

Marcos opponents angry over Bush

Manila, June 30.—President Marcos of the Philippines was sworn into office today before more than 1.5 million people and foreign dignitaries, who included Mr George Bush, the American Vice-President.

The Chief of the Supreme Court administered the oath in an elaborate ceremony replete with military and religious rites.

The authorities here were obviously pleased by Mr Bush's presence, which is seen as a sign of Washington's approval for the Marcos regime.

The Philippine opposition, which boycotted the June 16 elections that swept Marcos back into power with 88 per cent of the vote, said it strongly disapproved of Mr Bush attending the inauguration.

Two men tried to burst through the tight security cordon surrounding Mr Bush, but apparently they had only wanted to present some documents to President Marcos. Mr Bush appeared to be disconcerted by the incident.

Mr Bush told Mr Marcos that the United States admired the Philippine adherence to democratic principles and democratic processes. America would never leave the Philippines isolated "to the degree we have any fibre and strength", he said.

Mr Marcos, aged 63, who has been reelected for a six-year term, spoke of a "new republic" replacing eight years of martial law.

However, he did not announce any major policy decisions, nor did he mention specific projects in his speech. The President thanked the electorate for his victory, which he said had imposed on him "an obligation that I cannot shirk and a pledge that I dare not betray.

"Let history judge me harshly on this—that until every Filipino can say with conviction that he has been liberated from ignorance, poverty, and disease, until, in sum, he can call his mind, body, and spirit his own, I shall have failed you."—UPI and AP.

The city where it never rains but it pours

From Karan Thapar, Lagos, June 30

Long before it starts to rain in Lagos, you can smell it in the air. A deceptive silence suddenly descends and the atmosphere turns heavy as if a warm blanket has been thrown around the world.

Then, suddenly, the deluge begins. A torrent of water falls straight and hard, obscuring all vision, splashing up to four feet off the ground, and it just rains and rains and rains.

Within minutes the city is awash. The roads flood and disappear, trees and bushes snap and crash and the electricity usually flickers, falters and finally fails.

It is an eerie feeling, watching the million parallel lines of cascading water. Normally there is little thunder and even less lightning.

The inexperienced expatriate becomes an instant prisoner within the shelter of his home. The rising water outside seems to threaten to invade the house. Small holes on motorways deepen into chasms that alarm drivers as they inch through swamped streets, taking their direction from the electricity poles running alongside.

The first rains are an important event in Nigeria. The newspapers record their daily progress as they journey northwards, their imminent arrival relieving the spectre of drought in the dry savannah lands up-country. Rain is the principal source of the water in northern Nigeria, and its delayed arrival or insufficient duration can ruin crops just as surely as a swarm of locusts or plant disease.

But, in Lagos the rain plays havoc. Each downpour leaves several thousands of the city's two million slum dwellers homeless. Complete residential localities are rendered impassable while residents escape to their roof tops, clutching their miserable belongings and anxiously wondering if the water will rise still higher. For days after, the untarred streets of Maroko or Agege are fast flowing rivers with pedestrians wading through, trousers rolled above their knees and their shoes held in their hands.

Last weekend the first 15-hour continuous rainstorm of the year struck Lagos, and rivers of muddy water began pouring in through doors and windows.

Yet, Lagosians have stoically learnt to live with their rain. The resilient market "mammies" unfurl umbrellas and continue to squat beside their smuggled goods on sale, now wrapped in strips of plastic or old tarpaulin. The express-way hawkers suddenly produce enormous brightly coloured contraptions, practically the size of an English summer garden umbrella, which are snapped up by the drenched purchasers without even a murmur of bargaining. And all the while the hapless teams of navvies just strip to their underpants and cheerfully carry on with their work.

Lagos will remain drenched to the end of September. Then, the sudden shock-heat of October and the onset of the dust-laden Harmattan winds sweeping south from the Sahara will drive out the damp and mildew and cover everything with soft, silt-like sand.

Conflict in El Salvador

Armed opposition to election plan

From Stephen Downer, San Salvador

● *This is the fourth part of our five-part series on Central America. The first part appeared on June 23.*

Twenty-two thousand people have died violently in El Salvador since October 15, 1979, when a military coup ousted General Carlos Humberto Romero from the presidency, ending 50 years of undisputed dominance by the Army and conservative landowners.

The young Army officers who took over promised sweeping social reforms. They formed a governing junta of three civilians and two colonels, which nationalized banks and foreign trade and in March, 1980, introduced comprehensive agrarian reform.

Instead of bringing peace to the tiny country the size of Wales the reforms met strong resistance from all sides.

El Salvador, where five million people live, has a long history of violence, thanks mainly to its former feudal system of farming.

A peasant uprising cost more than 30,000 lives in the early 1930s. The peasants subsequently began organizing groups to fight the landowners, who in turn formed militias to protect themselves and their properties. The most notorious organization is Orden, standing for Democratic Revolutionary Organization.

Orden is said to have 80,000 members. Over the years it has ruthlessly eliminated anybody thought to advocate change, claiming invariably that such a person is a communist.

In the early 1970s urban guerrillas, some of them Marxists, began making their presence felt. Leading government officials and foreign and local businessmen were assassinated or kidnapped and huge sums paid in ransoms.

The coup in 1979 was intended to halt the violence. It received Washington's blessing but soon squabbles started.

The centre and left wingers claimed the old, conservative sectors of the Army were influencing decisions and protecting the conservative establishment. One by one, the moderate civilians on the junta stepped down and, with other disenchanted government officials, joined the opposition.

Last December, Señor José Napoleon Duarte, a Christian Democrat, became the country's first civilian President in 49 years.

With Colonel Jaime Abdul Gutiérrez as vice President and commander-in-chief of the armed forces and two other civilians, Señor José Antonio Morales Ehrlich a Christian Democrat and Señor José Romon Ayalos, an independent, the junta has survived.

The opposition claims it would not have done so without American support. Since last October, the United States has given economic aid worth $144m (£72m).

In March, the Reagan Administration sent between 50 and 60 non-combatant military advisers and there has been a marked improvement in the Army's efficiency.

Both the guerrillas and the Army take few, if any prisoners. The guerrilla Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front claims to be fighting the Army in 10 of the country's 14 departments.

The non-violent opposition is called the Revolutionary Democratic Front, and includes Social Democrats, dissident Christian Democrats, Communists, priests, university professors and trade union officials.

The guerrillas and the Front are united and are opposed to the Government's plans to hold elections to a national assembly early next year.

Señor Hector Oqueli, secretary of the international relations of the diplomatic and political committee of the two organizations, said: "You need to have a different country to have elections—no state of siege, no political crimes, no political prisoners, no university occupied by the military."

The strengthening of defences at the United States Embassy, and the almost nightly bombing of banks and other businesses in San Salvador, are reminders that the Central American country still is far from peace.

PARLIAMENT June 30 1981

Ministers think young people are being paid too much

EMPLOYMENT

The Government intended state financial assistance to young people taking part in the work experience programme to be much more of a training allowance than a payment for work, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time in the Commons.

There were Labour protests when Mr Prior said that one of the ways in which they could help young people was by getting them to understand that they must price themselves into the market. That was an improved method of trying to get a better relationship between training and adult working life.

Labour MPs were not doing any service to young people by constantly thinking they ought to be paid more.

The Opposition also protested when Mr David Waddington, Under Secretary of State for Employment, commented that the wages councils system was but one example of the damage done as a result of narrowing the differential between the wages of young people and the wages of others.

Mr Prior (Lowestoft, C), asked by Mr Robert Hicks (Bodmin, C) whether he had any proposals to update the weekly payment of £23.50 in respect of young people participating in the work experience programme to take account of current living costs, replied: The Manpower Services Commission has written to me requesting additional resources for the youth opportunities programme. I am giving the request urgent consideration.

Mr Hicks: Would he confirm that the present figure, which was fixed in November 1979, if updated to retain its purchasing power, would be *in excess of £29?*

The present figure is acting detrimentally, particularly in rural areas, where there is a shortfall on the £4 transport claim which dissuades people from joining the scheme.

Mr Prior: We have no evidence that the figure of £23.50 has dissuaded people from joining. Over 8,000 young people are joining each week.

He is broadly speaking correct in the figure he has used, but I would not want him to deduce from that that it would be possible *to bring the level up to that.*

Mr Alfred Dubs (Wandsworth, Battersea, South, Lab): If we are to give young people a sense of genuinely being in work, they ought to have a decent level of remuneration.

In particular, would he consider the needs of young people in London where they are almost the only people working without London weighting? Justice would demand that that should be put right?

Mr Prior: I cannot accept that. It is important that we should give opportunities to young people to a much higher degree, and that is what we intend to do. Labour MPs do not do any service to young people by constantly thinking they ought to be paid more.

Mr Michael Colvin (Bristol, North-West, C): Is he aware of the heavy burden of transport costs which fall on young people taking part in the youth opportunities programme, in some cases spending between £3 and £4 a week or more on transport?

Would he consider lowering the threshold of £4 above which the taxpayer picks up the bill for transport to save £2 which has been recommended by some Manpower Services Commission area *offices?*

Mr Prior: No, the £4 figure has been in operation for a number of years. It has slightly improved the position relative to the cost of transport.

I can see no way in which I can meet the growing obligation towards young people with the amount of resources available to me.

Mr John Grant, an Opposition spokesman on employment (Islington, Central, Lab): Will he stop dodging? There is concern on both sides about this. Many employers and trade union representatives on the Manpower Services *Commission have urged him* to raise this allowance.

When will he get to grips with this, raise the allowance and avoid the mounting charge that many people are using the youth opportunities scheme as a method of cheap labour?

Mr Prior: I am amazed anyone should think I have tried to dodge the question. It is Labour MPs who try to dodge it.

Later Mr Nicholas Budgen (Wolverhampton, South West, C) asked Mr David Waddington, Under Secretary of State for Employment: Would he abolish the wages councils which have had the effect of preventing the weakest section of the community from getting work at wages that employers can afford to pay?

Mr Waddington (Clitheroe, C): The wages council system is one example of the damage that has been done as a result of the narrowing of the differentials between the wage for young people and the wage for others.

I am not sure whether the wages councils with their wages have been setting the trend or following the trend. It may be the latter.

Mr John Grant: Will the minister reconsider that unwarranted attack on the concept of the wages councils system? It was a disgraceful attack which bears no relation to the truth. (Labour cheers) He ought to hold a full scale inquiry into the matter.

Mr Waddington: If one looks at the awards made by wages councils one will see over the years there has been a narrowing of the differentials between the wage for young people and the wage paid to adults.

That has happened in Britain as a whole. I was not agreeing with Mr Budgen when he seemed to be suggesting the wages councils system was unique in making this mistake.

Closed shop abuses need tackling

Any changes in industrial relations law should be carried out through a step-by-step approach with abuses being dealt with as they were seen to arise, *Mr Prior,* Secretary of State for Employment, said during exchanges about the closed shop.

While refusing to indicate whether the Queen's Speech for the next session of Parliament would contain any legislation for dealing with the closed shop, Mr Prior said the way in which Sandwell and Walsall district councils had used their powers to dismiss people was intolerable. He would consult fully before any legislation.

Mr Prior said that there had been 210 representations on the Green Paper on trade union immunities, including 90 from individuals.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C): Bearing in mind the vicious opposition to the closed shop as exampled in Walsall and Sandwell and the overwhelming number of representations from business organizations urging further legislation in particular on the closed shop, will he give a firm commitment that further legislation will be announced in the Queen's Speech for next session so that the people of this country can be rid once and for all of the evils of the closed shop? (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Prior: I agree with what he said about the Sandwell and Walsall district councils and these and other matters, which have been considered in the consultation process on the Green Paper, will be taken into account when the Government makes up its mind about future legislation.

It would be wrong in any way to prejudge the Queen's Speech, but I have noted the point he and other Conservative MPs have made.

Mr Michael Neubert (Havering, Romford, C): As the Government is opposed in principle to the closed shop as a denial of personal liberty, how can the present arrangement continue to be justified?

Is it a coincidence that in many other countries which are more successful internationally than we are, the closed shop is illegal?

Mr Prior: Some countries who say they do not have a closed shop, do have them. We have had a number of closed shops in this country for many years, and there are particular industries and particular representations on the Green Paper *which ask for the closed shop to be* continued. We must take all these into consideration.

One thing certainly unacceptable is that the closed shop should continue to allow people to be dismissed in the manner at Sandwell and Walsall and a number of other cases where obviously the deterrent powers of the 1980 Act are not proving sufficient to deter an employer who is determined to follow that course.

Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Blackley, Lab): Will the minister also consider some of the lousy employers as well? How about taking a look at management?

Mr Prior: Both management and unions have had some part to play in the bad industrial relations of the past 20 years and I am doing all I can to bring about an improvement.

One of the things that can help normalize the situation would be if the Opposition would recognize that the Employment Act is modest and reasonable and if they want to get industrial relations right in this country, they should support it and not throw it out.

Mr George Gardiner (Reigate, C): As the Green Paper covered many important aspects of trade union immunity going beyond the issue of the closed shop, can he assure us that the representations he has received under all these heads will *be given serious consideration* when he comes to draw up the legislation which is on the cards, for next session?

Mr Prior: All the representations will be carefully considered. They vary from those demanding immediate action, to those demanding some action in the future, or those demanding no action at all. All these matters, which are extremely difficult and delicate, will be properly considered and in due course the House will be informed of the Government's decision.

Mr Harold Walker, an Opposition spokesman on employment (Doncaster, Lab): Has not the Prime Minister already, in contradiction of what Mr Prior has said so often, indicated and encouraged the belief that there will be legislation?

If the 1980 Act is a moderate, sensible, Act, what is the sense in pursuing further legislation which presumably will be immoderate and unsensible?

Will he point out that Joanna Harris had a statutory remedy? Would he repeat the words he has used so often—that the law is unlikely to be effective unless it has the consent of those to whom it applies? Will he not legislate in defiance of the TUC?

Mr Prior: I shall consult fully before any legislation. I do not believe that the way in which the *Sandwell and Walsall district councils* have used their powers to dismiss people, in what is an intolerable manner is satisfactory for the way that this House conducts its business.

Grant: Stop dodging

Gardiner: Seeking assurance

Signs of good sense on shop floor

There were welcome signs of increasing productivity and good sense on the shop floor, Mr Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, stated during questions on unemployment.

He said that on May 10, 1979, the number of people registered as unemployed in the United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted and excluding school leavers, was 1,312,000, the corresponding figure which was provisional, was 2,552,400 on June 11, 1981. The non-seasonally adjusted figure, which included school leavers, was 2,680,977.

Mr Ioan Evans (Aberdare, Lab): Does he recall the fraudulent poster at the last General Election? (Labour shouts of "Which one?") Saatchi and Saatchi queued up a bogus unemployment queue and the words underneath were "Labour is not working".

Is Conservatism working now? What will he tell the thousands demonstrating at Cardiff on Saturday against the economic policies of the Government?

Mr Prior: I hope that Mr Evans will recall the slogan of the Labour Party in 1974—"Back to work with Labour"—and that they doubled the level of unemployment.

I hope he will also recall the report in The Observer of 1976, prophesying to a committee that there would be 2,500,000 unemployed in 1980.

Mr Raymond Whitney (Wycombe, C): While there had been a welcome improvement in productivity, the cause of unemployment is directly related to the fact that over the last few years, output per head has still been only two-thirds of our industrial competitors.

Mr Prior: There are a number of factors which contribute to the level of high unemployment, some of which are within the control of this country, and some not.

Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton, North-East, Lab): Male unemployment in Wolverhampton was 6.2 per cent in 1979 and is 17.1 per cent now. Women's unemployment then was 4.6 per cent and it is now 9.6 per cent.

Mr Prior: The West Midlands is *suffering heavily from high unemployment* and that is a reflection of the downturn in the motor industry, in car components and other industries associated with engineering.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C): The fact that British Leyland is producing 30,000 more cars with a smaller labour force illustrates the problem of high wages and low productivity.

Until we can deal with the problem of getting the economy right there will inevitably be short-term unemployment but we have to go through the pain of unemployment.

Mr Prior: There are welcome signs of increasing productivity and good sense on the shop floor. We have in two years allocated £930m to British Leyland which will have an enormous effect on helping the West Midlands. That is the right policy for us to adopt, although it is expensive for the rest of the country.

Mr Eric Varley, chief Opposition spokesman on employment (Chesterfield, Lab): Why has the Secretary of State given up the fight against unemployment? Nowadays, when he appears in the House, on radio or on television, he speculates about when unemployment will reach three million in the next few months.

When will he fight in the Cabinet for economic policies to reduce unemployment, fulfil the terms of his office, and give hope to the unemployed in Britain?

Mr Prior: I am a member of a Government which has put more than £1,000m into employment measures, has helped in cases like British Leyland and other industries, with vast sums of money. It takes some while to clear up the sort of mess for which Mr Varley was responsible.

Later, during questions to Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, who was deputizing for the Prime Minister, Mr George Foulkes (South Ayrshire, Lab) asked: Can he tell us in confidence, while the Prime Minister is away, what policies his Government would take to reduce the appalling unemployment if his wing of the cabinet was in power? (Laughter).

Mr Whitelaw: Exactly the same measures the whole cabinet is taking at present.

I am surprised that any opposition MPs should raise that today. They had their opportunity last Thursday, Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, had his opportunity, but he muffed it. It is unwise to reinforce weakness, but that is what Mr Foulkes is doing. (Conservative cheers).

Peer's move on pensions fails

HOUSE OF LORDS

A move to ensure hat pensions and other social security benefits *would always keep in line with* prices in future was defeated during the report stage of the Social Security Bill.

Lord Banks (L) moved an amendment to ensure that any shortfall *in benefits caused by the Government* underestimating the inflation rate would be made good.

The Bill changes the law on social security and on the calculation of maternity pay.

Lady Jeger (Lab), for the Opposition, said the amendment seemed only logical and fair. The poor, the disabled and others would suffer if the change were not made.

Lady Young, Minister of State for Education and Science, for the Government, said the amendment would radically alter the Government's proposals. Forecasts of inflation could be wrong but the Government was committed to *maintaining* the level of pensions in line wih inflation and to improve them when the economy allowed. There was already power in existing legislation for shortfalls to be made good.

The amendment was rejected by 120 votes to 100—Government majority, 20.

Lord Wallace of Coslany (Lab) said there was concern that so *many people who were deserving and entitled to take up state benefits* did not do so.

He proposed a new clause which provided that the Secretary of State for Social Services should periodically investigate the failure of *people to take up benefits and* report to Parliament what he was doing to alert people to their entitlements.

He said that the failure to take up benefits was more evident in the case of disabled people. It was just that decent people, fully and legally entitled to claim, should be given every help and facility to receive their rights. The Bill did not cover that.

We cannot (he said) allow innocent people to suffer from innocence, fear or pride.

Lady Young said the Government had a *great deal of sympathy* with the idea underlying the amendment, but she could not accept it.

But she had a positive suggestion which she hoped would be seen as helpful because it was designed to meet part of the aim of the amendment.

If Lord Wallace of Coslany tabled a question the Government would be glad to make a statement about the main social security benefits and the general approach to information and advice on social security.

The possibility of handling the matter in the same way in future years, if it was seen as a positive and helpful approach, could be considered.

Lord Wallace of Coslany *said* Lady Young had been generous and sympathetic *in her reply. She had* given a positive reaction and he withdrew the new clause.

The report stage was concluded.

Heseltine wards off Labour censure

GLC HOUSING

The Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Michael Heseltine, was accused of going back on a pledge he had made that council houses in nine London boroughs would not be compulsorily transferred against the wishes of the Greater London Council.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman for the environment, making the accusation in opening a debate condemning Mr Heseltine's conduct, said he did so in view of the decision announced by the Secretary of State compulsorily to transfer 53,428 houses from the GLC to the nine London boroughs which were opposed to the order.

Mr Kaufman (Manchester, Ardwick, Lab) moved: "That this House condemns the conduct of the Secretary of State for the Environment towards this House of Commons, the latest example being his failure to honour an undertaking to the House in respect of the compulsory transfer of Greater London Council dwellings."

He said it was extraordinary that the Secretary of State should take part in such a *massive transfer* of property when both the owners and those to receive them were opposed. But the censure motion was not simply aimed at his high-handed and ill-advised *policy, but at his misleading manner* towards the House.

This arose through a statement he had made to Sir Horace Cutler, then Leader of the Greater London Council when Mr Heseltine had said that if he were asked to withdraw the compulsory order, he would be prepared to do so.

This could not possibly have been a commitment to an individual and must have been intended to cover a *decision* by the GLC. Since then Mr Heseltine had taken up a different position towards that solemn commitment. He now claimed the remark had been wrenched out of context and that it had been an off-the-cuff reply.

But the pledge had been repeated in a letter by Mr Heseltine to the Director General of the GLC, so it had not been an extemporary remark, but one that *had been carefully thought out.*

The GLC had never had the opportunity to consider the proposal other than to discuss it briefly before the order had been made and before they had an opportunity of studying the text of the minister's remarks.

Now it was being suggested that Mr Heseltine had made the commitment knowing at the time that it would not be taken up by Sir Horace and had therefore been meaningless. If that was the case, Mr Heseltine had been treating the House with contempt.

He must give us an explanation (he said). If he did give this pledge, why did he give it and why *has it not been kept?*

The terms of the order were unacceptable to the Conservative controlled GLC. Their failure to ask for its withdrawal was an act of crude partisanship and a *wanton betrayal of the electorate.* When Labour won control it immediately asked for withdrawal of the order.

The financial obligations of this compulsory order were immense. The GLC would be required to bring all properties up to an acceptable standard within 10 years. That was estimated to cost £200m for the *GLC* and the boroughs might pay more. There would be other costs to the boroughs which the GLC would be expected to meet.

Lewisham estimated that simply to reconcile its bonus scheme with that of the GLC would take two years to work out and cost at least £160,000 in salaries and wages. The requirements would be complicated. Working hours *and pay differed for the GLC.*

Hackney was expected to accept 20 GLC gardening staff without any of the equipment they needed to do their job.



Kaufman: Notorious occasion.

The GLC housing department was deliberately run down under the Conservative majority. The records kept by the department were so inadequate that in one borough which received GLC houses voluntarily, the Conservative-controlled council decorated a house before they discovered that the GLC had already sold it.

There would be appalling problems *in reconciling the rents paid* by the new tenants with those paid to the borough councils. GLC tenants paid much higher rents than in some of the boroughs and would not go on tolerating them.

All the costs were certain to lead to an increase in public expenditure at a time when the Secretary of State was ordering local authorities to cut spending.

Expenditure increases could push authorities into the penalty zone if they were not there already, and they would have to put up with the abuse of the Secretary of State for overspending of money that he forced them to spend and which they did not *wish to spend.*

Labour was in favour of the expenditure, but not in favour of the Secretary of State forcing that expenditure and so penalizing local authorities for carrying out that expenditure.

Always a dogged and dedicated humourist, Mr Heseltine had declared that the transition would lead to more effective housing management in London.

But what he was doing was *never envisaged by those responsible* for the 1963 Local Government Act, whose provisions he was misusing and distorting. He *was stripping* the GLC of almost all its remaining housing.

The Secretary of State for Industry (Sir Keith Joseph) was the housing minister who played a major part in foisting tower blocks on long-suffering tenants all over Britain. Mr Heseltine had permitted hardly any housing of any kind to be built. What a rake's progress it had been—from high rise to low rise to no rise in 20 years. (Labour laughter)

In February of last year, announcing his housing investment programme allocations for 1980-81, Mr Heseltine gave the House to understand that he had cut the *allocations* by *21* per cent. *Only* persistent questioning revealed that the cut for local authorities was 31 per cent.

Last December, he announced his HIP allocations for the current financial year. Then he pretended that the cut was 15 per cent; further questioning disclosed that it was 27 per cent.

He now found it safer not to make oral statements at all but to resort to written answers. And on the most famous occasion in his career, Mr Heseltine abandoned words altogether and resorted to physical action.

Mr Heseltine had embarked on a serious confrontation with local government by threatening unprecedented penal legislation. There was still time for him to reform. There was still time for him to keep his word to the House and withdraw this compulsory transition *order. There was still* time for him to abandon his planned further penal legislation against local government.

There was still time for him to avoid having attached to him the *grim and painful words written in* another context by Alfred, Lord Tennyson—

"His honour rooted in dishonour stood,
"And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true."

Why transfer was allowed to proceed

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment (Henley, C), said he would start with the specific issue of the transfer of houses from the GLC to the London boroughs. The history was well established.

The Herbert Committee of 1960 pointed to the advantages of unifying public housing provision at the district level of local government.

This was a sound judgment (he said). It avoided the need for overlapping authorities providing virtually identical services and placed responsibility with that authority most clearly identified with local needs—in this case the London boroughs.

On May 19, 1980, the GLC had formally approached him with a request that he should use the powers for compulsory transfer.

A long period of consultation about the desirability of such a move and the terms of a possible transfer followed.

He decided, as a matter of Government policy, to proceed with the compulsory transfer of all properties and so announced on March 31.

The GLC did not waver in its determination to see the policy through but, like the boroughs, argued about the terms.

In the House, after the statement announcing the decision, Mr Ronald Brown (Hackney, South and Shoreditch, Lab) had said that when Sir Horace Cutler asked for the transfer of the stock he had not been aware of the enormous costs involved.

Mr Brown had added: "Since Sir Horace has found out those costs he has asked the Secretary of State not to transfer the properties. The Secretary of State had that letter *in February. He knows* that that is the case. He is misleading the House."

Mr Brown had completely misrepresented the situation. He had completely misrepresented the *views of Sir Horace Cutler.*

The simplest reply he could give, he gave: "If Sir Horace should ask me to withdraw this compulsory order I should, of course, be prepared to do so."

He was saying *that if Sir Horace* Cutler had discovered enormous costs of which he was unaware, and that the whole basis of his four years' work was ill-founded and based on inaccurate facts, then all he had to do was to ask him to withdraw the order.

There was no other reasonable interpretation of what he had said unless one took the words wholly out of context, and presented them as meaning something quite different.

Sir Horace had made no discoveries which had persuaded him to ask Mr Heseltine not to transfer the properties.

Mr Kaufman whose performance in the matter he found contemptible, had sought to make the narrowest of party points on the issue without the slightest attempt to check with Sir Horace whether what he (Mr Heseltine) *had said was true or not.*

He (Mr Heseltine) had checked and would read a letter from Sir Horace dated May 22, the day after Mr Kaufman first saw him and raised the ill-founded *allegations.*

The letter said that in the brief debate following Mr Heseltine's statement, Sir Horace noted that it had been stated that he had asked Mr Heseltine not to transfer the properties.

Sir Horace wrote: "At no stage was this the case."

Mr Heseltine commented: I very much hope that those who so lightly bandy charges of misleading the House will have the grace to admit that Mr Kaufman was not right in suggesting that it was.

I sometimes feel (he added) that Mr Kaufman might well profit from spending rather less time lecturing others about standards of which he is so fareless himself. (Conservative cheers.)

I took over a department (he went on) where for more than five years there had been an almost *total absence of political will* and decision. (Labour protests.) I understand that the single most absorbing and challenging task for the ministers in the Department of the Environment was actually to arrange to get an appointment to see the Secretary of State. (Conservative laughter.)

The mind boggles at the image of those five ministerial boxes of unanswered questions going home at night and the five boxes of unanswered questions coming back the following morning.

There had, he went on, been year after year of good intentions and vacuous performance.

Mr Peter Shore, the then Secretary of State for the Environment, had wanted to introduce a new system of distributing rate support grant but the high-spending Labour authorities stopped him. The present Government had done it.

He had wanted to deal with the land problem. The Government was revealing through the land registers where the real scandal of land lay. It lay in the thousands of acres of unused and under-used publicly-owned land in the inner cities which the Government was now getting to grips with.

Mr Shore had wanted to relax the general development order to improve the planning machine but got the judgements wrong and it was left to the present Government to sort out the mess.

The same negative approach had commended itself totally to Mr Kaufman. There had been a lot of talk about the interests of council tenants but it took this Government to enact a tenants' charter giving them security and status.

Mr Kaufman said he believed in home ownership but it was the Government which had enabled a quarter of a million council tenants to apply to buy their own homes which the Labour Party sought every device to prevent them doing.

Heseltine: The mind boggles.

Mr Kaufman has talked about the housing problems of inner areas yet no man carried a heavier personal responsibility than he did for denying those seeking homes the opportunity of a shortfold tenancy.

Mr Kaufman (he said) has much of his concern for the House. He has even written a book *How to be a Minister* in which he describes his approach to the making of a wind-up speech on page 95: "Your final paragraph should be grandiloquent even if almost meaningless". He is in the process of converting one sentence into a life's work.)Conservative laughter *and cheers).*

Mr Denshore Dover (Chorley, C) said the attacks on Mr Heseltine had been totally unwarranted. The GLC had not said they were opposed to the order, merely that they were agains tsome of the financial details.

Mr Ronald W Brown (Hackney, South and Shoreditch, Lab) said he had asked Mr Heseltine the question which had led to the issue being raised. Now by some extraordinary contortion the Secretary of State was putting the blame on him for having done so.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C) said the motion was merely a diversion by the Labour Party to distract attention from its permanent state of internecine warfare. I was also a naked vehicle being used by *Mr Kaufman* to further his ambitions to rise within the Labour Party hierarchy.

Mr Clinton Davis (Hackney, Central, Lab) said that Mr Heseltine had not sought to answer the charge but to brazen it out. He was anextremely conceited man, but had an excuse. He followed Mr Disraeli's maxim, that every man had a right to be conceited until he was successful. He had a long way to go.

Mr Geoffrey Dickens (Huddersfield, West, C) said the debate was a scandalous insrusion on parliamentary time. The personal attack could have been conducted by letter. If it had been a court of law, the bench would have found no case to answer after hearing Sir Horace Cutler's letter.

Mr Bruce Douglas-Mann (Merton, Mitcham and Morden, Lab) said that to contemplate the transfer of property from the GLC, which was anxious to retain it, to a local authority which did not wish to receive it was to disregard the essential principles of local *autonomy and the structure of* local government.

Mr Michael Latham (Melton, C) said the conduct of the Secretary of State over his period of years had been extremely good compared *with the appalling record of his* predecessor. There had been more energy decision and effectiveness in the last two years thans in the whole time of the previous Labour Government.

Mr Frank Dobson (Camden, Holborn and St Pancras, South, Lab) said there was a rumour that Mr Heseltine's favourite reading was a book called How to lie with statistics. The Secretary of State *betrayed a contempt towards ordinary* people. He had been responsible for the devastation of London's housing programme.

Mrs Ann Taylor, an Opposition spokesman on housing (Bolton, *West, Lab) said that never before* had a Secretary of State forced the GLC to relinquish houses and the London boroughs to accept them.

This was being done without proper arrangements to guarantee *the GLC sufficient funds to carry out the work and commiments* required.

Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, Under Secretary of State for the Environment (Camden, Hampstead, C) *said he could sum up most of the* Opposition speeches by the phrase: "Do not confuse us with facts, leave us *with assertions*".

If Mr Heseltine had been politically motivated he would not have taken 10 months to reach the decision he had. There had been massive consultation as was shown in the minutes of the GLC.

The debate had never been serious on the Opposition's part. It was part of a sustained campaign against Mr Heseltine, just because he ran rings round them time and time again. (Conservative cheers.) They did not like him because he hit them where it hurt—politically.

The Opposition motion was rejected by 311 votes to 228—Government majority, 83.

Sikorski remains stay here

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, announced amid cheers, that he was not prepared to allow the remains of General Sikorski, the wartime Polish leader, to go back to Poland at this time.

He was answering a question by Sir Bernard Braine (South-East Essex, C) who said: Would he bear in mind that the *war-time Polish* Government decided the remains should stay here *until Poland was truly free and independent?*

Would it *not be wrong to take* such a step without consultations with those surviving comrades-in-arms of General Sikorski who live in his country?

Mr Whitelaw (Penrith and the Border, C): The question of the exhumation of remains is a matter personally for me as Home Secretary to take the decision. I have taken the decision, which I am announcing today. I am not prepared to allow he *remains of General Sikorski* to go back to Poland at this time.

Mr Winston Churchill (Stretford, C): His decision to refuse the request of the communist government *of Poland for the return of* General Sikorski's ashes at present when two Soviet divisions remain in occupation and another dozen or more stand poised to invade around the borders, is warmly *welcomed by tens of thousands of* Poles in this country and the Polish ex-combatants assocation.

Mr Whitelaw: I am grateful. Perhaps I should say it was an extremely difficult decision to take. Obviously, I believe I have taken the right one.

Bill on MPs' jobs rejected

Mr Allen Adams (Paisley, Lab) was refused leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit MPs from holding any paid office or post while *sitting members of the House of Commons,* other than the post to which they were elected. His protection of Parliamentary Integrity Bill was rejected by 155 votes to 74—majority against, 81.

Mr Adams said the Bill was a plea to Parliament not just to speak for the unemployed but to put their money where their mouth was. With all the misery, squalor and deprivation that *unemployment meant, there were MPs who* were not only not without a job but who had one, two, *three, four and* in some cases six jobs.

The Bill would bring in an underlying element of professionalism which was not there at the moment because far too many *MPs* treated the House as a hobby, as some place to go when the law courts shut at four o'clock.

Bands to the tune of £32m

The total annual cost of bands in the forces was approximately £32.4m Mr Philip Goodhart, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, said in a written reply.

Second term away from classroom

TRAINING BILL

This country's training for skills took too long and was too rigid, the Earl of Gowrie, Minister of State *for Employment, said when* moving the second reading of the Employment and Training Bill, which has passed the Commons.

He said the Bill was an enabling measure which gave the Government power to modify the arrangements for training done for and by industry and commerce.

The job market was changing. There was a shift in the balance of *manual and non-manual* jobs. There was a disappearance of unskilled jobs.

Lord McCarthy (Lab) for the Opposition, said the Government had stated that this was an enabling Bill. It enabled the Government to dismantle the state-supported system of industrial training. It enabled the Government to abolish or maim any industrial training board, irrespective of the views of the MSC.

Lord Tordoff (L) in a maiden speech, said he had grave reserva*tions* about the voluntary system. Even good compaines in the times of depression were going to find it difficult to maintain their levels of training and the bad firms would fail even more.

Training people to recognise the dangers and mis-use of machines could not be left totally to the voluntary sector.

Lord Scanlon (Lab), chairman of the Engineering Industry Training Board and former president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said voluntarism would not work. If the nation was to meet the challenge of new technology they must get away from the idea that a boy or girl would serve a given period of time or be trained in on particular branch of *industry.*

They would need to be trained, retrained and retrained again. Would this be achieved with the abolition of the boards as they were now?

Everything seemed to *revolve* around the Governments' desire to save up to £50m from the training programme. A new initiative must be welcomed. But was the amount of money being spent on the outh Opportunities Programme *anything* to do with the long-term training needs of the country or the economy?

It has little to do with that (he said) but everything to do with reducing the unemployment figures.

Could not some of that money be transferred to the long-term interests of training? The country would get a far better return for the investment.

The Earl of Gowrie, replying to the debate, said the Government, like the previous administration, joined with the MSC in wishing to see a greater training element in the Youth Opportunities Programme.

He did not see that in the foreseeable future there would be any huge *improvement in job opportunities* for the young immediately on leaving school.

The nature of work was changing and the Government was looking towards a "second term" of vocational education which *young* people could take while enjoying adult status and getting out of the classroom as many of them wished.

The Bill was read a second time.

Bill should not be Sands memorial

The Representation of the People Bill was aimed not at hunger strkers in jail, but at those who organized terrorism and would *explit any opportunity left to them* to make propaganda. Lord Belstead, Under Secretary, Home Office, said.

He was moving the second reading of the Bill which disqualifies from election to the House of Commons convicted persons sentenced or ordered to be detained *indefinitely, or for more a year.* Nominatin for election of such people would be void. The Bill has passed the Commons.

Lord Belstead said that in the Fermanagh and South Tyrone by-elec*tion the electoral process was used* to try to secure an undemocratic objective. A loophole was exploited to play on sectarian feeling and to undermine democracy.

Lord Mishcon, for the Opposition, said the Bill was wrong because of its timing, its format and possibly because it gave a propaganda exercise of advantage to those whose activities every peer deplored, hated and abominated.

This Bill (he said) might well beomce known as the Sands Bill. In my judgement, that is not a memorial to which Mr Sands is entitled.

Lady Ewart-Biggs (Lab) said the IRA would use the Bill to make progaganda in their own community whose interests they callously claimed to represent, and to feed the highly organized propaganda *machinery overseas.*

The Bill was read a second time.

Renouncing rights to family home

SCOTTISH BILL

Fears that wives might sign away rights to their home because of threats from their husbands were expressed during the report stage *of the Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection)* (Scotland) Bill. Mr Donald Dewar, an Opposition spokesman on Scotland, said the Bill gave a spouse the right to sign a waiver renouncing all rights to the matrimonial home.

Women's organizations and those interested in their rights, feared such waivers might be signed under duress.

Women might be placed in a situation (he said) where they are frightened into signing.

Mr Dewar (Glasgow, Garscadden, *Lab*) moved *an amendment* designed not to remove the right to sign a waiver, but to give the courts discretion whether to uphold it or not. Courts would have to be satisfied there had been a *genuince change in circumstances* since the waiver was signed and the onus of proof would be very much on the applicant.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Under Secretary of State for Scotland, (Edinburgh, *Pentlands,* C) said the clause in its present form stated clearly that any renunciation should only have effect when it was sworn before a notary public that it had been made freely and without coercion of any kind. The Government accepted that the right of renounciation required proper safeguards.

If adult people using their free will made a contract, the courts were not entitled to tear it up simply because one of the parties believed there had been a change of circumstances. He could not accept an amendment which allowed a contract which was freely entered into to be repudiated at a later date in these circumstances.

The amendment was rejected by 149 votes to *86—Government* majority, 63.

Mr Rifkind moved amendments to give guidance on orders apportioning expenses between spouses so that the respective ability to pay was *not overlooked.* The amendments were agreed to.

He also moved amendments to give effect to a suggestion made in committee that an offer of alternative accomodation was an important factor which was *specifically* worthy of the court's attention. These were agreed to as well.

The report stage was concluded.

The Bill was read the third time.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: *Transport. Debate on* the car industry. Motions on London docklands.

Lords (2.30): Motions on London docklands. Contempt of Court Bill. Commons amendments. Forestry Bill, third reading. *Criminal* Attempts Bill, report.

l sense

Sikorski remains stay here

Bill on MP

Law Report House of Lords

Damages cut by later illness

Jobling v Associated Dairies Ltd
Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Bridge of Harwich
[Speeches delivered June 25]

Where a person is injured by the tortious act of another and brings an action for damages including loss of future earnings against the tortfeasor, but before the trial comes on he is found to be suffering from an illness quite unconnected with the injury which makes him totally unfit for work in the future, the damages awarded against the tortfeasor should not include any sum for loss of future earnings from the date when his illness made him unfit to work.

The House of Lords in so deciding criticized the reasoning in its own earlier decision in *Baker v Willoughby* ([1970] AC 467) although considering that that case was correctly decided on its facts.

Their Lordships dismissed an appeal by Mr Alexander Jobling, of Adderland Road, Prudhoe, former manager of a butcher's shop at Byker, Newcastle upon Tyne, from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Ackner and Dame Elizabeth Lane) (*The Times*, July 23, 1980; [1980] 3 WLR 704) which had allowed an appeal by the defendants, Associated Dairies Ltd, on the quantum of damages awarded by Mr Justice Reeve for personal injuries sustained by Mr Jobling at work in 1973, when he was aged 48, by slipping on the floor of a meat refrigerator owing to his employers' breach of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The court had reduced the general damages awarded by the judge which had included £6,825 for future loss of earnings, their reason being that although Mr Jobling had been injured by a tortious act in 1973 at his place of work, he had been rendered totally unfit for work from 1976 as a result of a non-tortious event, namely, myelopathy, a supervening condition in no way connected with his injury at work; and that the employers were not liable in damages for that subsequent injury.

Mr Jobling's fall in 1973 injured his back; and in 1975 he had a further fall which aggravated his condition and incapacitated him for anything but light work.

In September, 1976, he was found to be suffering from spondylotic myelopathy affecting his neck but unrelated to the accident. The disease by the end of 1976 had rendered him totally unfit for work. According to an agreed medical report, there were no discernible signs or symptoms of myelopathy at the date of the accident in 1973.

The question arising was whether the defendants were liable to pay damages for loss of earnings on the basis of a partial incapacity continuing throughout the period which, but for the myelopathy, would have represented the balance of his normal working life, or whether their liability was limited to loss of earnings up to the time when the myelopathy resulted in total incapacity.

Mr Justice Reeve decided in favour of the greater liability, taking the view that he was bound, on the authority of *Baker v Willoughby* to leave out of account the disability caused by the myelopathy in assessing the damages resulting from the 1973 injury. The Court of Appeal reversed that decision, and reduced the damages awarded.

Mr Robin Stewart, QC, and Mr K. B. R. Walmsley for Mr Jobling; Mr L. D. Lawton, QC, and Mr Simon Hawkesworth for the defendants.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that the question was whether in assessing damages for personal injury in respect of loss of earnings, account should be taken of a condition of illness supervening after the relevant accident but before the trial of the action, which illness gave rise to a greater degree of incapacity than that caused by the accident. No dispute arose on the sums awarded by the judge other than that related to loss of earnings.

On the agreed medical reports it was accepted that the myelopathy was a disease supervening after the original injury. If it had been dormant but existing at that date it was not disputed that it would have had to be taken into account in the actual condition found to exist at the trial. It was submitted for Mr Jobling that a different result followed if the origination of the disease took place after the tortious act which gave rise to the claim. That distinction was unattractive, if only because to accept it would place both potential medical witnesses and the judge who had to value their evidence in an impossible position.

His Lordship did not think that to attempt a solution on classical lines was in many cases no longer possible. We did not live in a world governed by pure common law and its logical rules but in a mixed world where a man was protected by a web of rules and dispositions, with a number of timid legislative interventions. To attempt to compensate a man on the basis of selected rules without regard to the whole must either lead to logical inconsistencies, or to over or under compensation.

In the present and other industrial injury cases, there seemed no justification for disregarding the fact that the injured man's employer was insured — since 1972 compulsorily — against liability to his employees. Nor was there any more justification for disregarding the fact that the plaintiff was entitled to sickness and invalidity benefit in respect of his myelopathy, the amount of which might depend on his contribution record, which in turn might have been affected by his accident.

There was no means of knowing whether he would be overcompensated if he were, in addition, to receive the assessed damages from his employer, or undercompensated if left to his benefit. It was not easy to accept a solution by which a partially incapacitated man became worse off in terms of damages and benefit through a greater degree of incapacity.

His Lordship concluded, without any satisfaction, that no general, logical, or universally fair rules could be stated which would cover, in a manner consistent with justice, cases of supervening events, whether due to tortious, partially tortious, non-culpable or wholly accidental events.

The courts could only deal with each case as best they could in a manner so as to provide just but not excessive compensation. He thought that that was what *Baker* did; but the rationalization of that decision, as to which his Lordship had doubts, need not and should not be applied to other cases.

In the present case the Court of Appeal had reached the unanswerable conclusion that to apply *Baker* to the present facts would produce an unjust result. The supervening myelopathy should not be disregarded.

He would dismiss the appeal.

LORD EDMUND-DAVIES, concurring, said *Baker* was different in one important respect from the present case, for the House was there concerned with successive torts.

Lord Reid, had based his conclusion in *Baker* largely on *Harwood v Wyken Colliery Co* ([1913] 2 KB 158); and the House (with the exception of Lord Pearson) had held that "causation cannot be different in tort" applying the *Harwood* decision — a case under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906 — to the different facts giving rise to the common law claim for damages in *Baker*.

His Lordship declined to follow the majority in *Baker*, for the *Harwood* decision, with its different facts requiring to be considered in the light of a statute, was applied without qualification to the common law claim in *Baker*.

The attraction of *Baker* was that it avoided what was regarded as an unacceptable result, as it provided a greater measure of protection for the victim.

Mr Jobling's counsel submitted that no materiality resided in the fact that the present case was not one of successive torts (as in *Baker*) but was that of a tort followed by greater and enveloping injury arising from independent natural causes. He relied on the proposition that a defen— ... as ne ... nds

It was a truism that cases of cumulative causation of damage could present problems of great complexity. His Lordship could formulate no juristic or logical principles to support the decision of the House in *Baker*.

As a matter of policy, *Baker* might be acceptable on its own facts. But what was clear was that where the issue related to the assessment of damages when, a tort having been committed, the victim was overtaken before trial by a wholly unconnected and disabling illness, the decision in *Baker* had no application. Their Lordships were therefore untrammelled by precedent.

The Court of Appeal's decision that no considerations of policy warranted the imposition on the defendants of liability for the loss of earnings after the onset of myelopathy accorded with the long-established reasonable principle that the emergence of illness was one of the vicissitudes of life relevant to the assessment of damages.

His Lordship would dismiss the appeal.

Lord Russell, Lord Keith and Lord Bridge delivered concurring speeches.

Solicitors: Elborne, Mitchell & Co; Berrymans for Crutes, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Queen's Bench Division

Assessing pension losses in accident claims

Auty, Mills, Rogers and Popow v National Coal Board
Before Mr Justice Tudor Evans
[Judgment delivered June 19]

Guidance on how to assess damages in personal injuries and fatal accident cases for losses in pensions benefits under the mineworkers' pension scheme was given in the Queen's Bench Division.

In a reserved judgment Mr Justice Tudor Evans held:

(1) Future inflation should not be taken into account.
(2) Actuarial evidence was not admissible as a primary basis of assessing future loss.
(3) Claims arising under the scheme could not be distinguished so as to permit the use of actuarial methods.
(4) The evidence of an actuary on inflation was not admissible.
(5) In making subjective judgments on issues of fact, the actuary was usurping the function of the court, and his evidence was inadmissible.

Mr Barry Mortimer, QC and Mr Oliver Ross for the plaintiffs; Mr Thomas Morison, QC and Mr Jeremy Burford for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE TUDOR EVANS said that these were four actions in which the plaintiffs claimed damages for losses in the values of various pension benefits. The right to such benefits arose under the Mineworkers' Pension Scheme. In three actions the losses were claimed under damages for personal injuries and in the fourth, under the Fatal Accidents Acts.

The question which His Lordship had to decide in all the cases was how he should value the losses recoverable in law and proved on the facts.

The weekly pension on retirement was calculated by taking into account average weekly earnings over the best three consecutive years of the last 13 years of membership of the scheme. The scheme was intended to be inflation proof but had so far not been able to afford index-linking.

His Lordship had to consider whether it was possible to say, other than as a matter of speculation, whether price inflation would exist throughout the relevant periods when the pension would be in payment and whether funds would be available.

The plaintiffs submitted that his Lordship should accept the actuarial method of calculating the losses and the figures put forward by Mr Gooch, a consultant actuary. However, his Lordship should then discount them, exercising his own judgment, for various imponderables which could not be taken into account by actuarial methods.

The defendants submitted that such losses as the plaintiffs were entitled to recover in law should be valued in accordance with the method used in the case of *Lim Poh Choo v Islington Area Health Authority* ([1980] AC 174).

The points which his Lordship had to decide were: (1) To what extent it was open upon existing authority to take into account future inflation.

(2) Whether Mr Gooch's evidence on inflation was admissible and, if so, acceptable evidence.

(3) Whether actuarial methods could be used as a primary basis of calculating future economic loss.

(4) If not, whether the claims were capable of being distinguished so as to permit the use of such methods.

(5) In any event, whether Mr Gooch's evidence was admissible.

If the plaintiffs' submissions were well founded and actuarial methods were to be used, the anomalous position would arise in future trials of two kinds of economic loss being valued by different processes.

The plaintiffs submitted that losses of pension rights were different from losses of future wages and that a different method was permissible.

The defendants submitted that a court should not attempt to give perfect compensation because it was an impossible task.

His Lordship held that the object of the law was to restore a plaintiff to his pre-accident position so far as it was possible on the facts. Actuarial methods were too complicated attempts to give perfect compensation where it was not possible, and there was a danger of overcompensating the plaintiffs.

His Lordship had to consider the extent to which he could take future inflation into account. The decision in *Lim Poh Choo* did not give the court a broad discretion to take account of future inflation. The instant cases were not 'exceptional' in the sense that word was used there.

His Lordship would disregard future inflation when valuing the losses. A claim for loss of pension rights was no different in nature from a claim for loss of earnings. Both were claims for economic loss.

He accepted the defendant's submission that if future inflation was not taken into account in claims for loss of earnings, it should not be taken into account in loss of pension benefits.

He was bound by the conclusions in *Lim Poh Choo* and one of the reasons there was that it was speculation whether inflation would continue.

His Lordship had to evaluate two aspects of Mr Gooch's evidence: his assertion that inflation would continue; and his evidence as to the relationship between the rates of inflation and of interest.

In his Lordship's judgment, Mr Gooch's evidence was inadmissible, it was based on hearsay and was speculative in its nature. Even an economist would be speculating on the future of inflation.

Such evidence was rejected in *S v Distillers Co (Biochemicals) Ltd* ([1970] 1 WLR 114) and in *Mitchell v Mulholland No 2* (*The Times* March 19, 1971; [1972] 1 WLR ...).

The defendants submitted that actuarial evidence was not admissible as a basis of assessing future economic loss, and that such evidence was admissible only as a check of conventional calculations.

The plaintiffs submitted that his Lordship was not bound by the decision in *Mitchell v Mulholland* because a claim for future loss of pension benefits was different in its nature from a claim for future loss of wages and actuarial evidence could therefore be accepted.

His Lordship could see no difference in the present case between the two species of economic loss, and held that he was bound by the decision in *Mitchell v Mulholland*.

His Lordship held that if an actuary did make subjective judgments on issues of fact and incorporated them in his calculations, then he was usurping the court's function. A court had no means of testing the weight given to such judgments.

His Lordship held that the first three plaintiffs were able in law to recover damages for the loss of the value of the widow's pension on death in retirement and on death in service.

The claim under the Fatal Accidents Acts for the loss in the value of a widow's pension on the assumed death in retirement would have been the result of a natural death and not a tortious one. In that case the loss was not recoverable.

His Lordship valued each claim according to the method used in *Lim Poh Choo* with the variation of using a multiplier at the date of retirement.

Solicitors: Raley & Pratt, Barnsley; Mr C. T. Peach, Doncaster.

Chancery Division

Notice of intention to proceed served too early

Suedeclub Co Ltd v Occasions Textiles Ltd
Before Mr Justice Nourse
[Judgment delivered June 19]

His Lordship set aside a judgment obtained in default of defence on the ground that the plaintiffs' solicitors' letter, giving notice of intention to proceed, had been served before the expiry of one year since the service of the statement of claim, which was the last previous proceeding in the action, and that the notice was accordingly not served pursuant to Order 3 rule 6 of the Rules of the Supreme Court. The defendants, Occasions Textiles Ltd, applied on a summons to set aside a judgment obtained in default of defence by the plaintiffs, Suedeclub Co Ltd, in a copyright action.

Mr Edward Bragiel for the plaintiffs, Mr Christopher Floyd for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE NOURSE, said that Occasions Textiles applied to set aside a judgment entered in default of defence in a copyright action on April 3, 1981. The application gave rise to a short but difficult question on Order 3 rule 6 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, which required notice of intention to proceed to be given after a year's delay

The writ had been issued on February 27, 1979, and had been followed in March by interlocutory proceedings in which the defendants gave certain undertakings pending trial. A period of inactivity followed, but the statement of claim was served on February 29, 1980, that being the last proceeding for the purposes of Order 3 rule 6. After inconclusive negotiations, the matter went to sleep until February 18, 1981, when the plaintiffs' solicitors wrote as follows: "We hereby give you notice of intention to proceed in this matter as we have not received your clients' defence".

That was certainly a notice of intention to proceed, but it was given some 10 days before the expiry of one year after the service of the statement of claim. In fact the letter never arrived but the defendants accepted that it was properly served by post under Order 65 rule 5. On April 3 the plaintiffs entered judgment in default of defence

The defendants' application to set aside the judgment was originally based solely on the ground that it was irregular by reason of the plaintiffs' alleged failure to serve a valid notice under Order 3 rule 6 but in case the judgment should be held to have been regular, the application had been amended to seek leave to defend on the alternative ground that the defendants had a defence which ought to be tried.

By Order 3 rule 6 it was provided that "Where a year or more has elapsed since the last proceeding in a cause or matter, the party who desires to proceed must give to every other party not less than one month's notice of his intention to proceed . . .".

Mr Floyd, for the defendants, said that the letter of February 18 was not a notice pursuant to the rule because it was given less than a year after the service of the statement of claim.

On Mr Floyd's argument the plaintiffs could have entered judgment at any time up to and including February 28, 1981 without notice, and at any time on or after April 1, 1981 with notice; but they could not have entered judgment at any time between March 1 and March 31 either with or without notice.

His Lordship was at one time impressed by that argument, but Mr Floyd had referred to the judgment of Lord Justice Lindley in *Webster v Myer* ([1884] 14 QBD 231, 234) where it was said that the fact of more than a year having elapsed since the last proceeding seemed to indicate that the plaintiff intended to abandon the prosecution of the action, and that it might be very unjust to allow him to sign judgment without giving the defendant an opportunity of establishing to the court's satisfaction that the plaintiff was not entitled to proceed further.

The lapse of a year was taken to demonstrate that the plaintiff intended to abandon the action; conversely until the year was up, his assumed intention was to proceed.

If he gave notice during the year, to proceed, he did so unnecessarily. If the plaintiff gives notice, however late in the year, but does not then proceed within it, he must still be taken to intend to abandon the action.

That was the position in the present case, and it seemed to his Lordship that Mr Floyd was right in saying that before the plaintiffs could enter judgment on April 3, they ought, after February 28, to have given the defendants not less than one month's notice of their intention to proceed.

In all the circumstances the only safe course was to apply the literal construction, and hold that the letter of February 18 was not a notice pursuant to the rule. That meant that the judgment was irregular and must be set aside on that ground.

The plaintiffs must pay the defendants' costs of the application.

Solicitors: Whitelock & Storr; E. D. C. Lord & Co, Southall.

Excommunication threat to litigant would constitute contempt

Hillfinch Properties Ltd v Newark Investments Ltd

Mr Justice Slade, in the Chancery Division, held that for the purposes of a motion seeking an order that an action be dismissed for contempt, he was content to assume that it was a contempt of court for a rabbinical court to threaten practising, orthodox Jews with excommunication merely for the alleged sin of prosecuting litigation, but refused to express any final conclusion on the question.

His Lordship further accepted that it was a contempt to induce another to commit acts of contempt just as it was at common law to incite others to commit an offence.

Hillfinch Properties Ltd and Newark Investments Ltd were property companies owned and controlled by persons who were Jewish. Newark issued a petition to wind up Hillfinch whose directors had refused to repay an alleged, disputed loan. Hillfinch brought an action to restrain the winding up as an abuse of the process of the court.

Newark subsequently issued a notice of motion seeking an order that Hillfinch's action be dismissed for contempt because they had approached the rabbinical court and secured that the rabbis, as leaders of the Jewish community, issued to Newark threats of excommunication unless they withdrew the winding up petition and, effectively, submitted to Hillfinch.

HIS LORDSHIP, declaring that the motion failed, said that under Hebrew law, conscientious Jews were bound to bring their disputes before the rabbis and not the civil courts and to abide by their decision in accordance with Hebrew law.

The rabbinical court had the power and the duty to impose traditional sanctions against members of the Jewish faith who proceeded in the civil courts without the leave of the rabbis. Such sanctions had serious consequences on the social and religious position of practising Jews in their com-munity.

In the present case, the main question was whether the threats of excommunication issued by the rabbis against Newark for seeking to recover an alleged loan in the civil court rather than the rabbinical court constituted contempt.

That raised issues of great importance to all rabbis and other members of the Jewish community and it was surprising that the question had not been tried before where disputes arose between strict practising Jews.

The nature of the semi-arbitral functions of the rabbinical court was inherently likely to give rise to conflict with the civil courts if the rabbis sought to enforce sanctions. For the present purposes the threats of excommunication would be assumed to be contempt.

In those circumstances, it was unnecessary and better not to express any final conclusions on the question without the presence of the rabbis or the Attorney General as guardian of the public interest.

Therefore, a second question was whether Hillfinch had induced the rabbis to commit acts of contempt which itself amounted to contempt just as at common law where one party incited another to commit an offence. If an inducement was to occur, there should be actual communication and an attempt to persuade or encourage the other party to a particular course of action or inaction.

In the present case, there was no clear evidence that Hillfinch had requested the rabbis to take any specific actions. They told the rabbis of Newark's action in the civil courts. Although Hillfinch would be taken to have known the consequences of their action, applying the criminal standard of proof, it was not proved beyond reasonable doubt that they had induced the contempt.

There was no evidence to suggest that the rabbis were other than persons of integrity with independent minds who would not automatically comply with Hillfinch's wishes.

Commercial Court

Protection as to costs in Mareva injunctions

Clipper Maritime Co Ltd of Monrovia v Mineralimportexport, of Bucharest
Before Mr Justice Robert Goff
[Judgment delivered June 29]

A Mareva injunction may be granted on condition that the applicant undertakes to pay income lost and administration costs incurred by port authorities as a consequence of the granting of the injunction to which they were not a party.

Mr Justice Robert Goff, in the commercial court, conditionally granted an ex parte application made by the plaintiffs, Clipper Maritime Co Ltd of Monrovia, for a Mareva injunction restraining the defendants, Mineralimportexport, of Bucharest, Romania, from disposing of assets within the jurisdiction, and in particular cargo being loaded on board the vessel Marie Leonhardt at the port of Barry, South Glamorgan.

Mr Christopher C. Russell for the plaintiffs.

HIS LORDSHIP, giving judgment in open court after a hearing in chambers, said that he granted the order for the injunction only on the condition, to which the plaintiffs agreed, that they undertook to pay any loss incurred by the Barry port authority as a consequence of granting the injunction.

In addition the injunction would be qualified by making it subject to the proviso that the port authority should always have a discretion for operational reasons to move the vessel within the area of the jurisdiction of the High Court or in the event of danger to move it outside the jurisdiction if a place within the jurisdiction was not available.

The commercial court would in future on other ex parte applications for Mareva injunctions which affect ships in port impose similar terms subject to the particular circumstances of the case.

The court was anxious to provide a service to the commercial community and would take account of the innocent third parties who were unrepresented at the hearing of the initial application. Consequently it would be of great assistance to the court if third parties adversely affected could make representations so that their interests could be protected.

Solicitor: William A. Crump & Son.

In the report of *Midland Rollmakers and Others v Collins and Others*, on June 18 the name of Miss Lynn Wagner was omitted from the list of counsel for the plaintiffs.

Racing

Master Willie stands his ground at 2-1

By Michael Seely

Master Willie remained favourite at 2-1 with the sponsors at the four-day stage of acceptors for the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park on Saturday. There were 11 declared, including Hard Fought, Recitation, Vielle and Madam Gay who will be ridden by Lester Piggott. Vincent O'Brien has accepted with both Last Fandango and King's Lake. And his selected runner will give both Master Willie and Hard Fought a run for their money.

None of the French candidates have ... round. Recitation ... return to England only if the situation in Paris regarding the restaging of last Saturday's races at Longchamp has not been decided today.

Backers at Great Yarmouth yesterday received a shock in the opening Fillies' Maiden Stakes. Henry Cecil provided both the first and second home. However, the winner was not Piggott's mount, Baltimore Belle but the 20-1 outsider Pomegranate. Nigel Day rode the winner who led from start to finish. Cecil was surprised by the result. "Pomegranate has shown nothing at home. I thought she had no chance of beating Baltimore Belle".

But the Newmarket trainer had every reason to feel pleased with himself as there were several fancied newcomers in yesterday's field. Baltimore Belle, a half sister of Wollow, finished strongly after running green in the early stages of the race and appears sure to win races for Arthur Boyd-Rochford. The favourite Krischina looked a shade backward in the paddock and will also improve.

Cecil is fielding a powerful team of two-year-olds at next week's July meeting at Newmarket. Lavender Dance, an impressive winner at the last Yarmouth meeting, will take on Quest in the Cherry Hinton Stakes. Cajun, the winner of the Chesham Stakes at Royal Ascot will have the Coventry Stakes victor, Red Sunset as one of his opponents in the July Stakes. One of Cecil's fillies who will be making her first appearance at this historic fixture is the well thought of Wintergrace, a half sister of Artaius, winner of the Eclipse and Sussex Stakes in 1977.

Cecil received consolation for the defeat of Krischina and put backers on better terms with themselves when Brian Taylor rode Protection Racket to a decisive victory over Salud in the Ormesby Handicap. "I had to run Protection Racket here," the trainer said, "the three-year-old has much more weight to carry in future handicaps after his second in the Queen's Vase at Ascot. He is still a big unfurnished horse and I will now give him a rest until the Autumn".

The next race, the Debbage Handicap also fell to the favourite, Audley End. Harry Wragg trains the Nijinsky colt for the Norwich bloodstock agent, Keith Freeman who bought Audley End only three days ago. Yesterday's winner will have one more race in this country at the Magnet Cup meeting at York before being sent to stand as a stallion in South Africa. Geoffrey Wragg said that Kirtling, who finished fourth to Shergar in last Saturday's Irish Sweeps Derby, would run next in the Prix Eugene Adam at Deauville on July 19.

Cecil had his second winner of the day when Piggott rode Lady Be Mine to a comfortable win in the Thurne Maiden Stakes. "Lady Be Mine was ill after running disappointingly at Ascot's May meeting", the trainer said, "and she is also much happier on the present firm ground." Lady Be Mine was bred by Peter Burrell at the Loyal Hannon stud in Pensylvania. A yearling half brother by aguely Noble will be on offer at the Keeneland Select Sales at the end of July.

At Yarmouth today Cecil can land another double by winning the Somerleyton Handicap with Long Legend and the Martham Stakes with Military Band. Newmarket gallop reports suggest that Bruce Hobb's newcomer, Count Pahlen has been working well enough to win the Bradwell Stakes. Count Pahlen is a full brother of Schumann who was a useful two-year-old in 1977.

Profit and loss: Joe Mercer came in for a chance winner when Ta Morgan, at 9-2, won the first division of the Elham Stakes at Folkestone yesterday. Mercer snapped up the ride on Geoff Lewis's colt when the stable jockey Graham Sexton, was injured before the first race at Windsor last night.

STATE OF GOING: Carlisle: Good to firm. Yarmouth: Good to firm. Tomorrow: Brighton: Good to firm.

Bleasdale is punished but not his employer

Jimmy Bleasdale, the Northern-based jockey, was fined £100 at a Jockey Club disciplinary hearing in London yesterday. Bleasdale and his employer, the Middleham trainer Chris Thornton, were asked to explain the running and riding of March Spark, a well-beaten eighth in the Petty Officer Handicap at Redcar on May 6.

Bleasdale was fined for breaking the rule which states that the rider of every horse must give his mount every opportunity of winning. Thornton was cleared by the disciplinary committee, which also had evidence from a Redcar steward and saw the camera patrol film of the race.

The disciplinary committee also inquired into a report from the Newcastle stewards that the Royston trainer, Alan Jarvis, doubly declared a horse for the third time within a 12 month period. They found him in breach of the rules for declaring Prince Bai for both the Crumstone Handicap Hurdle and Warnford Novice Hurdle on May 4, and fined him £150.

The committee waived fines on five trainers—Bill Watts, Reg Hollinshead, Alistair Charlton, Keith Stone and Bob Hawker. Their horses had been positively tested for the prohibited substance, theobromine.

Nigel Tinkler, the trainer-jockey, is back in action today after a six-month suspension. Tinkler saddles three horses at Carlisle, Beryl's Gift and Splendid Again in the handicap for amateur riders (4.0) and Deputy in the Border Handicap.

Greville Starkey received a 14-day ban for reckless riding after a hearing lasting about an hour. The suspension, from today until July 14 inclusive, rules him out of the important Sandown Park fixture this week and also next week's July meeting at Newmarket.

DISQUALIFIED: Poplar Hurdle, Newcastle: Miss Couture (Watts), race awarded to Browns Babu. South Yorkshire Stakes, Doncaster: Hello Cuddles (Hollinshead) race awarded to Greenwood Lady. Mandale Handicap, Stockton: Ski's Double (Hollinshead), race awarded to Syncopate. Roadshow Hurdle, div II, Sedgefield: Marine Cadet (Charlton). Cumi Gold placed first. Everingham Stakes, Beverley: Palmero (Stone). Humboldt placed first. Alpine Hurdle, Ascot: Farmer (Hawker). Shell Burst placed first.

Carlisle programme

2.30 BECTIVE STAKES (Selling: 3-y-o: £704: 6f)
2 3000 Noble Whin, C Bell, 9-0 .... Gray 9
3 4303 Consent (D), J S Wilson, 8-11 .... Birch 2
8 0-000 Master Tony (B), W Haigh, 8-7 .... Lowe 6
10 2400 Prince Beowulf (B), R Hollinshead, 8-7 Perks 3
13 0000 Steel Part, D Gandolfo, 8-7 Connorton 5 8
14 000 William's Pet, W Storey, 8-7 .. Carlisle 5 4
15 0-004 Consistent Queen, E Weymes, 8-4 Hodgson 5 5
16 00 Endonada, J Etherington, 8-4 .. Seagrave 7
18 200-0 Mount Eliza, G Blum, 8-4 ...... Duffield 1
11-8 Prince Beowulf, 3-1 Consent, 5-1 Mount Eliza, 6-1 Consistent Queen, 10-1 Noble Whin, 12-1 Steel Part, 20-1 others.

3.0 SCOTBY AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o Maidens: £755: 5f)
1 200 This ones for You, G Toft, 8-5 .. Dwyer 4
2 0 Cyril's Choice, S Mellor, 8-2 .... Wigham 5
3 0 Firemaster, S Nesbitt, 8-2 ...... Nesbitt 5 9
4 00 Megnamala (B), J Etherington, 8-2 Birch 2
5 0 Singing Dandy, C Bell, 8-2 ...... Carlisle 5 8
6 0 Song Mydad, J Townson, 8-2 ...... Gray 7
11 4322 Nagalia (B), K Stone, 7-13 .... A Mercer 10
14 0 Relinka, G Lockerbie, 7-13 ...... Darley 1
15 0034 Slane Sparkler, W Wharton, 7-13 Charnock 3
17 0 Tousan, Denys Smith, 7-13 ...... Duffield 6
9-4 Nagalia, 5-1 This ones for You, 5-1 Slane Sparkler, 6-1 Cyril's Choice, 8-1 Tousan, 10-1 Relinka, 12-1 others.

3.30 TENNENT CALEDONIAN CARLISLE BELL HANDICAP (£2,683: 1m)
3 -0002 Reside (D), E Carter, 5-9-6 ...... Dwyer 12
4 10-00 Kithairon (C, D), J W Watts, 10-9-2 A Mercer 3
5 1004 Paducah (D, B), T Fairhurst, 5-8-12 Raymond 8
6 0032 Moybrook (B), G Richards, 5-8-11 .. Birch 4
7 1220- Redenham (CD), W A Stephenson, 5-8-9 5
8 3023 Town Sky (D), S Norton, 5-8-9 ..... Lowe 13
12 0000- Markie (D), R Peacock, 5-8-5 ... Duffield 6
13 -0040 Top o' th' Lane (D), W Haigh, 4-8-3 Salmon 2
15 00-00 Bronzamer, P Asquith, 4-7-12 .. B Jones 5 7
16 0000 Regency Elite (D), Denys Smith, 6-7-8 Charnock 11
17 0010 Prince of Light (CD), Denys Smith, 9-7-7 Fry 7 9
19 0040 Katie Grey, W Atkinson, 6-7-7 .. Nesbitt 5 1
20 /00-4 Brahms and Liszt, W Charles, 5-7-7 Carlisle 5 10
3-1 Paducah, 4-1 Town Sky, 5-1 Reside, 6-1 Moybrook, 8-1 Top o' th' Lane, 10-1 Kithairon, 12-1 Redenham, Regency Elite, 16-1 others.

4.0 BURGH BARONY RACES COMMEMORATION CUP HANDICAP (£796: 1½m)
4 43-33 Chandheer, P Rohan, 5-11-3 .... Wood 4 4
7 -0000 Whatatipoff, W Charles, 4-10-9 .. Syvret 4 16
10 0242 Way of the Wold (D), S Norton, 3-10-6 Sandy Brook 4 13
12 3-000 Wot the Dickins, S Mellor, 5-10-4 Elain Mellor 2
13 0333 Manstone (B), T Fairhurst, 4-10-3 Judy Fairhurst 4 5
14 340-0 Beryl's Gift, J Calvert, 4-10-2 .. Tinkler 1
15 00-00 Chow, C Thornton, 3-10-2 .... Platts 10
16 0-302 Jota, W Wharton, 5-10-3 .. Gay Arber 4 15
19 000-0 Dolambola, W Storey, 5-9-12 Fiona Storey 4 3
20 0200- Trouvaille, R Peacock, 7-9-11 Carmen Peacock 4 14
22 0-040 Black Pirate, A W Jones, 4-9-10 Diana Jones 11
23 000-0 Linamac, B Wilkinson, 6-9-10 Kate Milligan 4 7
26 0000 Kamenev, D Chapman, 4-9-9 .. Walford 4 12
28 00/0 Rabinski, Mrs C Lloyd-Jones, 6-9-7 Finnigan 4 9
29 00/0- Zebra Crossing (B), J S Wilson, 6-9-7 McGreery 4 8
31 0/0-0 Splendid Again, N Tinkler, 6-9-7 Joan Calvert 18
32 000-0 Home Win (B), M James, 7-9-7 Lynn Wallace 4 17
33 03-00 Jet Romance, F Durr, 3-9-7 Maxine Carvalho 4 6
4-1 Jota, 9-2 Chandheer, 6-1 Chow, Jet Romance, 8-1 Way of the Wold, 10-1 Manstone, Beryl's Gift, 12-1 Wot the Dickins, 14-1 Linamac, 16-1 others.

4.30 CASTLE FILLIES' STAKES (3-y-o Maidens: £797: 1½m)
1 0-2 All Summer, M Jarvis, 8-11 .... Raymond 5
2 04 Coupole, L Cumani, 8-11 .... Guest 2
6 -2320 Kerminsky, C Brittain, 8-11 ...... Birch 7
7 00-40 Magic Formula, P Rohan, 8-11 .. Seagrave 4
8 4000 Mercurial, B Wilkinson, 8-11 .. Beecroft 7 6
9 0-43 Offering, M Prescott, 8-11 ...... Duffield 1
15 0-000 Tek Riba, E Weymes, 8-11 ...... Wigham 3
7-4 All Summer, 3-1 Offering, 9-2 Coupole, 6-1 Kerminsky, 10-1 Magic Formula, 12-1 Mercurial, 16-1 Tek Riba.

5.0 BORDER HANDICAP (£1,385: 6f)
1 -1221 Show of Hands, J W Watts, 5-10-4 Connorton 5 1
3 4000 Nice Value (CD), R Hollinshead, 7-9-13 Perks 2
8 -0403 Deputy (D), N Tinkler, 4-8-12 Beecroft 7 7
10 0021 Melba Toast (D, B), T Taylor, 7-8-9 Seagrave 3
11 3020 Turbo (D), A W Jones, 6-8-8 .. Charnock 6
14 0002 Geary's for Steel (B), Denys Smith, 3-8-4 Kelleher 4
16 340-4 Music Night, D Chapman, 4-8-3 Carlisle 5 5
22 000-0 Virginia Heights, W A Stephenson, 3-7-8 Nesbitt 5 9
25 0-000 Sovereign Tower, W Charles, 4-7-8 Howitt 7 8
5-2 Show of Hands, 7-2 Melba Toast, 5-1 Music Night, 11-2 Geary's for Steel, 8-1 Deputy, 10-1 Nice Value, 12-1 others.

Carlisle selections

By Michael Seely
2.30 Consent. 3.0 Nagalia. 3.30 Reside. 4.0 Beryl's Gift. 4.30 All Summer. 5.0 Nice Value.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Mount Eliza. 4.0 Jet Romance. 4.30 All Summer.

Great Yarmouth card

2.15 BRADWELL STAKES (2-y-o: £1,410: 7f)
1 001 Vin St Benet, M Tompkins, 9-4 .... Madden 6
2 3130 Zephyr's Pride, K Ivory, 9-4 ...... Leason 3
3 21- Golfers Dream, A Jarvis, 9-1 .... Piggott 12
4 3342 Alpha Omega, R Williams, 8-11 E Johnson 7
6 Count Pahlen, B Hobbs, 8-11 ...... Baxter 2
7 04 Felthorpe Mariner, C Brittain, 8-11 Carson 9
8 0000 High Hope, G Huffer, 8-11 .... Miller 11
9 0 Hilario, W H-Bass, 8-11 .... Ives 4
10 0 Ishkomann, M Stoute, 8-11 .... Hide 8
11 Just Grayle, R Boss, 8-11 .... Cook 5
12 Optimistic Dreamer, I Walker, 8-11 Colquhoun 10
16 Sashamel, M Ryan, 8-11 .... — 1
7-4 Felthorpe Mariner, 4-1 Ishkomann, 6-1 Count Pahlen, Golfers Dream, 8-1 Zephyr's Pride, Vin St Benet, 12-1 Hilario, 14-1 others.

2.45 MARINA HANDICAP (Selling: £683: 1¼m)
2 0400 Zoro (D), A Ingram, 4-9-13 .... — 10
3 000/ Money In, W Marshall, 7-9-8 7
4 0400- Miss Metro, G Harman, 4-9-7 ...... Hide 2
5 0000 Miss Gaylord (D), K Ivory, 4-9-1 .. Leason 4
6 -1040 Silk Fashion (C-D), D Wilson, 7-8-12 Carson 9
8 0004 Retza, A Davison, 6-8-9 ...... E Johnson 8
11 -0300 Horkey, J Harris, 4-8-7 .... Young 1
12 4-003 Minigold (C), A Davison, 11-8-6 .. Piggott 5
13 00-00 The Immigrants, K Ivory, 4-8-6 .. Baxter 6
15 3-000 Lightning Boy (B), P Kelleway, 3-8-5 Robinson 3
9-4 Lightning Boy, 7-2 Minigold, 9-2 Silk Fashion, 6-1 Zoro, 8-1 Miss Metro, 9-1 Horkey, 12-1 Money In, 16-1 others.

3.15 SOMERLEYTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,068: 6f)
1 0-003 Sainera (C, B), L Cumani, 9-7 ...... — 1
2 1-10 Long Legend (D), H Cecil, 9-6 .... Piggott 7
3 1-311 Cumulus (D), Thomson Jones, 8-11 .. Cook 2
5 4103 Azaam, W O'Gorman, 8-3 .... Ives 5
6 31-00 Dressedtokill, B Hobbs, 7-13 ...... Baxter 6
8 22-34 Hayato, J Winter, 7-11 .... Carson 4
12 0-000 Babas Bally, P Taylor, 7-7 .... McGlone 5 3
9-4 Cumulus, 3-1 Long Legend, 9-2 Sainera, 6-1 Hayato, 8-1 Dressedtokill, 10-1 Azaam, 16-1 Babas Bally.

3.45 JULY STAKES (2-y-o Maidens: £1,012: 5f 25yd)
3 0 Cawston Star, H Collingridge, 8-4 .. Rimmer 5
4 3040 Kiki Mouse, P Kelleway, 8-3 ...... Young 2
5 4403 Libby Jayne, G Huffer, 8-3 .. Crossley 5 8
6 4 Pandoras Gold, P Taylor, 7-13 McGlone 5 4
7 Rag-On-Fire, W Musson, 7-13 .... Blossier 6
13 03 Super Natalie, A Jarvis, 7-7 .... Carson 1
13 0024 Queensbury Star, D Dale, 7-7 ...... Still 3
14 4200 Tower Lady (B), G Blum, 7-7 .. M Mills 5 7
7-4 Super Natalie, 3-1 Kiki Mouse, 5-2 Libby Jayne, 6-1 Pandoras Gold, 8-1 Cawston Star, 14-1 others.

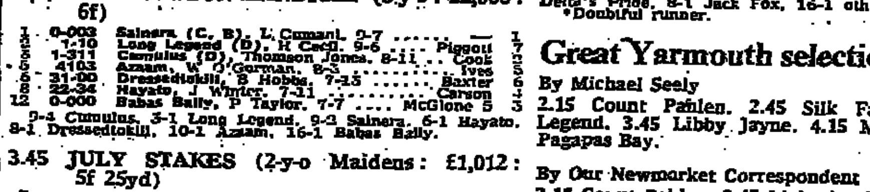
4.15 MARTHAM STAKES (3-y-o: £998: 1¾m)
1 2031 Alangrove Sound, B Hanbury, 9-6 .. Young 4
3 0-040 Bali Hyatt (B), C Brittain, 9-0 .... Carson 3
6 3000 Luxembourg (B), R Stubbs, 9-0 M L Thomas 6
7 Military Band, H Cecil, 9-0 .... Piggott 2
11 0000 *Sut Beautiful, G Fletcher, 8-11 ...... — 5
12 0 Sue Ellen, R Boss, 8-11 .... Baxter 1
Evens Military Band, 2-1 Alangrove Sound, 4-1 Bali Hyatt, 10-1 Luxembourg, 16-1 others.

4.45 CANNON AND BALL HANDICAP (£1,500: 5f 25yd)
1 0004- Jack Fox, P Kelleway, 6-10-0 .... Young 1
3 1122 Pagapas Bay, A Jarvis, 4-9-0 .... Piggott 8
4 0000 Dollar Pocket, R Simpson, 5-8-13 Crossley 5 2
5 0040 Pit Stop (B), R Stubbs, 5-8-10 M L Thomas 11
6 0430 Karen's Star, S Nesbitt, 4-8-8 .... Carson 6
8 1020 Delta's Pride, K Ivory, 5-8-6 .... Leason 4
9 0030 *Lilac Star (C-D), D Leslie, 5-8-4 ...... — 3
10 0030 Sky Walk, W Guest, 4-8-1 .... Miller 9
11 -0004 Miss Twiggy, J Harris, 3-8-0 .. M Hills 5 10
13 -0420 Veoya, A Bailey, 3-7-11 ...... Mackay 5 5
14 00-00 Marcy Core, D Dale, 5-7-7 ...... Blake 7 7
6-4 Pagapas Bay, 3-1 Karen's Star, 4-1 Pit Stop, 6-1 Delta's Pride, 8-1 Jack Fox, 16-1 others.
*Doubtful runner.

Great Yarmouth selections

By Michael Seely
2.15 Count Pahlen. 2.45 Silk Fashion. 3.15 Long Legend. 3.45 Libby Jayne. 4.15 Military Band. 4.45 Pagapas Bay.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Count Pahlen. 2.45 Lightning Boy. 3.15 Cumulus. 3.45 Libby Jayne. 4.15 Military Band. 4.45 Jack Fox.



Folkestone results

2.0 (2.3) ELHAM SWEEPSTAKES (Div I: £690: 7f)
TA MORGAN b c, by Targowice—Sericana (Mrs N Lewis) 3-8-4 J Mercer (9-2) 1
Cabbage Man W Newnes (11-8 fav) 2
Gay Georgie .... R Curant (2-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 44p; places, 13p, 11p, 10p. Dual F: £1.12. CSF: £1.05. G Lewis at Epsom. 5l, 1l. Sharp Star (12-1) 4th. 12 ran.

2.30 (2.42) SMEETH SWEEPSTAKES (Div I: Maidens: £552: 1¼m)
CARVED OPAL gr c, by Arch Sculptor—Palo Maid (D D'Ambrumenil) 9-0 ...... S Cauthen (7-2) 1
Justinian ...... B Rouse (4-1) 2
Ball George ...... S Jarvis (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 50p; places, 14p, 19p, 42p. Dual F: 81p. CSF: £2.02. B Hills at Lambourn. 4l, 2l. Nepentha (11-10 fav) 4th. 10 ran.

3.0 (3.4) SELLINDGE STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £865: 6f)
JEAN VARON b c, by Averof—Dastina (East (Commodities Ltd) 8-11 .... P Eddery (3-1) 1
Chrisdee ..... K Leason (9-4 fav) 2
Aboard ...... B Raymond (13-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 51p; places, 23p 14p. Dual F: 67p. CSF: £1.01. G Lewis at Epsom. 1½l, 2l. Sweet For Days (5-2) 4th. 6 ran NR: Pamiree.

3.30 (3.31) MARGATE HANDICAP (£1,735: 1m 7f 100yd)
NORTH WEST ch g, by Welsh Pageant—Heather Grove (E Hill) 6-8-7 .... A Bond (7-1) 1
Tea-Pot .. W Newnes (100-30 fav) 2
Jondi .... S Cauthen (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 89p; places, 23p, 14p, 30p. Dual F: £1.30. CSF: £5.07. M Masson at Lewes. 4l, 1l. Colway Boy (5-1) 4th. 12 ran. NR: Amalfi Bay.

4.0 (4.4) WESTENHANGER STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £552: 6f)
LITTLE ROBERT, br c, by Wolver—La Lola (T Mills) 8-8 S Payne (4-1) 1
Puff of Smoke .. P Eddery (8-1) 2
Mardi Gras .... G Baxter (9-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 29p; places, 11p, 34p, 27p. Dual F: £2.80. CSF: £4.03. A Ingham at Headley. ¾l, 3l. Magnum Bonum 5-4 fav. Mandrisno (11-2) 4th. 17 ran.

4.30 (4.31) LYMPNE HANDICAP (£88.40: 1½m)
RIPCORN, b c, by Cornish Prince—Ripit (C Karpidas) 4-10-0 J Mercer (7-1) 1
Big Pal .... R Muddle (7-2) 2
Marechal ...... I Johnson (13-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 70p; places, 21p, 17p, 34p. Dual F: £1.39. CSF: £5.36. P Walwyn at Lambourn. Hd, 5l. Mickey Tim 7-4 fav. Notre Plaisir (8-1) 4th. 9 ran.

5.0 (5.3) ELHAM SWEEPSTAKES (Div II: £690: 7f)
SHEER DELIGHT, ch f, by Gay Fandango—Sheer Joy (R Sangster) 3-8-8 S Cauthen (8-11 fav) 1
Place Concorde .. J Mercer (9-2) 2
Emphasis ...... P Eddery (9-4) 3
TOTE: Win, 25p; places, 11p, 10p, 16p. Dual F: 15p. CSF: 34p. B Hills at Lambourn. 7l, 2l. Allied Beaumel (66-1) 4th. 11 ran.

5.30 (5.31) SMEETH SWEEPSTAKES (Div II: maidens: £552: 1¼m)
CONFORM, b f, by Reform—Peace and Concorde (J Richmond-Watson) 8-11 B Raymond (11-2) 1
Beaumains .. P Eddery (10-11 fav) 2
Soultab .... S Cauthen (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 50p; places, 14p, 11p, 14p. Dual F: 44p. CSF: £1.14. G Harwood at Pulborough. 3l, nk. Bodham (25-1) 4th. 10 ran. PLACEPOT: £31.85.

Great Yarmouth

2.15 (2.18) FILLIES' STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,354: 6f)
POMEGRANATE, b f by Damascus—Caspian (Mrs J Hanes) 8-6 N Day (20-1) 1
Baltimore Belle .. L Piggott (5-1) 2
Hala Ruler ...... R Guest (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.96; places, 27p, 25p, 50p. Dual F: £2.16. CSF: £11.72. H Cecil, at Newmarket. 1l, 1½l. Krischina (5-2 fav). 4th. 15 ran.

2.45 (2.47) WAVENEY STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £651: 5f 25yd)
MUMMY'S DELIGHT, b f by Mummy's Pet—Damsel (W Coleman) 8-8 .. M Kettle (4-5 fav) 1
Heavenly Scent .. M Rimmer (25-1) 2
Hunny Nel .... A Mackay (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 21p; places, 15p, 26p. Dual F: 65p. CSF: £3.11. P Haslam, at Newmarket. hd, 2l. Rainforce (11-2), 4th. 6 ran. The winner was sold to P Ramsden for 3,000 guineas.

3.15 (3.16) C. J. PALMER STAKES (Handicap: £2,180: 7f)
AKRAM, ch c by Sandford Lad—La Marne (A Foustok) 3-8-7 T Ives (7-2) 1
Goldliner Game .. P Cook (11-2) 2
Luzulam .... M L Thomas (7-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 59p; places, 16p, 18p, 32p. Dual F: £1.18. CSF: £2.25. W O'Gorman, at Newmarket. 1½l, 2l. Precious Jade (3-1 fav). Star Venture (20-1), 4th. 8 ran.

3.45 (3.47) ORMESBY STAKES (3-y-o: Handicap: £1,651: 1¾m)
PROTECTION RACKET, b c by Graustark—Protectora (E Seltzer) 9-7 ...... B Taylor (8-13 fav) 1
Salud .... E Hide (6-1) 2
Uppety .... L Piggott (5-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 18p. Dual F: 17p. CSF: 39p. J Hindley, at Newmarket. 2½l, 2½l. Malsecdy (50-1), 4th. 5 ran.

4.15 (4.17) DEBBAGE STAKES (Handicap: £1,378: 1¼m)
AUDLEY END, b c by Nijinsky—Favoletta (E Moller) 4-9-13 G Duffield (7-4 fav) 1
Groucho ...... P Robinson (8-1) 2
Tongsunian E Hide (33-1) and
Haverhill Lad .... T Ives (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 19p; places, 10p, 31p. Tongsunian 33p, Haverhill Lad 9p. Dual F: £1.18. CSF: £1.56. H Wragg, at Newmarket. 2½l, shrt hd. 10 ran.

4.45 (4.49) THURNE STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies: £1,130: 1m)
LADY BE MINE, b f by Sir Ivor—My Advantage (P Burrell) 8-11 .. L Piggott (evens fav) 1
Becky Sharp .. P Robinson (25-1) 2
Cralkia .... P Young (50-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 16p; places, 11p, 30p, £1.35. Dual F: £1.91. CSF: £2.45. H Cecil, at Newmarket. 2½l, shrt hd. Clarista (9-1), 4th. 15 ran. TOTE DOUBLE: Akram, Audley End: £11.15. TREBLE: Mummy's Delight, Protection Racket, Lady Be Mine: £1.70. PLACEPOT: £11.45.

Tennis

Borg discovers a gear beyond top

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

All that fuss last week begins to seem rather a sham. The men's singles seedings at Wimbledon were not, essentially, as daft as they seemed. The pairings in tomorrow's semi-final round will be Bjorn Borg *v Jimmy Connors* and Rod Frawley v John McEnroe. Borg and Connors are there together *for the fifth consecutive* year.

Even Frawley's intrusion makes a kind of sense. This is the fifth successive year in which an un*seeded player has reached* the last four, which may be said to make the practice conventional. The others *were McEnroe, Tom Okker,* Pat Dupre and Brian Gottfried. Frawley, incidentally, is the first Australian *to reach the semi-final* round since Tony Roche in 1975.

Without meaning to be unkind to Frawley, someone *suggested* yesterday that the men's event has become a race between three greyhounds and a Pyrenean mountain dog. Frawley would not mind the joke. Aged 28, the Queenslander approached and played inter-club tennis in Germany from 1972 to 1976, when he decided to give the international circuit his serious attention. At his third Wimbledon he *has* won five matches and £5,400, which is not bad going for a man who, academically, might be classified as a "mature student".

Frawley's 4—6, 7—6, 7—6, 6—3 win over Tim Mayotte, who had an equally strong claim to be unseeded, took two hours and 54 *minutes. It was the second* match on court one to remind us of the days when players enjoyed their *labours, as if they could hardly* believe their luck in playing a game and getting paid for it. In *the first Borg took an hour* and 46 minutes to beat Peter McNamara 7—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Borg served 10 aces and nine of them seemed to hit the line. He hit the line with a lot of other shots, too. When McNamara was serving at 2—5 down in the second set he won the first point when, having slipped and fallen, he nevertheless played an unanswer*able half-volleyed drop while lying* down. Borg smiled, which is unusual. He was enjoying McNamara's company and he did not mind a joke at his own ex*pense*.

Borg was also stimulated to indulge in some technical repartee. *McNamara led 40—0 in* that game but then lost two consecutive points that were measured to an inch. One would have aroused *no* comment. Two indicated that Borg was feeling mischievous. As the second lob landed on the line McNamara turned to the baseline judge and offered him £10 to call it out. He was fed up with the special relationship Borg had established with the lines. McNamara needed to laugh or cry —and Australians are not much good at crying.

For one set McNamara looked in the same class as Borg. But whereas Borg could imprive on that form McNamara could not. That first set, though, was a beauty, with McNamara proudly straight-backed and confident and Borg for a spell, decidedly indeci*sive. When Borg was serving* at 4—5 and 30—30 the situation was interesting. But Borg promptly *served two winners* and before long McNamara was beginning the tie-break with a double-fault.

Borg *then moved into* a gear beyond what might normally be regarded as "top" and there is *no longer any doubt that he would* win his fortieth Wimbledon singles in a row: "Everything has to be *perfect* if you are going to beat Borg", McNamara said later. "I did not have a big enough serve". That, of course, is the way to beat Borg: serve lots of aces and, the rest of the time, hit lines or winners off the net cord."

Enter Frawley and Mayotte, aged 20, and playing his first Wimbledon. These were big men playing a "big" game, which is to say that their service games were like bombing raids in which the receivers were always gambling that some speculative flak might hit the target. Australians, of course, are compulsive gambers. In tennis terms Frawley hit the *better returns*.

Inevitably, the match lacked the spice of contrast. These were *heavyweights slugging it out* at 26 yards because the rules did not allow them to do it toe to toe. To change the metaphor, the match was like a soccer contest restricted to penalty kicks. It was done with a courtious viol ence. Mayotte kept smiling. He was playing Wimbledon, he was in the last eight and he was £2,700 richer. No complaints.

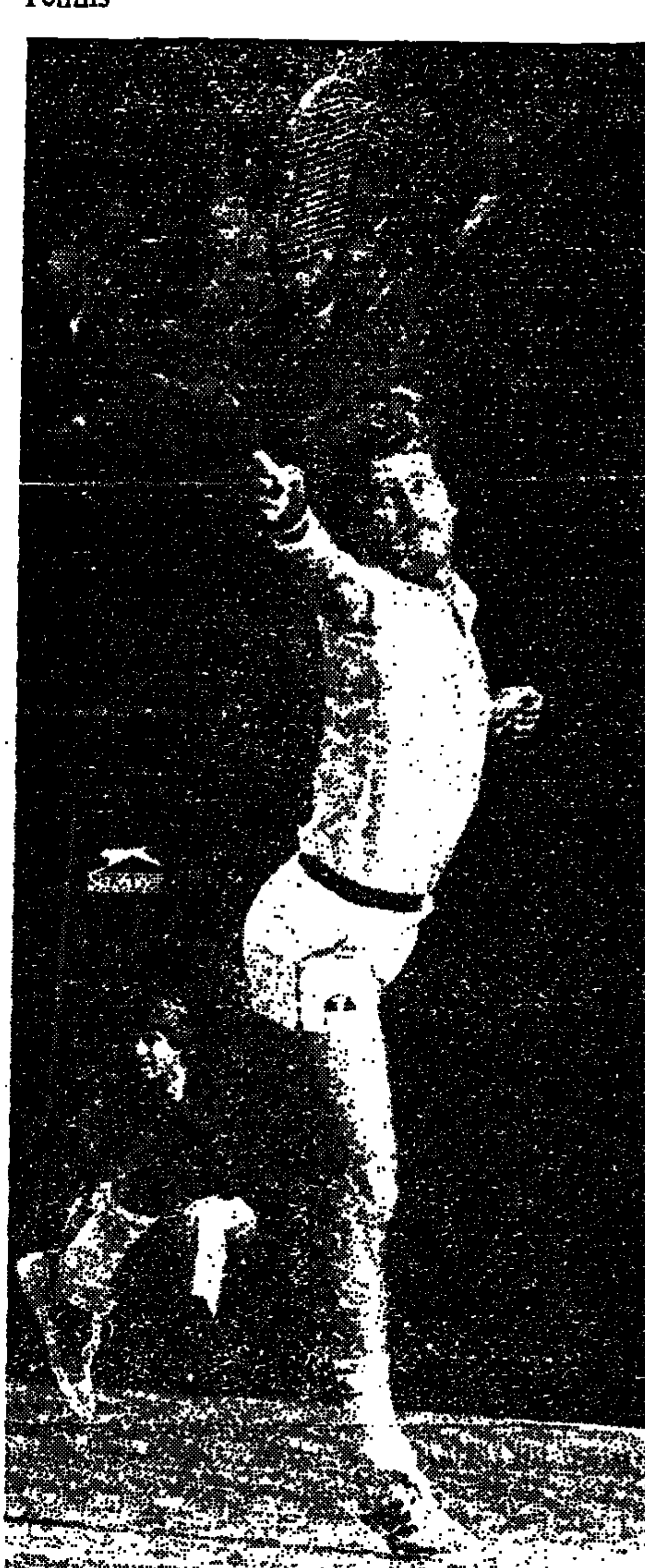
Frawley said of his match with McEnroe: "I will just go out there swinging. I have not come all this way for nothing." McEnroe had a comparatively straightforward 6—1, 7—5, 6—1 win over the unseeded Johan Kriek, who had a challenging spell in the second set but otherwise seemed oddly deficient in the qualities hidden in such words as inspiration. McEnroe looked good, *though he can serve better*.

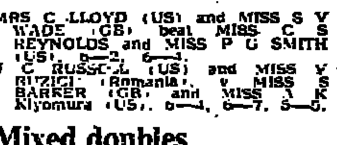
The semi-final round of the women's singles, to be played today, promises two interesting matches that could go either way. The pairings are Chris Lloyd v *Pamela Shriver, aged* 18, and Martina Navratilova v Hana Mandlikova, aged 19. Miss Shriver thus plays *her second* consecutive match against an opponent who uses a two-fisted backhand and prefers to play from the baseline. She had never beaten Tracy Austin until Monday and she has never beaten Mrs Lloyd, who will be similarly hurried and harassed by *Miss Shriver's insistence on* charging the net behind a service or approach shot. It remains to be seen whether Miss Shriver can play as consistently well against the more experienced Mrs Lloyd as she did against Miss Austin.

There have been doubts about the fitness *of* both the other players. Today much may depend on how genuinely worried they are. *Agility will also be an* important factor because both play the "big" Wimbledon game and their match *should* therefore be strenuously spectacular. Each has beaten the other twice but their respective form *in the last* three major championships suggests that Miss Mandlikova may have the edge.

Miss Mandlikova was runner-up for the United States championship and won the Australian and French titles. This means that she is halfway to a grand slam, a bridge term that means winning every trick. In the old days the four big events fell neatly into a set sequence within one year. But the Australian championships have since been shunted about.

It has become manifestly absurd to suggest that a grand slam *means anything except holding* all four titles simultaneously.





Frawley: a mountain dog aiming to be a greyhound.



Photograph by Tony Weaver

Business as usual: *a ticket across an invisible counter.*

A Ranjitsinhji with a racket in his hand

By *Geoffrey Green*

At last there came a real match on *the* centre court. Overhead cumulus cloud built up letting a bright sun watch events; down below, a great battle built up, as Jimmy Connors, the American, came from a losing position to *outlast and* beat *Vijay Amritraj*, of India, 2—6, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2 after three and a half hours *of absorbing felicitous* play.

Here was something for the connoisseur, as first Amritraj, from Madras, seemed to have put the Indian sign on his foe. In the *end, however, Connors, growing* ever stronger with the passage of time, recovered relentlessly like *a machine well oiled and in top* gear.

Amritraj, poor fellow, has this habit of running out of steam. It goes deeper than that. Two years ago, *for instance, he led Borg at two sets to one*, and 5—4, only to succumb. It is more than lack of steam. It is lack of heart *and a ruthless killer instinct*.

Amritraj, in a word, is too gentle, too polite, for the *hurly-burly of the modern game*. Not since a memorable match some 15 years ago on the centre court between Santana, of Spain, and Osuna, the Mexican with the eye of an eagle, has one seen a player applaud winning strokes of his opponent. Amritraj did so more than once on this occasion, the first time when Connors pitched a delicate lob behind him to the last refined inch.

For those first two sets Amritraj confused the busy, restless American with what amounted to the Indian rope trick. Elegant and calm to a degree, his dark limbs moving as silently as a smoke-ring, Amritraj was all style, like a Ranjitsinhji at the wicket. Like *that great cricketer, he always seemed to have time for his* strokes.

There was a sharp contrast in style. Connors, *huffing and puffing*, never went off the lines once he had got his teeth into the *match*. Lean and hungry, his double-fisted backhand and running forehand at full stretch—always *his* most telling, dangerous stroke—kept hitting the bullseye like machine gun bullets. With these he raised many a clever lob which non plussed his fading opponent. Connors, *supremely fit, from midway had* a deep will, a ruthless determination and a zest for victory which *induced in one a sense of ecstasy*. Finally, Amritraj had no answer.

In a contest of such intensity and length, one would need to be a computer to plot it point by point. Suffice it to put a stubby finger on certain passages. Two breaks in the second and eighth *games gave Amritraj the opening set* at 6—2, with *passes*, volleys and drop shots.

The *sixth* game of the second *set was the key to the early chap*ters of the lengthening book. Connors, serving then, was taken *to six deuces with advantage to* Amritraj on five occasions before he finally broke back to 3—3. A double fault by Connors, *his* second, *gave* the Indian the cushion of a second set at 7—5.

Now came the change as Amritraj slowly slid into a minor key, as despondency spread over him. Where once he tucked away his volleys with authority, now the net became an obstacle rather than a challenge.

In the fourth set Connors hit a purple patch, moving from 3—3 to 6—3, winning 16 points from 18 to bring the match level. When he broke to love and served to 3—0 in the final showdown, he had taken six games in a row. Amritraj fell like Lucifer.

Yesterday's results

Men's singles

Fifth round

B BORG (Sweden) beat P McNAMARA (Australia), 7—6, 6—2, 6—3.
J S CONNORS (US) beat V AMRITRAJ (India), 2—6, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.
R J FRAWLEY (*Australia*) beat T S MAYOTTE (US), 4—6, 7—6, 7—6, 6—3.
J P McENROE (US) beat J C KRIEK (SA), 6—1 7—5, 6—1.

Men's doubles

Third round

T S OKKER (Netherlands) and R L STOCKTON (US) beat M DAVIS and *C M DUNK* (US), 6—3, 7—5, 7—[illegible].
F BUEHNING and F TAYGAN (US) beat H P GUENTHARDT (Switzerland) and B *TAROCZY* (Hungary), 6—4, 6—7, 7—6, 3—6, 8—6.
R C LUTZ and S R SMITH (US) beat G S Holroyd and W Redondo (US), 6—1, 5—7, 7—6, 3—6, 6—1.
F D McMILLAN (SA) *and* C J MOTTRAM (GB) lead A Amritraj and V Amritraj (India), 3—6, 7—6, 7—5.

Women's doubles

Third round

Miss S L Acker (US) and Miss N U Bohm (Sweden) beat Miss A Buchanan and Miss K Y Sands (US) 6—3, 6—1.
MISS R C POTTER and MISS S A WALSH (US) beat MISS M L PIATEK and MISS W E WHITE (US), 6—3, 6—3.
MRS C LLOYD (US) and MISS S V WADE (GB) beat MISS C S REYNOLDS and MISS P G SMITH (US), 6—2, 6—4.
J C RUSSELL (US) and MISS V RUZICI (Romania), v MISS S BARKER (GB) and MISS A K Kiyomura (US), 6—4, 6—7, 5—5.

Mixed doubles

Second round

K CURREN and MISS T J HARFORD (SA) beat J Dilouie (US) and Miss C Vanier (France), 5—7, 6—0, 6—3.
J W Feaver and Miss L J Charles (GB) beat J Kamiwazumi and Miss N Sato (Japan), 6—3, 6—3.
P Slozil and Miss R Tomanova (Czechoslovakia) beat J M Yuill (SA) and Miss J E Goodling (US), 6—2, 6—4.
L C Leeds and Miss S L Acker (US) *beat R C Bevan and Miss L Geeves* (GB), 6—3, 6—1.
J R AUSTIN and MISS T A AUSTIN (US), beat B Drewett (Australia) and Miss J Stratton (US), 6—4, 7—6.
C M Johnstone and Miss P J Whytcross (Australia) beat O Parun and Miss C J Newton (NZ), 6—3, 7—6.
M C RIESSEN (US) and MISS W M TURNBULL (Australia) beat T C Fancutt and Miss S E Saliba (Australia), 6—3, 6—4.
A D Roche (Australia) and Miss B Bunge (Germany) beat T S Okker and Miss M A Mesker (Netherlands), 6—4, 1—6, 9—7.
H P Guenthardt (Switzerland) and Miss P A Teeguarden (US) beat S E Davis and Miss S Mascarin (US), 6—2, *6*—1.
D H Collings and Miss K L Gulley (Australia) beat J M Dier and Miss A P Cooper (GB), 6—4, 3—6, 7—5.

Order of play

CENTRE COURT: Miss M Navratilova v Miss H Mandlikova; Mrs J M Lloyd v Miss P H Shriver; Miss J C Russel and Miss V Ruzici v Miss S Barker and Miss A K Kiyomura (to finish): T S Okker and R L Stockton v I G Shafei and J W Feaver; M C Riessen and Miss W M Turnbull v A D Roche and Miss B Bunge.

ONE: R Carruthers and F Maynetto *v R J Frawley and* C J Lewis; C M Johnstone and Miss P J Whytcross v E H Fromm and Miss D Desfor; K Curren and Miss T J Harford v D H Collings and Miss K L Gulley; Miss K Jordan and Miss A E Smith v Mrs J M Lloyd and Miss S V Wade.

TWO: Miss M L Blackwood and Miss *S U Leo v Miss R D Fairbank and* Miss T J Harford. Plate: Miss L J Charles v Miss M B K Wikstedt; Miss J K Brasher v Miss J A Mondel.

THREE: F D McMillan and C J Mottram v A M Amritraj and V Amritraj (to finish): Miss L Antonopolis v Miss D K Chesterton (plate): *P Fleming and J P McEnroe* v F D McMillan and C J Mottram or A Amritraj and V Amritraj; Miss B C Potter and Miss S A Walsh v Miss M *Navratilova and Miss P H Shriver*.

SIX: Plate: P J M Yuill v P Dupre; Miss I Villiger v Miss E M Gorden; Miss P Casale v Miss K B Cummings; Miss S McInerney v Miss P U Whytcross.

SEVEN: Plate: Miss C M O'Neil v Miss S *Mascarin; Miss C Langela* v Miss S E Saliba.

EIGHT: Juniors: Miss Z Garrison v Miss C Pasquale; M Kures v W Masur; *Miss A Temesvari v Miss S Amiach*.

NINE: Juniors: Miss R Uys v Miss C Vanier; A Limberger v J Windahl; Miss B Gadusek v Miss A Leand; M Tideman v E Korita; J Nystrom v L Courteau.

TEN: Juniors: H Schwier v S M Shaw; *Miss C Oliver v Miss P Hy*; Miss P Huber v Miss K Okamoto; B Moir v P Cash.

ELEVEN: Juniors: Miss A L Minter v *Miss A J Brown*; *H* Leconte v L Bottazzi. Plate: Miss N S Yeargin v Miss R L Blount. Juniors: Miss J Ferestein v Miss E Sayers; M Anger v *M Perkins*.

THIRTEEN: J R Austin and Miss T A Austin v D Carter and Miss W E White; F Beuhning and F Taygan v P McNamara and P McNamee. Plate, W R Pascoe v D Carter.

FOURTEEN: Plate, R J Moore v C Edwards; Plate, M Guntrip v S E Davis; Plate, Miss B Blaney v Miss D Freeman.

FIFTEEN: Plate, Miss N F Gregory v Miss B L Hallquist; Plate; J M Bailey v R Meyer.

SIXTEEN: Plate, Miss K Gulley v *Miss B J Remilton; Plate, J G Edwards* v W W Martin; Plate, V B Sisson v C M Johnstone; Plate, Miss C Jolissaint v Miss K M Pratt.

SEVENTEEN: Plate, Miss B Norton v Miss K G Jones; Plate, Miss P Johnson v Miss A P Cooper; Plate, T Graham v B M Mitton; Plate, Miss J E Goodling v Miss N Sato.

TO BE ARRANGED: R Carruthers and F Maynetto or R J Frawley and C J Lewis v R C Lutz and S R Smith; V Amritraj and Miss S V Wade v M W C Guntrip and Miss R A Ludloff; M J Bates and Miss J M Durie v A M Amritraj and Miss A E Hobbs; P Slozil and Miss R Tomanova v J W Feaver and Miss L J Charles; H P Guenthardt and Miss P A Teeguarden v F D McMillan and Miss B F Stove; Miss S L Acker and Miss N U Bohm v winners of Miss J C Russel and Miss V Ruzici or Miss S Barker and Miss A K Kiyomura, plus *further plate* matches as available.



Photographs by Harry Kerr

The necklace: Amritraj strung his strokes together with a serene delicacy that the restless Connors would not wear.

Counterfeit is just the ticket for the gate men

By Sydney Friskin

Wimbledon, like the Twelve Days of *Christmas*, has its own mathematical account of the day's fortunes. Yesterday, the eighth day, a handful of ticket touts were doing their sums outside Southfields tube station, the springboard to the All England Club, despite the vigilance of the long arm of the law.

Up to yesterday, a total of 225 touts had been arrested on three *main counts: causing an obstruc*tion, violating the by-laws of touting in a public place and using *insulting* words *and behaviour*. But the police and Wimbledon have had to cope this year with a new menace—the *counterfeit* ticket.

According to Superintendent Fred Luff the counterfeit ticket is almost perfect and difficult to detect. "But the officials at the gate can spot them," he said, "and as far as we are concerned that's just the ticket!"

Mr Luff discounted the claim that ticket touts were turning to the police to see if their tickets were forgeries. "That's their way *of* trying to gain credibility," he added. "We have warned the public not to buy tickets unless they are obtained from an approved source. Forged tickets are still being sold and we have arrested four people who are assisting the police with their inquiries in that *direction*."

But one of the touts outside Southfields station insisted that his tickets were genuine. He presented *his card, maintaining* that the police could vouch for him, a claim unconfirmed by Mr Luff, who added: "We have stepped up our activities and made it clear that the touts are not welcome.

"It is sad when the public part with a lot of money and suffer the disappointment of not getting into the ground." He described the plight of two coach loads of Italians who were "conned" at a West End hotel into buying tickets, worth £2, for £25 each, but were refused entry into the ground because the tickets were forged: "We interviewed them to see if *we could get a descrip*tion of the seller," Mr Luff said.

The All England Club committee have cooperated with the police in ensuring that official programmes are sold inside the ground. "As a result you get an official programme *and there is* less chance of buying one for 1975".

But it was *still business as usual* yesterday. The price of a centre court ticket, officially worth £9, was offered at £50. The price went up £10 by the time the visi*tor* to Wimbledon reached the main gate but dropped again after Jimmy Connors had lost the first set *to Vijay Amritraj*.

The feverish quest for tickets for the *finals* continued with quotations passing the £200 mark. This price could in certain quarters be doubled by the weekend, in which case this year's Wimbledon might not be quite the disastrous year for some touts as stated by certain sections of officialdom.

A change of policy by London Transport has added to the trials of the commuter. The services of the bus ticket sellers outside the buses at Southfields have been dispensed with, probably in the interests of economy. This chore is in the hands of the driver and *it needs only one person changing* a five-pound note to hold up traffic. After the vehicle eventually *moves there is always the possi*bility of being caught in a traffic jam at the junction of Bathgate Road and Church Road. On the first day, several people abandoned the buses and took to Shanks's mare.

Centre court rumpus

There were angy scenes on the centre court when play was stopped at 9.35 last night in the women's doubles match between Susan Barker and Ann Kiyomura and Joanne Russell and Virginia Ruzici. When Erik Sobelle, the umpire, decided it was too dark to carry on the crowd hurled cushions and other objects on to the court. Miss Barker and Miss Kiyomura had fought back to 5—5 *after benig 5—2 behind* in the final set.

French racing

Evry to stage the resumption if strikers permit

From a French Racing Correspondent
Paris, June 30

Racing in France will resume at Evry today provided that the Pari-mutuel workers, who have *been on strike since Saturday*, approve an agreement signed by their delegates last night.

Their representatives will explain the settlement at a mass meeting outside Auteuil racecourse this afternoon.

If it meets with general approval, the Evry programme will go ahead although the start may be delayed an hour or two because the workers have to travel on from Auteuil before betting can begin.

Racing was also scheduled for Evry on Saturday but that meeting has been cancelled in favour of a slightly extempore meeting at *Longchamp. This will be composed* of the four big races lost there last Saturday and the pick of the abandoned Evry card.

Glint of Gold and Akarad, the two Derby seconds, will thus be able to meet in the Gand Prix de Paris after all, while Recitation and Cracaval will stay over for the Prix d'Ispahan instead of returning for Saturday's Coral *Eclipse Stakes. R[illegible]ellino was also* in the original field for the Prix d'Ispahan but Ian Balding, who trains *him*, may *decide to switch* the colt to the easier Prix Daphnis.

Agreement was reached after more than five hours of negotiations held at the Ministry of Labour in Paris. However,

A rider finds recognition on the other side of the fence

A master of courses for horses

The best course-builders have always been those who have themselves ridden and preferably, competed. In show jumping Hans-Heinrih "Micky" Brinckmann of West Germany and our own Colonel Jack Talbot-Ponsonby and Pamela Carruthers are or were (T-P died out hunting in 1969) out on their own. In horse trials, Colonel Frank Weldon holds the palm, with Bill Thomson and Colonel Henry Nicol hard on his heels.

Hugh Thomas, who rode Play*amar in the Montreal Olympics*, belongs to a different generation, but he is equally dedicated. In the two years that he had designed and built the course for Windsor, since it became a three-day event, he has shown himself to be a worthy aspirant to this eclectic company. Recognition has come with the invitation to build, at his newly-incepted Rotherfield fixture, the course for next year's Junior European Championships.

He started eventing, after doing a great deal of hunting with the H.H. and Pony Club eventing in Hampshire, in 1966. He had a superb horse called Saba who won him the Pony Club individual *dressage championship and carried* him hunting two days a week.

When, at 17, Thomas started to ride in adult eventing, he went to Brian Crago, a member of the winning Australian Olympic team in Rome. From Fred Welch he had bought a newly-broken four-*year-old by the premium stallion* Shelley's Boy called Playamar. When he came down from Oxford he had a real go and in 1974, competing in the World Championships at Burghley, they completed the first clear round across country in what was to prove the second fastest time of the day. They had, alas, been overlooked by the selectors so their individual bronze medal behind the Americans, Bruce Davidson and Mike Plumb, was no help to the British team which had won the world title at Punchestown four years earlier. Handicapped by the retirement of Captain Mark Phillips on the Queen's Columbus, Britain eventually *lost that title to* America.

In 1976, Thomas and Playamar *were selected for the Olympic* team, but the horse broke down on the cross-country. Now he has been succeeded by Mythic Light, bought in 1979 from Ernie Fenwick. This is a reliable and enjoyable horse, but Thomas does not aspire to making the team again, unless by some fluke. He *is* keen on running events and on building fences.

"*Three or four years ago* I was without a ride at Badminton and asked the BBC if I could help out with the commentary. They said 'no', and as far as I was concerned, that was the end. Eighteen months later they sent for me, gave me an audition and I have been used at Wembley and Olympia.

"Though show jumping is not *my sport*, I have *a great* admiration for the skill and the technical expertise of the top riders and consider that an international competition can be great theatre. I have to earn a living, and the more my future is involved in the horse world, the better I shall like it. The management of horse trials is becoming increasingly professional as the sport grows—but one must be jolly careful to retain the friendly atmosphere.

"*Eventing* needs more advertising and press relations—our leading horses only appear three *or four times a year, whereas the* jumpers go on week in, week out. Another problem is that when someone like Mark Phillips sets out, there is no coverage for anyone else till he finishes! Sue Benson and Monacle were on the Badminton course in 1979 at the same time *as* Mark and Columbus, but they didn't appear on the box at all! There are several problems *to be ironed out. As far as cour*ses are concerned, I believe we must get back to big, bold, straightforward fences and steer well clear of anything trappy."

The only drawback to being a former international rider is that sometimes a coursebuilder with *this background of inside know*ledge tends to get too clever. Hugh Thomas is sufficiently aware of the danger not to fall into such a trap.

Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Yachting

A match race now more evenly matched

By a Special Correspondent

The university sailing match entered its second day at Strangford Lough Yacht Club with the teams more evenly matched. Both Oxford and Cambridge won one race each to make the score 2—1 to Cambridge so far. The wind *was* stronger than the previous day and the racing was much closer.

Cambridge started the first race with first and second place, but on the second beat Ward, from *Oxford, sailed up from last* to first place. He kept increasing his lead and was never troubled again. *Behind him* was a lot of team racing and place changing and neither team was safe. In the final beat Cambridge managed to secure second, third and fourth places and so won the race.

The start of the afternoon race caused a great deal of confusion. One boat was over the starting line and so had to restart, but two other boats also restarted thinking they were over the line too. As a result, Oxford held first, second and fifth places at the first mark. Belcher from Oxford in fifth place slowly moved through *the fleet and went up* to second. But at the end of the first lap Bird, Oxford's captain, retired *having infringed a* rule. This left the two Oxford boats to sail round, chased by three Cambridge boats. They managed to keep their places despite a very close finish and so won the race.

Motor racing

More trouble for the Lotus 88

By John Blunsden

Just when Grand Prix racing has been shaking off the after-effects of last year's long FISA/FOCA "war", another provocative act by FISA (the International *Motor Sport Federation*) is threatening to open old wounds. This time the centre of controversy is *the latest version* of the twin-chassis Lotus, the Type 88B, and its *planned* appearance at the British Grand Prix, at Silverstone, on July 18.

As reported in *The Times* three weeks ago, after the controversial decision by an international Court of Appeal in Paris, on April 23, to declare the original Lotus 88 illegal, Lotus carried out significant revisions to the design. *They* then submitted the new car for technical scrutineering by the RAC *Motor Sport Association*, the organisers of the British Grand Prix.

The result, after the three-man scrutineering team had taken Counsel's advice on the legal interpretation of the regulations, was a unanimous decision that the car, as *inspected*, was legal, *and if* presented at Silverstone in that form would pass the official pre-*race scrutineering. Once* a car has passed this hurdle it is free to race unless another competitor makes an official protest to the race stewards.

It was as a result of protests by several other members of FOCA (the Formula One Constructors Association) that the car was prevented from racing, in its original form, earlier this year, but the membership of *FOCA have been* persuaded by the arguments of Team Lotus as to the revised car's eligibility and have unanimously decided that no member will protest against the 88B at Silverstone.

The only protest, therefore, could *come from one of the FISA*-aligned teams from France or Italy. It would seem too that FISA have issued an open *invitation for* one or other of them to do so by circulating widely a telex stat*ing that the Lotus 88, as examined* by the International Court of Appeal, was prohibited from all *competitions*, "*as is any model* derived from it or any car using the same principles or devices in its conception".

Not only is the RAC MSA of the opinion that there is no power in the rules to impose such a ban (how can you ban something which has not been inspected?), but it sees the FISA move as seeking to usurp the function of *race stewards—who are the only* people with the ultimate power to decide whether or not a car can *compete—or at the very least to* influence their decision.

There is another sinister element to this sorry business. Jean-Marie Balestre, the FISA President, raised the question of the Lotus 88B at a recent executive committee meeting in Paris, but only after Basil Tye, the managing director of the RAC MSA, had been obliged to leave the meet*ing before the last item on the* agenda was discussed. At no time during his presence was any hint given that the car was to *be dis*cussed; immediately after his departure, however, the decision was taken to circulate the telex, coupled with the warning that any race organiser accepting an "illegal" car would lose that race's world championship status.

In some respects, the implications of this latest episode are *more serious than those of the* 1980 FISA/FOCA battle, a primary cause of which was the *failure of FISA to comply with* the rules when seeking to ban skirts, "on safety grounds". This *time there is an attempt* illegally to manipulate the banning of a car which would appear to offer a *significant breakthrough* in safety, insofar as it helps to insulate the driver from the worst stresses and strains *involved* in racing a ground-effects car on the limit.

Perhaps the crucial factor is that the design concept is a British invention and that the other British-based teams' *ability* to react more quickly than their Continental counterparts will ensure that the Lotus lead will be *followed without delay on this side of the Channel*, thereby undermining the power advantage currently enjoyed by the French and *Italian* teams.

Appeal likely: The formula one drivers involved in the demonstration at the start of last *month's* accident-marred Belgian Grand Prix will probably pay their $5,000 fines in order to compete in the French Grand Prix at Dijon *this weekend. Jody* Scheckter, President of the Grand Prix Drivers' Association, said in Monaco yesterday: "*I think they* will pay up and then appeal to the International Motor Sport Federation."

هكذا من الأصل

Cricket

Gifford's guile sets up well-earned win for Worcestershire

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

WORCESTER: Worcestershire (23 pts) beat Yorkshire (4) by three wickets.

An excellent cricket match ended with Worcestershire scoring the 268 wanted to beat Yorkshire with one ball to spare and without the need of a last-day declaration. It was a good team performance, which keeps Worcestershire well up the championship table.

Neale and Scott laid the foundations of victory with a second-wicket partnership of 115; Hemsley and Birkenshaw gave a hand, and then Patel and Humphries made the final dash, with the help, after Humphries had been out, of a winning boundary from Gifford. Yorkshire played their part well, bowling their overs at a proper rate, and having a fair chance of winning themselves when Humphries joined Patel at 210 for six with 11 overs left.

Having started the day at 82 for three—98 ahead—Yorkshire were soon 135 for six, Gifford having taken three wickets by bowling into the rough outside the right handers' leg stump. Lumb was bowled round his legs sweeping and Love by a quicker ball. Yorkshire then looked to Bairstow and Old to rescue them. Captains the world over call up their fastest bowler when Old comes in, but by the time Turner did so, Old and Bairstow had added 58 in an hour. Old had his eye in by then, and Alleyne bowled as though he knew it, Bairstow hitting him at once for four fours in an over.

By the time Old was caught at slip, off the new ball, he and Bairstow had put on 104 in under an hour. Pridgeon made short work of Whiteley and Dennis, which left Bairstow with 73 not out, a splendid innings in every way. Gifford bowled all the morning, always from over the wicket, always aiming for the footmarks. If it were possible to be leg-before to a ball pitching outside the leg stump life would have been more difficult for both the umpire and the batsmen. As it was Bairstow used his left leg as a line of defence, having seen what happened to those who swept.

In spite of losing Turner in the fourth over, Worcestershire made a first-rate start. Within an hour they were 79 for one, with Neale going well, and Scott jogging along. After watching how Gifford had bowled, Carrick decided, hereabouts, that he had better try and do the same himself. Although not quite as knowing as Gifford or as successful, he slowed the scoring down.

At tea, Worcestershire were 109 for one, 30 having come off the last 12 overs. When the last 20 overs began they were 169 for three, Neale, well stumped, and Younis having gone. Scott was still persevering, and although from time to time at slip, off Whiteley, he was not lacking in confidence and decently correct.

He was picked up last year after scoring 100 for the MCC Young Professionals against an MCC side that included Basil Doliveira, now the Worcestershire coach. His criket began with Alexandra Park. He went to Adelaide last winter to further it, and he is 22. When out yesterday, in the eighth of the last 20 overs, he had made his highest first-class core in a career tat promises well and started less than three weeks ago only because Phillip, of Essex, broke Ormrod's arm.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings: 319—7 dec (J H Hampshire 94, C W J Athey 64).

Second Innings
G Boycott, c Humphries, b Pridgeon .. 3
R G Lumb, b Gifford .. 45
C W J Athey, l-b-w, b Alleyne .. 4
J H Hampshire, b Gifford .. 15
J D Love, b Gifford .. 21
†D L Bairstow, not out .. 73
P Carrick, b Gifford .. 1
G B Stevenson, c and b Birkenshaw .. 1
*C M Old, c Turner, b Alleyne .. 55
J P Whiteley, b Pridgeon .. 7
S J Dennis, l-b-w, b Pridgeon .. 0
Extras (b 2, l-b 9, w 1) .. 12
Total .. 251

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—18, 3—82, 4—92, 5—131, 6—135, 7—136, 8—240, 9—251, 10—251.

BOWLING: Alleyne, 11—4—33—2; Pridgeon, 13—3—27—3; Gifford, 37—10—52—4; Patel, 18—3—56—0; Birkenshaw, 11—2—41—1.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings: 303 for 3 dec (G M Turner 168, P A Neale 102).

Second Innings
*G M Turner, l-b-w, b Stevenson .. 11
M S Scott, c and b Whiteley .. 68
P A Neale, st Bairstow, b Whiteley .. 65
Younis Ahmed, c Bairstow, b Old .. 5
E J O Hemsley, c Lumb, b Whiteley .. 10
J Birkenshaw, b Old .. 12
D N Patel, not out .. 26
†D J Humphries, l-b-w, b Stevenson .. 8
Extras (b 18, l-b 9, n-b 3) .. 30
Total (7 wkts) .. 271

H L Alleyne and A P Pridgeon did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—17, 2—132, 3—146, 4—176, 5—204, 6—210, 7—259.

BOWLING: Old, 13—2—44—2; Stevenson, 9—5—5—16—2; Carrick, 21—3—68—0; Dennis, 1—0—11—0; Whiteley, 22—3—72—3.

Umpires: W E Alley and J van Geloven.

Broad smile, but there is a catch to it

By Alan Gibson

GLOUCESTER: Gloucestershire (6pts) drew with Warwickshire (7).

There was once a Baptist minister in the Isle of Wight who was invited to return for a visit to his former flock. He began his sermon by saying how pleasant it was to see the old Cowes faces again. I always feel a little like that at the Gloucester Festival. The same kittle-kattle turn up year by year, with the same broad smiles, the same red faces and the same fearful boring jokes. Cricket at Gloucester has clumsy and inadequate facilities, but nowhere is there more sustained loyalty to the county and the game.

The faithful had some good cricket to enjoy yesterday, though they could not applaud a Gloucestershire victory. Warwickshire, 150 for 3 overnight, batted to lunch, when they declared, setting Gloucestershire to score 282 in 240 minutes. Humpage had reached his second hundred of the match.

I thought the declaration was generous, because there was still nothing much to help the bowlers in the pitch. The weather was cloudy until the evening, and may have helped the ball to swing a little, but there was no threat of rain. With Zaheer in such form, and Sadiq recovering his, and Procter always capable of some miraculous madness, Gloucestershire are a hard side against whom to judge a declaration.

However, they lost their first two wickets for 39, Broad caught at slip, and Stovold bowled by Willis. Willis looked fit and full of energy. The slip catch was a good one. Indeed, Warwickshire's catching was of a high standard throughout the innings, and did as much as their bowling to take them, at one point, into a position when it looked as if they would win.

It was a remarkable catch at cover, by Wootton, really one of the best catches I have ever seen—he had to run a long way, fast, and snatch the ball as it came over his shoulder—which had Sadiq out, at 49.

Zaheer needed only 35 runs to reach his thousand in June, and duly got them. This is rightly considered a less memorable feat than a thousand in May, but Zaheer, because of the weather, did not have the opportunity to play a single first class innings in May. Furthermore, so far as the records can tell us, only Grace and Hammond among Gloucestershire batsmen have scored a thousand runs in a month before.

Zaheer had reached 50 at tea. Hignall had been bowled by Small, but Procter was in, and with 156 needed in two hours, Gloucestershire still had a glimmer of hope, sufficient to make Warwicks wary of bringing too many fielders close to the wicket.

But soon afterwards, Procter was caught at mid-wicket, and then Zaheer went in the same way. Both of these were excellent catches, and extinguished the glimmer. Gloucestershire, very properly, settled down to save the match. Willis came on again, and beween bursts of sunshine, the light was not always good. But Bainbridge and Graveney played in just the right way, taking no stupid risks, and never neglecting the opportunity for runs

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings: 325 for 6 dec (G W Humpage 146, T A Lloyd 78).

Second Innings
D L Amiss, c Procter, b Bainbridge .. 18
G P Thomas, l-b-w, b Procter .. 6
T A Lloyd, c Stovold, b Procter .. 0
†G W Humpage, b Wilkins .. 110
Asif Din, c Graveney, b Wilkins .. 43
S Wootton, not out .. 26
A M Ferriera, c Hignell, b Zaheer .. 19
G I Small, c Childs, b Zaheer .. 0
R G D Willis, c Surridge, b Zaheer .. 6
W Hogg, not out .. 11
Extras (b 9, l-b 9) .. 18
Total (8 wkts) .. 257

D R Doshi did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—11, 3—66, 4—186, 5—197, 6—225, 7—225, 8—241.

BOWLING: Procter, 16—6—30—2; Surridge, 10—4—21—0; Bainbridge, 8—2—17—1; Wilkins, 18—6—44—3; Childs, 23—8—57—0; Graveney, 16—5—27—0; Zaheer, 5—0—32—3; Sadiq, 4—1—11—0.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings: 301 for 8 dec (Zaheer Abbas 100; G L Small 4 for 70).

Second Innings
Sadiq Mohammad, c Wootton, b Small .. 25
B C Broad, c Lloyd, b Willis .. 10
†A W Stovold, b Willis .. 1
Zaheer Abbas, c Amiss, b Ferreira .. 51
A J Hignell, b Small .. 14
*M J Procter, c Thomas, b Ferreira .. 1
P Bainbridge, not out .. 43
T A Graveney, not out .. 37
Extras (b 8, l-b 1, w 3, n-b 4) .. 16
Total (6 wkts) .. 198

A H Wilkins, D Surridge and J H Childs did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—36, 2—39, 3—49, 4—93, 5—116, 6—119.

BOWLING: Willis, 14—3—32—2; Hogg, 8—1—22—0; Doshi, 17—8—34—0; Small, 9—0—47—2; Ferreira, 10—1—31—2; Din, 4—1—9—0; Wootton, 1—0—7—0.

Umpires: A G T Whitehead and R S Herman.

Sussex take touring side out for a late spin

By Richard Streeton

HASTINGS: Sussex beat the Sri-Lankans by 82 runs.

A late collapse against the Sussex spinners, Waller and Barclay, brought the Sri-Lankans the first defeat of their tour yesterday. They contributed a full measure to an attractive day's cricket and their cheerful and courteous demeanour off the field has made them many friends this weekend. Chasing a target of 232 in three hours, though, the touring team rather lost their head once wickets started to fall.

In warm sunshine the Sri-Lankans made a bad start with Warnapura held in the gully and Devapriya hitting across the line before he had settled down. Sussex must have been greatly encouraged by these early successes. They were already without Imran, Le Roux and Arnold in this game and Ian Greig, too, took no part yesterday because of a strained back.

The pendulum seemed to be swinging to the Sri-Lankans however, when Hettianatchy showed his proper form for the first time in England and began a fruitful third-wicket stand with Dias. Both men drove fluently against the spinners, often piercing a cordon of five men that Waller had on the off-side.

Then Dias suddenly missed an intended sweep. When Hettianatchy gave a catch to slip as he moved out to drive, the Sri-Lankans still needed 100 runs as the last 20 overs were signalled. As Sussex crowded the bat, more than one Sri-Lankan player found the pressure too great. They actually lost their last six wickets for 16 runs and Sussex had 5.4 overs to spare at the end.

In Heath, Creen and Jones, Sussex had three players in this match who had previously made only four first-class appearances between them. Heath is a 22-year-old left hander, who was persuaded to leave a job in the city for cricket after attracting a lot of attention with the Three Bridges Club. He had the satisfaction of making the century before Sussex declared, though at times was rather slow.

Green, a right-hander from Brighton Sixth Form College, made his strokes more forcefully. Jones, from Seaford College, is a raw-boned and slightly ungainly fast bowler. He occasionally looked quite brisk and took the first two crucial wickets.

Overnight, Sussex led by 106 runs with eight wickets in hand. Heath finished with a six and 16 fours but in between them there were long periods when he was dormant. At lunch he was 85 and needed a further 55 minutes to reach his hundred and batted in all for nearly four hours and three-quarters.

Heath gave chances to backward short leg and to the wicketkeeper at 61 and 97 and survived loud appeals when we thought he was on 99 from successive balls for caught behind and leg before. It transpired that none of this eleventh-hour agony had been necessary as the scorers later found they had mistakenly credited extras with a single earlier that should have gone to Heath.

SUSSEX: First Innings, 161.

Second Innings
J R P Heath, not out .. 101
T D Booth Jones, b Ratnayeke .. 7
C M Wells, c and b De Silva .. 47
T J Head, b Ratnayeke .. 7
P W G Parker, c Devapriya, b De Silva .. 16
A M Green, b Kaluperuma .. 38
C P Phillipson, b De Silva .. 2
*J R T Barclay, not out .. 0
Extras (l-b 8, w 2, n-b 1) .. 11
Total (6 wkts dec) .. 228

I A Greig, C E Waller and A W Jones did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—39, 3—113, 4—156, 5—219, 6—226.

BOWLING: Ratnayeke, 18—6—51—2; De Mel, 15—3—62—0; Ranasinghe, 5—1—13—0; Kaluperuma, 22—7—50—1; De Silva, 27—10—43—3.

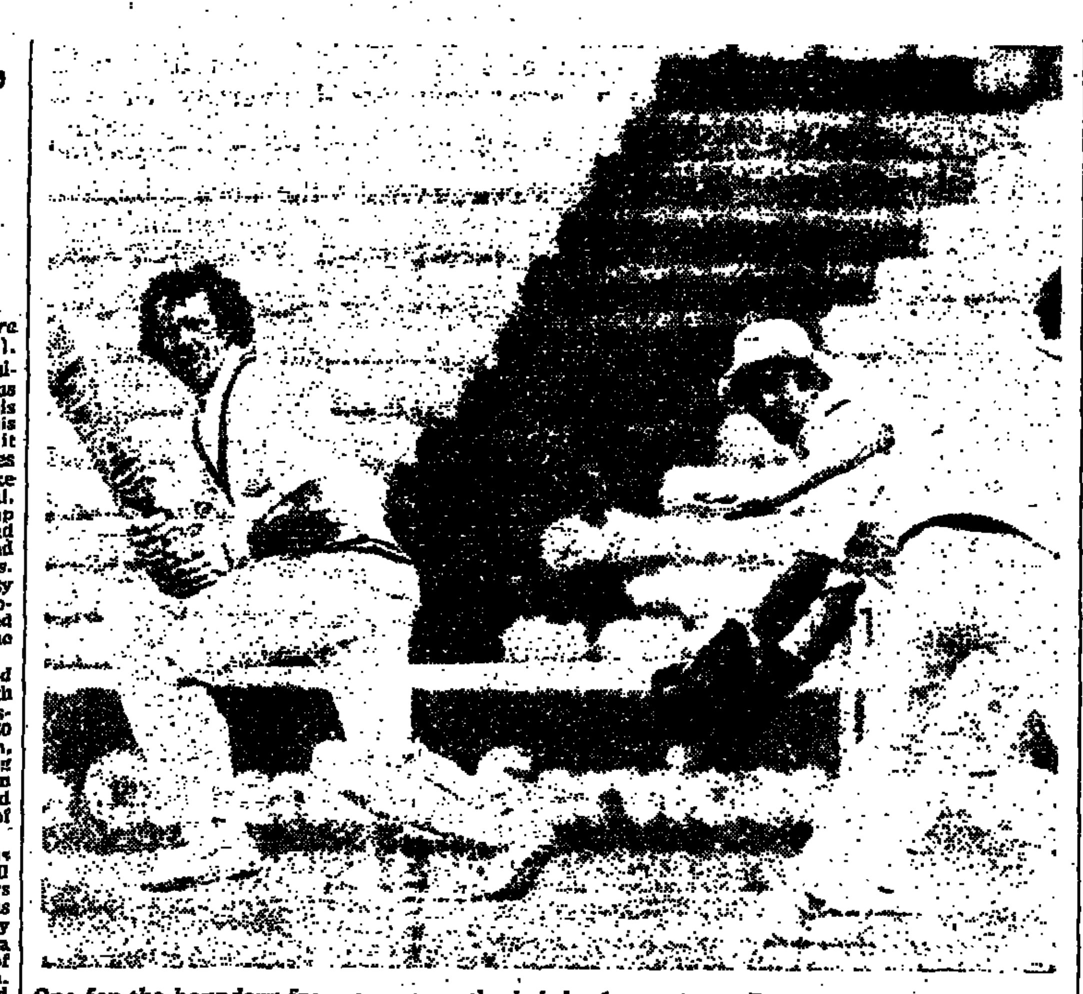
SRI LANKANS: First Innings: 158 (†H Devapriya 56; C M Wells 4 for 48).

Second Innings
*B Warnapura, c Heath, b Jones .. 2
N D P Hettiaratchy, c Barclay, b Waller .. 57
†H Devapriya, b Jones .. 5
R L Dias, l-b-w, b Barclay .. 45
L R D Mendis, c Parker, b Waller .. 22
R S Madugalle, b Barclay .. 0
A N Ranasinghe, b Waller .. 4
A L F De Mel, l-b-w, b Waller .. 0
J R Ratnayeke, not out .. 4
L W Kaluperuma, b Barclay .. 5
R A De Silva, b Barclay .. 0
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, w 1, n-b 2) .. 7
Total .. 149

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—13, 3—88, 4—133, 5—135, 6—139, 7—139, 8—140, 9—145, 10—149.

BOWLING: Jones, 5—1—9—2; Wells, 6—1—15—0; Waller, 23—10—43—4; Barclay, 20.2—5—75—4.

Umpires: D J Constant and D R Shepherd.



One for the boundary from a man on the brink of a century: Roope digs in before lunch.

Larkins makes a plea for sanity

By Alan Ross

OVAL: Surrey (8 pts) drew with Northamptonshire (6).

Surrey, batting on a shade complacently to reach 200 for four at lunch, set Northamptonshire 297 to win in exactly four hours. With Willey and Larkins suffering from the after-effects of Clarke's hostility on Monday, Northamptonshire were never really in the hunt. Williams made a composed and occasionally belligerent 77, but on a sultry evening it was ultimately more a question of whether the Surrey spinners could gnaw their way through in time.

Northamptonshire, losing six wickets for 181, helped them with some careless strokes but several fairly easy catches were put down off Intikhab at crucial moments and Surrey had only themselves to blame for failing to bring it off.

Roope, badly short of runs so far this summer, could have done with 100 but seemed happy enough to be left in at lunch with 96. Knight, scoring 48, batted fluently for the second time in the match.

Larkins needed only one over to realize he was not fit to bat, but Williams, on-driving and cutting Jackman, was soon going great guns. Cook, too, had settled in when a lovely piece of athletic fielding and throwing by Lynch at square leg cost him his wicket.

Intikhab and Pocock were at work before long but Intikhab, who on Monday had bowled Willey behind his legs with a ball that spun prodigiously, got precious little turn this time. It was something of a surprise when Lamb, thrusting his left leg down the pitch and sweeping at Pocock, was leg-before.

Williams hoisted his own 50 and the hundred with the same stroke and it seemed now that the match was being to slip out of Surrey's grasp. Willey and Williams, themselves sniffing something in the evening air, each struck huge sixes off Intikhab and Northamptonshire may even, very slightly, have begun to fancy their own chances.

Willams, however, was caught at long on in Thomas's second over and Yardley, swinging wildly at Pocock, was well taken by Jackman in the next over. Larkins returned to the fray but soon lost Willey, caught off a curious scoop to square leg.

With a minimum of 20 overs left Surrey needed five wickets. They removed Carter, caught by Roope, one of half a dozen close fielders to Intikhab, after seven of them, but that was the extent of their success. Pocock and Intikhab got through 22 overs in the last hour but Larkins, restrictive though he was, brought sanity to the proceedings and Northamptonshire in the end survived comfortably. On a wicket giving the bowlers as little help as this one they had no business at all to be bowled out.

SURREY: First Innings, 330—9 dec (*R D V Knight 77, Alam Intikhab 71; T M Lamb 4 for 77).

Second Innings
G S Clinton, hit wkt, b T M Lamb .. 26
G R J Roope, not out .. 96
*R D V Knight, b Williams .. 48
D Smith, c Larkins, b Williams .. 2
Intikhab Alam, b Griffiths .. 4
M A Lynch, not out .. 6
Extras (b 9, l-b 8, n-b 1) .. 18
Total (4 wkts dec) .. 200

D J Thomas, †C J Richards, S T Clarke, R D Jackman and P I Pocock did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—53, 2—151, 3—173, 4—193.

BOWLING: Griffiths, 15—5—53—1; T M Lamb, 16—3—45—1; Wild, 11—1—6—0; Williams, 11—2—28—2; Carter, 5—0—25—0.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings: 234 (Intikhab Alam 5 for 50).

Second Innings
*G Cook, run out .. 11
W Larkins, not out .. 56
R G Williams, c Clinton, b Thomas .. 77
A J Lamb, l-b-w, b Pocock .. 24
P Willey, c Roope, b Pocock .. 38
T J Yardley, c Jackman, b Pocock .. 3
R M Carter, c Roope, b Intikhab .. 1
†G Sharp, not out .. 14
Extras (b 1, l-b 6) .. 7
Total (6 wkts) .. 230

T M Lamb, D J Wild and B J Griffiths did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—32, 2—85, 3—154, 4—162, 5—166, 6—181.

BOWLING: Clarke, 5—0—0—0; Jackman, 11—4—21—0; Knight, 7—2—28—0; Intikhab, 26.3—3—105—1; Pocock, 21—10—40—3; Thomas, 3—0—14—1; Lynch, 2—0—6—0.

Umpires: A Jepson and Shakoor Rana.

Hampshire win run chase with nine balls to spare

MANCHESTER: Hampshire (21 pts) beat Lancashire (5) by two wickets.

Hampshire won their third county championship game of the season when they beat Lancashire by two wickets in a tight finish at Old Trafford. Chasing 213 in 205 minutes, they scrambled home with nine balls to spare. Greenidge hit a quick 58, but Lancashire's pace bowler, Allott, took four wickets for 80 to keep his side in with a chance right until the end.

Lancashire began the day at 54 for four, 153 ahead, and were immediately put under severe pressure. By lunch they had lost two wickets and had added only 54. Clive Lloyd was the first to go, leg before to Jesty for 23, when the total was on 74. Just 18 runs later Lancashire lost Hughes, who was well caught at slip by Greenidge.

David Lloyd, still suffering from the after-effects of influenza, took almost 30 minutes to get off the mark and after an hour had made five, but he and Simmons survived until lunch.

But the course of the game changed rapidly after lunch, when Lancashire lost their last three wickets—Hayes did not bat because of a strained shoulder—in half an hour for the addition of only 16. Lloyd was caught behind to give Stevenson four for 56, Radford was leg before to Cowley and Allott was run out. Jesty finished with three for 32.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings: 349 for 6 dec (D P Hughes 85, *C H Lloyd 80; M D Marshall 4 for 82).

Second Innings
A Kennedy, c Parks, b Jesty .. 13
G Fowler, c Parks, b Jesty .. 13
S J O'Shaughnessy, l-b-w, b Stevenson .. 0
B W Reidy, l-b-w, b Stevenson .. 0
D P Hughes, c Greenidge, b Stevenson .. 35
*C H Lloyd, l-b-w, b Jesty .. 23
D Lloyd, c Parks, b Stevenson .. 32
J Simmons, not out .. 8
N V Radford, l-b-w, b Cowley .. 5
P J W Allott, run out .. 0
F C Hayes, absent hurt .. 0
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, w 2) .. 6
Total .. 135

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—23, 2—28, 3—28, 4—36, 5—74, 6—92, 7—113, 8—118, 9—123.

BOWLING: Marshall, 11—5—24—0; Stevenson, 20—5—56—4; Jesty, 17—8—29—3; Tremlett, 4—3—0—0; Cowley, 6.5—3—6—1.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings: 260 for 8 dec (M C J Nicholas 94, T M Tremlett 88, C G Greenidge 57).

Second Innings
C G Greenidge, b Hughes .. 58
T M Tremlett, c C H Lloyd, b O'Shaughnessy .. 5
M C J Nicholas, c Radford, b Allott .. 54
T E Jesty, run out .. 31
D R Turner, not out .. 33
*N E J Pocock, c Radford, b Allott .. 14
N G Cowley, c Sub, b Allott .. 6
M D Marshall, b Allott .. 18
†R J Parks, run out .. 4
J W Southern, not out .. 4
Extras (b 2, lb 9) .. 11
Total (8 wkts) .. 213

K Stevenson did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—24, 2—84, 3—126, 4—158, 5—166, 6—178, 7—202, 8—209.

BOWLING: Radford, 5—1—16—0; Allott, 23.5—7—80—4; O'Shaughnessy, 11—3—26—1; Hughes, 12—3—19—1; Simmons, 7—0—55—0.

Umpires: P B Wight and R Palmer.

Championship table

	P	W	L	D	Bt	Bl	Pts
Surrey (2)	8	3	0	5	18	22	88
Sussex (4)	9	3	1	5	21	19	88
Hants (17)	8	3	0	5	16	20	84
Worcs (11)	9	3	3	3	16	21	81
Notts (3)	9	2	3	4	28	21	81
Somerset (5)	8	2	0	6	26	15	73
Middlesex (1)	8	2	1	5	16	23	71
Essex (8)	9	1	2	6	23	22	61
Northnts (12)	9	1	0	8	21	20	57
Glamrgn (13)	9	1	3	5	18	22	56
Lancs (15)	10	1	4	5	22	20	54
Glocs (7)	9	1	1	7	13	19	48
Warwick (14)	8	1	2	5	15	17	48
Kent (16)	7	1	1	5	14	13	43
Yorks (6)	9	0	3	6	18	23	41
Derby (9)	8	0	1	7	19	21	40
Leicester (9)	7	0	1	6	16	10	26

1980 positions in brackets.
Worcestershire and Lancashire total include 12 point for a win in a match reduced to one innings.

PUDSEY: British Universities tournament: English Universities (Unicorns) 226 for 4 (A Fettle 100 not out). London University 100. English Universities (Unicorns) won by 126 runs. Irish Universities 194 (J Prior 88, C Hartridge 4-36). English Universities (Roses) 198 for 6 (P Dolphin 56). English Universities (Roses) won by 4 wickets.

Today's cricket

(11.0 to 6.30 unless stated).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire v Lancashire.
CHELMSFORD: Essex v Nottinghamshire.
SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Hampshire.
MAIDSTONE: Kent v Middlesex.
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7.0).
TAUNTON: Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7.0).
BRADFORD: Yorkshire v Leicestershire.

OTHER MATCH
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Sri Lankans.

SECOND XI COMPETITION
EBBW VALE: Glamorgan II v Somerset II.
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire II v Gloucestershire II.
CANTERBURY: Kent II v Yorkshire II.
FLEETWOOD: Lancashire II v Derbyshire II.
HINCKLEY: Leicestershire II v Warwickshire II.
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire II v Northamptonshire II.
THE OVAL: Surrey II v Middlesex II.
EASTBOURNE: Sussex II v Essex II.

MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION
LONGTON: Staffordshire v Durham.

Brearley leads his side to an unlikely victory

NOTTINGHAM: Middlesex (21 pts) beat Notts (8) by 112 runs

Middlesex won a marvellous game of cricket with five balls to spare, a result which had not appeared remotely likely when they were struggling at 97 for 8 on the first morning or even when they began their second innings 158 behind Nottinghamshire.

Brearley changed the course of the game. He began yesterday with 89 to his name and extended an innings of monumental patience to 131. He batted for almost 6½ hours and although Edmonds fell seven short of his century, there was enough resistance all round for Middlesex to reach 396, leaving Nottinghamshire to score 239 for victory in 205 minutes.

On the face of it, that was not a particularly difficult target but Hughes and Emburey ensured that Nottinghamshire never in a position to chase it. After Todd had been removed, there was unconcealed Middlesex delight when, for the second time in the match, their scheme to dismiss Randall worked like a three card trick.

Hughes, as on Saturday, offered him a bouncer second ball, Randall could not resist thebait and was caught in the square leg area. During the day, he turned down an invitation to join the England party because of doubts about Willey's fitness. Randall has a shoulder injury, although it did not prevent him holding a miraculous catch in thesquare leg area Rice fell around tea Nottingham to dismiss Emburey.

When Hassan, Robinson and shire, at 63 for five, could hope only for survival. Emburey, with his smooth, high action, caused constant anxiety and, after Birch had been caught at the wicket off Edmonds, persuaded the potentially-dangerous Hadlee to edge a simple catch to slip.

Emburey's last over before the start of the final hour was eventful in a different way. First Hemmings swept full bloodedly and hit Edmonds: then Hemmings tried to sweep again and edged the ball into his own mouth. He needed attention on the pitch and was led off with severe bruising.

The time taken meant that the final hour did not begin until five past five and, therefore, in the opinion of the umpires could go on until five past six, a point which was not appreciated by members who booed off Middlesex and the umpires when the match ended later than expected.

The regulation (law 17, note 7) does say that if an interruption of play is in progress at the start of the last hour "the minimum number of overs to be bowled on the resumption of play shall be reduced in proportion to the duration, within the last hours of the match, of any such interval or interruption". It is a tricky one.

Middlesex were increasingly anxious in the last hour as the Nottinghamshire defiance became more stubborn: French unerringly found Selvey at square leg and Bore soon fell at silly mid-off. Hemmings reappeared in the fifteenth over of this hour, looking shaky enough for Cooper to volunteer to look after Daniel, an assignment he could scarcely have relished. But Cooper played well before he edged the first ball of the last over to Radley.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings: 151 (R O Butcher 58, M W W Selvey 55, R J Hadlee 4 for 57).

Second Innings
*J M Brearley, c Hassan, b Hemmings .. 131
G D Barlow, l-b-w, b Hadlee .. 1
C T Radley, c Randall, b Hadlee .. 10
M W Gatting, c Hassan, b Hemmings .. 23
R O Butcher, b Bore .. 53
P H Edmonds, l-b-w, b Rice .. 93
J E Emburey, c Randall, b Hemmings .. 23
M W W Selvey, c and b Bore .. 1
†P R Downton, b Bore .. 20
W W Daniel, b Bore .. 11
S P Hughes, not out .. 4
Extras (b 1, l-b 16, w 2, n-b 8) .. 27
Total .. 396

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—15, 3—49, 4—138, 5—293, 6—358, 7—358, 8—365, 9—379, 10—396.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 23—8—48—2; Rice, 23—5—50—1; Hemmings, 35—5—94—3; Cooper, 17—4—59—0; Bore, 37.5—7—121—4.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings: 309 (R J Hadlee 83; S P Hughes 6 for 102; W W Daniel 4 for 89).

SECOND INNINGS
P A Todd, l-b-w, b Hughes .. 3
R T Robinson, c Downton, b Hughes .. 13
D W Randall, c Radley, b Hughes .. 0
B Hassan, c Gatting, b Emburey .. 15
*C E B Rice, c Edmonds, b Emburey .. 20
J D Birch, c Downton, b Edmonds .. 5
†B N French, c Selvey, b Emburey .. 14
R J Hadlee, c Edmonds, b Emburey .. 5
E E Hemmings, not out .. 10
K E Cooper, c Radley, b Daniel .. 27
M K Bore, c Radley, b Emburey .. 0
Extras (b 6, l-b 6, n-b 1) .. 13
Total .. 126

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—8, 3—31, 4—55, 5—63, 6—71, 7—76, 8—105, 9—116, 10—126.

BOWLING: Daniel, 9.1—3—16—1; Hughes, 12—3—20—3; Emburey, 26—14—30—5; Edmonds, 19—6—47—1.

Umpires: D O Oslear and D Shackleton.

Miandad strikes third century in succession

SWANSEA: Glamorgan (8 pts) drew with Somerset (5).

Javed Miandad, the Pakistan Test captain, yesterday became the first Glamorgan player for 31 years to hit three centuries in successive innings. He scored 137 not out and 106 in the drawn match with Somerset at Swansea after hitting 105 against Warwickshire at Cardiff. Only two other Glamorgan players have achieved the feat, Gilbert Parkhouse in 1950 and Dai Davies in 1928.

Miandad's century came in 152 minutes and included two sixes and 12 fours. He shared in a fifth-wicket stand of 117 with Holmes which virtually killed the match after Glamorgan had failed in the morning session to score the quick runs necessary to produce the possibility of a result.

Glamorgan began with an overnight lead of 63, but were soon pinned down by the pace of Moseley and Garner when the match resumed after a 45-minute delay. Hopkins and Alan Lewis Jones added only five in the first six overs before Jones, who struggled for 12, was dismissed. A ball from Garner left him off the pitch and he edged an easy catch to the wicketkeeper, Taylor.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings: 301 for 4 dec (Javed Miandad 137 not out, N G Featherstone 65).

Second Innings
A Jones, l-b-w, b Garner .. 14
J A Hopkins, c Roebuck, b Moseley .. 45
A L Jones, c Taylor, b Garner .. 12
Javed Miandad, c Botham, b Richards .. 106
N G Featherstone, c Marks, b Breakwell .. 6
G C Holmes, not out .. 50
E A Moseley, not out .. 7
Extras (b 3, l-b 2, n-b 2) .. 7
Total (5 wkts dec) .. 247

*M A Nash, †E W Jones, B J Lloyd and R N S Hobbs did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—40, 2—70, 3—78, 4—109, 5—226.

BOWLING: Garner, 14—5—33—2; Botham, 15—3—61—0; Marks, 22—5—51—0; Mosley, 9—1—22—1; Breakwell, 17—2—66—1; Richards, 9.4—2—18—1.

SOMERSET: First Innings: 303 for 9 dec (I T Botham 123 not out, P M Roebuck 51).

Second Innings
*B C Rose, l-b-w, b Holmes .. 18
M Olive, l-b-w, b Nash .. 5
I V A Richards, not out .. 15
P M Roebuck, not out .. 6
Extras (w 2) .. 2
Total (2 wkts) .. 46

P W Denning, I T Botham, V J Marks, D Breakwell, †D J S Taylor, J Garner and H R Moseley did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—30, 2—24.

BOWLING: Nash, 10—5—30—1; Moseley, 4—1—4—0; Holmes, 6—2—8—1; Lloyd, 3—2—2—0; Featherstone, 2—2—0—0.

Umpires: G Cook and C T Spencer.

Leicestershire's tailenders hold up Essex

LEICESTER: Leicestershire (5pts) drew with Essex (4).

Leicestershire's fast bowlers, Gordon Parsons and Jonathan Agnew, stayed together for 40 crucial minutes at Grace Road to earn their county a hard-fought draw against Essex. Fletcher, the Essex captain, had declared his second innings at 273 for five after the morning period which brought 176 runs and a sparkling century from McEwan, the fourth of the match.

The 342 Leicestershire needed for victory seemed possible in the earl ystages as 100 runs were scored in just over an hour. But wickets had fallen steadily and the run chase was called off when Gower was fourth man out with the score on 142. Thereafter Briers led the resistance for two and a half hours with a battling 65 and he was given solid support by the tailenders. By the close Leicestershire had reached 235 for seven.

ESSEX: First Innings: 387 for 4 dec (G A Gooch 164, K R Pont 73 not out, N Phillip 60 not out, K S McEwan 54).

Second Innings
B R Hardie, c Agnew, b Parsons .. 1
G A Gooch, l-b-w, b Cook .. 87
K S McEwan, not out .. 109
*K W R Fletcher, c Agnew, b Cook .. 3
K R Pont, b Steele .. 27
N Phillip, st Garnham, b Cook .. 50
S Turner, not out .. 3
Extras (l-b 10, n-b 3) .. 13
Total (5 wkts dec) .. 273

R E East, N Smith, J K Lever, D L Acfield did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—12, 2—119, 3—155, 4—206, 5—253.

BOWLING: Agnew, 7—1—31—0; Parsons, 5—0—27—1; Booth, 6—0—15—0; Cook, 37—8—106—3; Balderstone, 1—0—15—0; Steele, 22—3—76—1.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings: 319 for 1 dec (*J C Balderstone 127 not out, D I Gower 156 not out).

Second Innings
*J C Balderstone, b Phillip .. 73
J F Steele, b Lever .. 16
D I Gower, st Smith, b Acfield .. 67
B F Davison, c Smith, b Phillip .. 4
N E Briers, b Acfield .. 65
†M A Garnham, b East .. 17
P Booth, l-b-w, b Phillip .. 13
G J Parsons, not out .. 14
J P Agnew, not out .. 7
Extras (b 5, lb 10, w 4, nb 1) .. 20
Total (7 wkts) .. 235

N G B Cook and L B Taylor did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—17, 2—76, 3—81, 4—142, 5—175, 6—214, 7—214.

BOWLING: Lever, 12—0—70—1; Phillip, 16—3—55—3; Acfield, 36—9—57—2; East, 21—10—29—1; Gooch, 1—0—4—0.

Umpires: B Leadbeater and B J Meyer.

Boxing

Ali admitted to hospital with pneumonia

Chicago, June 30.—Mohammad Ali, the former world heavyweight boxing champion, is in hospital with pneumonia but still talking about another ring comeback. It was learned that Ali, 39, was admitted to hospital here on Friday last week.

Ali said last night: "I'm in top-notch shape, but for the last two weeks I've been getting tired and sleepy. I came into hospital to check it out. They told me I had walking pneumonia."

Ali, who retired after losing to Larry Holmes last October, said he expected to be released within the next two days and would return to his training camp in Deer Lake, Pennsylvania. The only man to win the world heavyweight championship three times said he wanted to fight several exhibitions later this year to see if he was still good enough to challenge Holmes or the number one contender, Gerry Cooney. Ali said: "I can still dance, I can still fight. I'll whip them both in the same night."

Successful defence: Samuel Serrano, of Puerto Rico, scored a unanimous points victory over Leonel Hernandez, of Venezuela, in Caracas last night to retain his World Boxing Association junior lightweight title. Serrano, 28, 3in taller and with a longer reach, consistently outpunched Hernandez, who was making his fifth attempt to win the crown.

The Puerto Rican regularly landed blows to the challenger's face and body and often cornered him on the ropes, though he failed to knock him down.

The champion, who has a career record of 42 victories, two defeats and one draw, said: "With or without a knockout I knew that I would be the winner." Hernandez, 28, announced his retirement from the ring after his defeat

Cycling

Hinault pulls Australian into the yellow jersey

By John Wilcockson

For the first time in the 78 years history of the Tour de France, an Australian has taken over the yellow jersey of leadership. Philip Anderson, born in London but brought up in Melbourne, earned this distinction in masterly fashion. He was the only rider to finish with world champion Bernard Hinault at the Pyrenean ski resort of Pla d'Adet, although both were beaten in this magnificent sixth stage by Lucien Van Impe, the 34-year-old Belgian who won the 1976 Tour de France largely thanks to a success on an almost identical stage in the Pyrenees.

Anderson's unexpected, but thoroughly professional performance gives him an overall lead of 17 seconds on Hinault, while three other young riders occupy the next three positions, another three minutes in arrears. Van Impe moves from oblivion to a menacing seventh position.

From the start of the stage in St Gaudens—where 16 years ago Tom Simpson had become the previous anglophile to lead the Tour de France—an exacting pace was set by Hinault and his Renault-Gitane entourage. Their aim was to wear down the resistance of the TI Raleigh Creda team, whose riders had occupied the five leading positions overnight.

It was expected that Hinault's main attack would come on the closing haul of seven miles from the village of St Lary, up through the mountainside hamlet of Soulan to the Adet plateau, which stands nearly 3,000 feet above the valley floor. But when Hinault is at his very best—as he was yesterday—he rarely works to preconceived notions.

His first accelerations came midway through the stage at Luchon, on the first gentle slopes of the nine-mile long Col de Peyresourde. Among the first victims of the change in gear were Gerrie Knetemann, wearing the yellow jersey, and Freddy Maertens, wearing the green.

Again, Hinault stepped on the accelerator and by the sylvan summit the Frenchman's only remaining companions were Anderson and Alberto Fernandez of Spain.

The first substantial group, containing riders like Alban and Laurent of France, De Wolf and Wellens of Belgium, Van de Velde of the Netherlands and the American champion Jonathan Boyer, followed at more then a minute. Last year's Tour winner, Joop Zoetemelk, along with the fancied Agostinho of Portugal and Bernaudeau of France, were more than three minutes adrift, while Knetemann had already conceded more than five minutes.

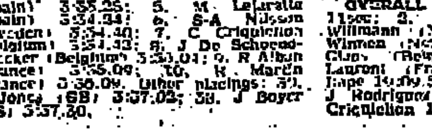
Following a rapid descent to the valley of the Aure, the first six riders joined forces to reach St Lary with less than two minutes lead on a bunch of 25, which included both the Van de Velde and Zoetemelk parties. But any hopes entertained by these chasers were quickly scotched by Van Impe, the 5ft 6in tall Belgian, who made a brave lone break as soon as the gradient steepened.

Hinault seemed content to allow Van Impe plenty of rope, perhaps hoping that he would asphyxiate himself on the crowd-lined mountain road. But he did not weaken and it was first Criquielion who cracked, then the two Spaniards, leaving only the 24-year-old Australian to follow the world champion's rapidly revolving wheels.

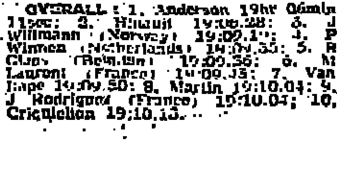
SIXTH STAGE: 1, L Van Impe (Belgium) 3hr 32min 32sec; 2, B Hinault (France), 3:32.59; 3, P Anderson (Australia) 3:32.59; 4, A Fernandez



Van Impe: rewarded for a brave lone break.



(Spain) 3:33.25; 5, M Lejarreta (Spain) 3:34.34; 6, S-A Nilsson (Sweden) 3:34.40; 7, C Criquielion (Belgium) 3:34.43; 8, J De Schoenmaecker (Belgium) 3:35.04; 9, R Alban (France) 3:35.09; 10, R Martin (France) 3:36.09. Other placings: 32, G Jones (GB) 3:37.03; 38, J Boyer (US) 3:37.30.



OVERALL: 1, Anderson 19hr 06min 11sec; 2, Hinault 19:06.28; 3, J Willmann (Norway) 19:09.1?; 4, P Winnen (Netherlands) 19:09.35; 5, R Claes (Belgium) 19:09.36; 6, M Laurent (France) 19:09.43; 7, Van Impe 19:09.50; 8, Martin 19:10.04; 9, J Rodriguez (France) 19:10.04; 10, Criquielion 19:10.13.

Rugby Union

All work and no play makes Jack dull socially

By Iain Mackenzie

The Scottish tour of New Zealand, which ended a few days ago, was an odd mixture of success and failure on and off the field. Eight matches were played, five were won and three lost, including, if the Scots need to be reminded, which is doubtful, both internationals.

In New Zealand that is not too bad a record. In 1969 Wales played five, lost two, drew one and won two and were badly beaten in both internationals, 19—0 and 33—12. Four years later England, under John Pullin's captaincy, managed to lose every preliminary game they played yet beat the All Blacks 16—10, a sporting disaster the New Zealanders have not yet recovered from.

In 1976 Ireland played seven times, lost three and won four and their international was a close affair before the All Blacks got home by 11—3. The previous year Iain McLauchlan's side, the first from Scotland to tour New Zealand, had won four and lost three of their seven fixtures and while the only international in Auckland was a farce because of the downpour, and has become known as the water polo international, the All Blacks still managed to win by 24—0.

For the Scots it was different this time. They had a hard schedule, eight games in four weeks, and while that may not seem too tough their training-playing programme was enough to daunt the strongest. That they lost only one provincial match against Wellington—and closely, because of a mistake in a last-minute attacking move—is incidental.

The fact that they were beaten 40—15 in their last international, their second highest defeat in more than 100 years and the first time New Zealand has reached 40 points in an international, is also incidental.

That result was right; New Zealand deserved to win. What was farcical was the margin between the sides which will be put into the official records. Had the All Blacks got home by a point their captain, Graham Mourie, said later, they would have been "well satisfied".

What was disappointing was that the Scots saw little of New Zealand on the tour, which was almost professional in the way it was conducted, and that is no condemnation of the hospitality offered by the New Zealanders. There was simply too much rugby; not enough socializing.

Most important is that the games—the one at Christchurch apart, where there is something of an anti-Scottish, if not anti-British, feeling—were played in just about the most sporting atmosphere one has seen for years. There was almost a will among the New Zealanders for the Scots to win and the applause whenever they scored was clear evidence.

According to New Zealanders, who may be just a tiny bit biased, the reception Scotland will get in Australia at this time next year will be rather less rapturous. Australians say the New Zealanders are much more likely to boo than to cheer a Scottish score. By then, of course, people like Andy Irvine, Jim Renwick, Alistair Cranston, Jim Aitken and maybe even Alan Tomes could be just names in the record book.

That may not necessarily be a bad thing. If anything went wrong on this tour—and little did—it was that the Scots did not have an inexperienced side: they erred rather the other way. There were too many who were too old.

Wolff the latest of France's injury problems

Canberra, June 30.—The injury worries of the French touring team worsened today when their giant prop, Jean Paul Wolff, wrenched an ankle in training. Wolff, preparing for tomorrow's game against Australian Capital Territory (ACT), had an X-ray examination is hospital but his ankle was not fractured.

A French official said Wolff, aged 21, would not play against ACT, the tourists' last game before the first international match against Australia in Brisbane on Sunday. His replacement is likely to be Cremaschi, who showed no reaction to his neck injury after training today. Rives, the captain, could not train after dislocating his shoulder against New South Wales last Saturday and two other players are also doubtful for the first international. Lacans has a shoulder injury and Lorieux is still recovering from a cut foot.

There was brighter news for the hooker Dintrans, whose injured ankle stood up to today's test, and the second row forward, Ravallier, who trained despite a stitched ear.

ACT are weakened by the absence of their under-21 internationals Girvan, James and Thompson, who are playing in New Zealand. After a poor start to the season, ACT have done well in recent matches, with wins against Waikato, the Ranfurly Shield holders, Australian Combined Services and Queensland.—Reuter.

Cape Town, June 30.—The South African rugby team will play three matches in the United States, including an international, following a tour of New Zealand. Danie Craven, the South African Rugby Board president, said here today.—Associated Press.

THE UNIVERSITY CUTS

Today each of Britain's 43 universities will receive a letter from the University Grants Committee giving details of the first major government cutback in higher-education spending this century. As the debate begins over the impact of tough government policies on university teaching, Dr Bernard Dixon argues that for science subjects, at least, some new stringencies will do more good than harm. And Education Correspondent Diana Geddes looks at the independent role of the UGC which some academics believe has too readily agreed to do the Government's dirty work.

For some a cruel blow, for others a welcome letter

The University Grants Committee is today at the centre of the biggest storm in its 62-year history. Some university vice-chancellors will read their UGC letters and find that their grant is cut by more than 25 per cent. Their whole future will hang in the balance.

Others, whether through good results, good luck or good lobbying will get off almost unscathed. Cries of anger and pain from all over the country, whether ritual or real, are certain to greet the long awaited announcement.

The first rumblings have already been heard. Academics, trade unionists and Labour politicians have accused the UGC of having abandoned its traditional role of an independent "buffer" between the Government and the universities, and of acting as the Government's agents in the destruction of Britain's university system,

The Government maintains that the universities are making a lot of fuss about a relatively small cut in their grant for home students of a little over 8 per cent over the next three years. It believes that there is fat than can, and should, be trimmed.

There is also a strong feeling among many Conservatives and large sections of the public and even among vice-chancellors and academics that second-rate and inefficient sides of university life—shielded by the system of academic tenure — should have been cut out years ago.

It is interesting to note that the UGC had already decided to indulge in some pruning for the sake of the health of the system as a whole long before the Government's unexpected announcement last December that it was abandoning its policy of "level-funding", or no cuts, for home students. Two months before that, the UGC had been asking universities to "concentrate on your strengths and not support pallid growths which are now never likely to reach maturity."

However, the cuts now required, which are much larger than the Government makes out, are likely (to continue the metaphor) to result in some strong shoots being removed along with the feebler limbs. Added to the 8.5 per cent cut for home students is the concurrent 10 per cent cut in total grant in respect of overseas students.

Some of that, it is true, will be recouped in the form of higher fees from overseas students; but certainly not all.

It is expected that the universities' income, nearly three quarters of which comes from the Government grant, will be cut by an average of at least 11-15 per cent by 1983/84. Salaries account for 70 per cent of universities costs and those savings will be difficult to achieve.

Some institutions will be much worse hit than others, either as a result of a deliberate decision by the UGC to make a bigger cut in their grant for home students, or because of an historical accident that gave them a high proportion of overseas students, or both.

Informed

The UGC is being used to a certain extent as a scapegoat for the universities' wrath that they should be suffering any cuts at all; but those were not the committee's decision. Indeed, it tried to get the cuts either reduced or spread over a longer time period, but failed.

The Government decides the total grant for universities. It is meant to get the UGC's advice before taking that decision, but it does not need to heed that advice, and indeed occasionally bypasses the UGC altogether as when it decided to introduce full-cost fees for overseas students and cut the £100m "subsidy" for overseas students from the universities' grant.

However, it is the UGC that decides how to distribute the total grant. Despite the suspicions of vice-chancellors and others, it insists that the Government does not interfere with that decision.



Dr Edward Parkes, chairman of the UGC. Some academics claim he has not fought hard enough to protect the universities from Government cuts and interference; others say he is an excellent tactician and a superb analyst.

The Government has, of course, been kept informed of the committee's broad line of thinking on the future shape of higher education. But Mr Mark Carlisle, the Education Minister, was told only last week of the UGC's decision on the overall pattern of distribution of grant and students.

In theory, the UGC offers "advice" to the Government on the grant distribution; but in practice, unbroken since the committee was first set up 62 years ago, the Government always accepts that advice without amendment.

Mr Carlisle is said to be impressed by what the committee has done; we cannot know what he would have done had he disagreed with their plans. Some claim that the committee was "instructed" not to close a whole university, but to make highly selective cuts. The committee hotly denies that charge.

It insists that its decisions were entirely its own, and were arrived at on the basis of detailed information about the type, quality and cost of provision in each institution. This was collected from extensive "dialogues" with each university over the past two years; visits by subject sub-committees; evidence from the research councils on which departments in which institutions they deemed worthy of receiving their research grants and postgraduate studentships: details of the A level qualifications of students accepted by each university in each of the 17 main subject areas; and written evidence from vice-chancellors about their plans for their own institutions on the basis of three different possible levels of grant—+2 per cent, zero growth, and −5 per cent. (Those levels were set before the latest round of cuts were known.)

The allegation by some professors that the UGC's decisions would be informed "at best only by loose and haphazardly assembled impressions of the quality of work in individual universities and departments, not by any systematic and detailed information . . ." is not entirely fair.

Many of its judgments on such questions as whether the Italian department in one university is in some sense "better" than that in another, will be necessarily subjective,

There have already been demands that the committee should disclose the reasons behind its decisions, but those have always been, and will remain, confidential.

Of course, the UGC cannot possibly know as much about each university and the quality of its staff as the indivdual university itself.

The UGC has no legal existence. It was set up by a Treasury minute in 1919 "to inquire into the financial needs of university education in the United Kingdom and to advise the Government as to the applications of any grants that may be made by Parliament towards meeting them". That brief was extended in 1964 to include the responsibility "to assist, in consultation with the universities and other bodies concerned, the preparation and execution of such plans for the development of the universities as may from time to time be required in order to ensure that they are fully adequate to meet national needs". No one considered the requirements in a period of contraction.



The committee consists of a full-time chairman, Dr Edward Parkes, former vice-chancellor of City University, London, who is paid just over £30,000 a year, and 20 unpaid part-time members, including 15 senior academics. All are appointed for a renewable term of five years by the Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Selective

Other academics are appointed by the chairman to serve on the committee's 14 sub-committees. They are served by a secretariat of 90 civil servants,

It has been argued that the UGC should consist of elected representatives so that it could be made more accountable. But that would almost certainly stymie adventurous proposals and lead to safe, equal-misery-for-all decisions

That would also be the likely effect of the suggestion that the UGC distribute the grant on a selective basis, if it likes, but that each university should then be allowed to decide for itself where the cuts should fall.

It is less painful if an outside body takes that kind of decision, or at least can be blamed for the decision.

After the storms have died down, the UGC believes that most universities will broadly agree to implement its proposals. It has already made clear that it expects an dwill accept, some difference of opinion over details. But it is determined that its overall plan for a new national balance of subject provision remain intact. Institutions which depart too far from the pattern suggested for them can expect to find their grants further docked next year.

The UGC does not agree that it has abandoned its role of an independent "buffer" or that its relationships with the universities has fundamentally changed. In the past, when the system was expanding, it could afford to adopt a broadly laissez-faire philosophy for all but the most expensive subjects, it says.

However, the scale of the restructuring that the UGC is now attempting, and the detail of the advise that it is giving to individual institutions, is unprecedented.

The UGC has not liked what it has had to do. It believes that the cuts are too large to impose beneficially over such a short period. However, it thinks that it has done a good job under difficult circumstances, and believes that a good system will emerge in eight to 10 years time, but not until the universities have passed through an unhappy and wasteful period of diseconomy and disorder.

The scientific way to decide who gets what

Among the yelps and protestations we are about to hear from certain campuses following the letter from the University Grants Committee (UGC) announcing funding cuts, none will be more agonized than those by scientists. It is not hard to understand why. Over the past decade, they have been subjected to an infuriating mixture of uncertainty and ferment in research support.

Strategically, the time-hallowed Haldane principle (hand scientists the cash and let *them* decide how to spend it) gave way to tight control, symbolized by Lord Rothschild's customer-contractor principle enunciated in 1971 and enacted in 1972. According to that dictat, government departments were given a strong voice in determining expenditure on applied science in areas such as agriculture and health. Today, for no clear reason, some of those comparatively new arrangements are being unscrambled.

At a tactical level, too, the research councils which channel money from central government into the laboratories, as one arm of our dual support system for science, have espoused a bewildering variety of policies. "Selectivity and concentration" was one, "timeliness and promise" another. Boffins have been baffled by these twists and turns; dispirited by waiting for the next in a sporadic sequence of policy statements in which they have been enshrined; and bemused by stringency, followed by a £33m windfall from Mrs Shirley Williams in 1978, and that followed by withdrawal of the money by the new Conservative Government in 1979.

Now the other arm of that dual support system, the UGC, is about to outline 15 per cent cuts over the next three years which, in view of their abruptness, many scientists will see as capricious and indiscriminate.

Control

So a few squeals are justified. At the same time, no one observing British science could argue that it is of such uniformly high quality that surgery is barbarous. There are mundane research groups, just as there are those that win Nobel prizes. Post-Robbins euphoria, upon which both talent and mediocrity thrived, has no place in the 1980s, whether under the present government or any conceivable alternative.

All the more reason, then, for those who control the purse strings to make use of one objective, logical tool which they have consistently ignored in taking funding decisions in the past. For, over the past 20 years, a technique has been evolved which really does allow us to asses the quality of scientific research. Called citation analysis, it is virtually the creation of one man, Dr Eugene Garfield, President ot the Institute for Scientific Information in Philadelphia.

Once dubbed "the guy who made a million out of footnotes", Garfield has done just that, highlighting the vast amount of information obtainable by analysing references at the bottom of papers published in learned journals. One such benefit is the ability to distinguish valuable, productive, novel science from that which is unoriginal, repetitive or simply inept.

What citation analysis does not do is to measure the merit of biochemists, astrophysicists or geneticists by counting the numbers of papers they publish. Although some young academics are still seduced into the great paper chase, such crude tallies tell us nothing whatever about quality. They simply indicate quantity, persistence and sometimes misguided ingenuity in rehashing work for more than one periodical.

The point which Garfield seized upon is that science is not a solitary occupation but a social one, with people constantly building on the work of others. This means that a stimulating report will be read and used by more fellow scientists than a boring one. And the footnotes printed with every research paper provide an immediate check list of other papers that author has consulted.

If, for example, Dr Bloggs' description of deep sea currents is cited 648 times by other oceanographers during the next five years, it has been very useful. If it disappears without trace, it was probably a dud. Though such data must be interpreted intelligently, citation analysis provides a technique for separating science which is clever and timely from that which is not.

Garfield's index can even indicate likely Nobel prize winners. The sociologist Harriet Zuckerman found that in the 1960s the average winner received at least 200 citations during the year before he or she received the honour. And two years ago an American science writer, William Stuckey, used this method to forecast correctly the physics award to Arno Penzias and Robert Wilson.

Dr Garfield was once ultra-cautious about employing his system to assess merit. (It has many other applications—tracing the emergence of new scientific specialities, for example.)

Citation indexing, he believes, is now a valid form of peer judgment that introduces "a useful element of objectivity" into such evaluations.

Britain's universities could certainly do with such assistance, if only because some of the criteria which are applied in science policy-making begin to look increasingly indefensible. The Oxford chemist Professor John S. Anderson, for example, has claimed that one research council policy, selectivity and concentration, created bandwagons: "glamorous vehicles . . . with marvellous acceleration and very poor brakes". More recently, another scientist told me that his famous department had never had financial problems—simply, he assumed, because of the Nobel prize awarded to a predecessor many years ago.

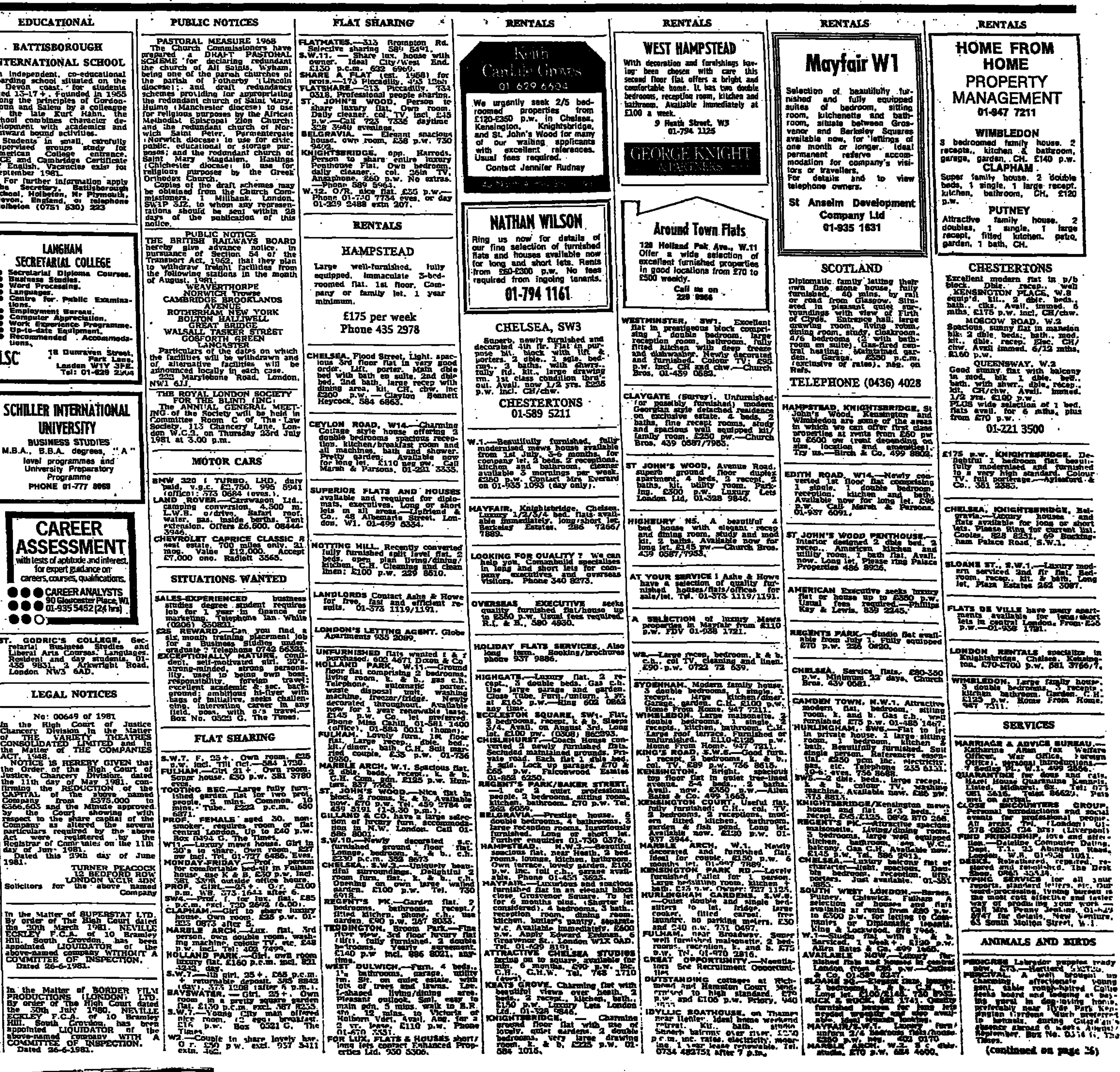
Support

Fashion, tradition, and the old-boy network will probably continue to influence science funding just as they do any other sector of human affairs. But amid today's grim economic climate, can there be any justification for declining to incorporate into decision-making the one systematic technique now available for assessing science critically?

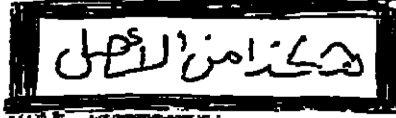
Earlier this year, seeking to answer that same question for the similarly penurous United States, Dr Rustum Roy of Pennsylvania University put forward his answer in the journal *Science*. It centred on a complex formula incorporating the number of papers published in respected journals, numbers of MSc and PhD degrees, and the amount of cash received from industry, and purporting to indicate the government support required by a particular academic department or research unit.

Such simplistic efforts do not aid the case for rationality in science funding. Nor is that case undermined by valid cautions surrounding citation analysis (erroneous work may be heavily cited by scientists keen to demolish it, seminal research takes time to be recognized, trivial stuff may score heavily because it contains novel experimental methods).

The question stands. Should the UGC be helping the Government to save £150m by 1983-84 (and should the research councils and UGC be spending £500m this year) without exploiting our one objective measure of quality in science?



(continued on page 26)



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Dance

The Berlin Ballet's latest literary marathon

Two years ago Valery Panov choreographed Dostoevsky's The Idiot. This week he has turned to Tolstoy and War and Peace, with a little help from Tchaikovsky. **John Percival** reports from West Berlin.

The news that Valery Panov was to produce a ballet based on Tolstoy's great Napoleonic novel broke on the night that his first literary-choreographic blockbuster *The Idiot* was premiered two years ago. At that time he was talking of presenting the work in two parts, each taking up a whole evening. Luckily he changed his mind.

Even in the more compressed treatment he devised, *War and Peace* lasts nearly four hours and uses a cast that sometimes looks like thousands, with the Berlin ballet supplemented by the movement chorus of the Deutsche Oper and pupils from their own ballet school and the Berliner Tanzakademie. The scale on which West Berlin's opera house works is almost unimaginable to English audiences, especially as the action also needs vast quantities of stagehands to manipulate the swift scene-changes.

Paradoxically, however, this is in a sense an almost intimate ballet, concerning itself mostly with only three of the characters and often leaving the big stage to just two of them for long periods. I wonder, in fact, whether Panov might have done better to have been far more ruthless in his concentration on the foreground figures.

His handling of crowds shows a real flair for production but not much of dance interest, a lack he shares with most choreographers today. The advance of the French army on Moscow and their broken retreat are both shown in big tableaux, largely static. The use of huge shadows on the backcloth, the groups with their banners, are well handled, but that is hardly enough if the first two words of the ballet's title are to be justified.

War, in fact, is rather summarily dismissed during the middle part of the third act. Napoleon dances a couple of furiously fast solos, in which the diminutive but brilliant Sándor Némethy duly dazzles. Between them, he sits for a few moments at a table to watch a prisoner writhing in despair. The programme identifies him as Platon Karateyev, and for all I know he may have appeared in some of the earlier scenes too, but if so he never had the chance to establish any character and consequently his plight made no particular dramatic point.

Actually, even with his main characters, motivation and plot development are not the strongest aspects of Panov's production this time. He himself plays Pierre as a kindly, shy chap, smiling with vague benevolence whenever he is not upset by his wife's misbehaviour or the loss of his spectacles: disasters which seem to affect him almost equally until he throws her and her brother out of his house.

Tom Van Cauwenbergh smiles less as Andrei, except in the scenes when the two men are together, but otherwise the character turns out not much different from Pierre; the one might almost be a younger version of the other. Both come over as attractive, intelligent men, but the contrasts that could give edge to their relationship and drama to their situation are hardly developed.

What has to be said in Panov's favour, however, is that both roles are made on a scale that enables the dancer to build up to a great impact. It had been intended that Frank Augustyn (a recruit to the Berlin Ballet from Canada this season) should be the first cast for Pierre, but injury prevented that. Panov, an outstanding character dancer, is a little stretched at times by some of the arduous solos he has set for the role, but he manages to make energy and determination do what would once have come through sheer technique, and he is entirely at home in the ardour of the duets.

Cauwenbergh was brought into the ballet as a replacement, too, when Vladimir Gelvan was hurt, but happily he arrived early enough during rehearsals to get right inside the role. His is a tremendous performance, dancing with powerful virtuosity in the heroic Russian style and establishing an easy dominance of the stage at all times.

I imagine we shall see more of him as a partner for Galina Panova after their success together in this ballet. As she showed earlier in *The Idiot*, Panova has developed greatly since her only extended appearances in London, as a guest with Festival Ballet. Her slight build and delicate appearance contain a dynamo of unexpected strength, both in physical prowess and in character.

From her first appearance as the child Natasha dancing in the garden of her parents' home (some splendidly idyllic entries there with Linda Therp excellent as her cousin Sonia), she lets the character grow with every scene. The ballet ends with two long duets, one in which she comforts and mourns the dying Andrei, another in which she finds consolation and eventually love with Pierre. To go straight from one to the other, almost immediately after her seduction and abduction by Anatole too, must be almost impossibly demanding, but she meets every moment with exactly the right response.

Jean-Pierre Liégois as a tousled, dare-devil Anatole; David Roland as a sneeringly contemptuous Dolohov and Heidrun Schwaarz as a coldly seductive Hélène, make a strong worldly-wise trio in opposition to Pierre's idealism, but otherwise the large supporting cast remains a more or less anonymous crowd, used mainly to start various scenes with some excessively regimented dancing, but soon swept aside to let the main characters implausibly occupy acres of a ballroom or whatever all on their own.

Günther Schneider-Siemssen has devised a decor using mainly pictures projected on to screens behind and at either side of the stage, supplemented sometimes by minimal furnishings. It works better for rustic or domestic seclusion than imperial splendour, thus reinforcing my thought that Panov would have been wiser to stick with the essence of a personal drama, which he conveys rather well, and to suggest the world events only as a background.

The music, for me, clinches that belief. For *The Idiot*, Panov in conjunction with the conductor, Michael Heise, assembled pieces by Shostakovich with great skill to constitute a ballet score of great distinction. They started with the idea of working similarly on *War and Peace* with music by Prokofiev, but his widow decided against that, largely because of the existence of his opera on the same subject.

After considering other possibilities, from Berlioz to Borodin, they settled for Tchaikovsky. Individually, the extracts they have chosen suit the episodes they are used for and reinforce the emotional impact. But the whole has nothing of the distinction of the *Idiot* score because it sounds too much a ragbag.

Starting with the first movement of the first piano concerto and ending with the second movement of the fifth symphony, it includes extracts from three other symphonies (nos 4, 6 and "Manfred"), two orchestral suites, a trio and a quartet, various overtures (*1812* of course for the French retreat), several of *The Seasons*, two dances from operas and the Russian dance from *Swan Lake*. Less familiar music might have made a marvellous score, but this sounds too much like *Tchaikovsky's Greatest Hits* and the result is ultimately self-defeating.

A brave, ambitious attempt, then, with many fine things in it, but not really a development of what Panov achieved in *The Idiot*. Now he goes on to stage *Petrushka* and *Scheherazade* for Vienna, a revival of *Cinderella* for Zürich and *The Three Sisters* (to Rachmaninov music) for Stockholm. One certainly cannot complain that he does not try.


A partnership for the future: Tom Van Cauwenbergh (Andrei) and Galina Panova (Natasha).

Television

Spoils of War/ Years of Lightning/ Night of the Humming Bird/ China: Women

Granada/ATV/ BBC 1/Thames

It is autumn 1951 in Granadaland, and granddad is aging fast. Blake is in danger of losing Ros. Jean is beginning to find peace with Charlie who has borrowed a car and goes off on a picnic from which he will never return. Thelma, panting on her back, is bringing new life into the family ("Push!"—"Ah"). Peg, meanwhile, has fallen out with Steve, so Lil and Pete. . . .

I knew after the first five furiously explanatory minutes that I was too stupid to follow *The Spoils of War*, and it was some consolation to find that the characters were too stupid as well. When they were not engaged in laborious running commentaries they questioned one another desperately. "Mrs Warrington, you don't remember me?" asked a pretty girl at the hospital where George lay. For once in this cardboard charade a line rang true: "No, I don't think I do".

Over at ATV, in *Years of Lightning*, it was 1947: really. Andrew Piddington's compilation of images of that edgy year, of snows and shortages, songs and speeches, was one of the most seductive and atmospheric scrapbook exercises I have ever seen, and in one household at least it has been gratefully transferred to videotape.

The producer apparently wanted to "let events speak for themselves", and accordingly abjured the use of a narrator. The approach has certain limitations. Every collage has its tone, and this one was chirpily ironical. If events did speak, it was in too equivocal a manner for any clear sense to emerge.

Reviewers have already been shown the corresponding collage for 1963—beatles, train robberies, presidents getting shot—and it really adds up to very little. 1947 got by on its strangeness: Britain then looked like Poland now.

Back at the Beeb it was 1934: June 30, to be exact. Sir Hugh Greeb's reminiscent portrait of the moment when Hitler dealt with Roehm tilled one tiny patch of the ground so expertly covered by Andrew Molly last week in his history of the SS.

For all its protestations of significance, *Night of the Humming Bird* seemed a rather long-winded affair. Much play was made with "visuals", and much money was presumably spent on lumbering reconstructions of the operation's less gory moments. No point in carping though: the combination of gastly archive film and interviews with surviving villians, victims and heroes told a memorable tale.

Michael Whyte's work is normally superb, but his *China: Women* was stupefying. There is something about this subject which always freezes British radicals into attitudes of holy awe. Did it hurt when your feet were bound? Do you like your work? How many children have you got? Do you wear a bra? In their scrupulous zeal to avoid capitalist prejudice, commentary, questions and cameras seemed turned alike to stone.

Michael Church

Rock

Kraftwerk

Hammersmith Palais

Kraftwerk's Ralf Hütter and Florian Schneider once described themselves, with characteristically quiet humour, as "the children of Fritz Lang and Werner von Braun"; the stage set they revealed on Monday night, to audible gasps from the audience, looked indeed like something von Braun might have designed in a spare moment for Lang to use on the set of a sci-fi B-movie in the futuristic Fifties.

The gasps came because the set was so beautiful: a grey backcloth, four large video screens jumping with static, and a vast semi-circular desk composed of the electronic modules which are the group's instruments. Even when it is unoccupied, lights blink on the desk — graphic equalizers, noise gates, sequencers — indicating the unceasing processes of some gnomic electronic intelligence. None of the dangling patchcords which disfigured first-generation synthesizers, of course, and none of the accoutrements of the standard rock band: Kraftwerk adjust their own sound balance without the aid of a mixing board, and the only visible technicians are the musicians themselves. Once the initial pleasure at such sharp aesthetics has worn off, however, the flaw in the show becomes apparent: it is so bravely and resolutely static that one might as well have stayed home and played their records, watching the TV with the sound down and the contrast up. The boosting of the bass frequencies to a level well above the capacity of a domestic hi-fi represents the only modification, although it is worth hearing because it emphasizes their ability to manipulate rhythm with great subtlety and confirms their status as a terrific disco band.

Assisted by Karl Bartos and Wolfgang Flür, who play sythesizers on the new pieces and those odd hot-plate electronic percussion devices on the older songs, Hütter and Schneider also demonstrate their highly developed pop sensibilities in memorable songs like "Neon Lights", "Computer Love", "Ohm Sweet Ohm" and "Showroom Dummies": the pristine synthesizer tones they prefer lend their frothy melodic hook phrases a sometimes infuriating catchiness. The lengthier set-pieces, "Autobahn" and "Trans-Europe Express", contain adventurous and successful programmatic devices, but are not significantly altered in live perfomance.

Their special combination of rigour, calmness and humour makes for a performance which impresses rather than entertains, but it will also certainly allow them to stay ahead of the clutches of clueless plagiarists. In their field, Kraftwerk continue to represent the state of the art.

Richard Williams

Book

Festivals and Ceremonies of the Roman Republic By H. H. Scullard

(Thames & Hudson, £12)

Sunday next, III Non. Quinct., is the mystery festival of Poplifugia, the Flight of the People. Even the Romans were not sure why they all had to run like hell, and the devil take the hindmost! Some invented an aetiological myth: the flight of the people when Romulus disappeared from mortal sight during a storm. Historians suggested that the festival commemorated the flight of the Romans when attacked by their neighbours from Fidenae after the Gallic sack of Rome. I guess that some pretty terrifying powers were evoked at the ritual.

All that we know about this puzzling mass jog is recorded under July 5 in Professor Scullard's information service of "What's on *in Urbe* today?" It is of general interest to anybody curious about religion and the roots of our civilization. For example, you can discover the origins of our custom of giving each other presents and wearing paper hats at Christmas, and the reason that a bride wears a veil and is carried over the threshold. As a potentially dangerous stranger who might offend the household spirits, your Roman bride also had to smear the doorposts with wolf's fat.

The Roman festivals and games in honour of the gods were held on fixed dates throughout the year, setting an example for the holy and saints' days of the Christian churches. The central part of this scholarly but readable book consists of a detailed calendar of these ceremonies from January the First, celebrated as cheerfully by the Romans as by the Glaswegians, to December 25, the winter solstice in the Julian calendar, which became important with the establishment of the cult of the Unconquered Sun. The choice of this day to celebrate the Nativity of Christ, probably in opposition to Sol Invictus, is first attested in the calendar of Philocalus in AD 336.

There are useful preliminary chapters on such matters as the elements of magic and taboo in prehistoric Roman beliefs; treatment of such allied topics as triumphs and ovations; a plan of the temples; and all that the plain man is ever going to need to know about the affairs of Jupiter, Venus, and the others, whose cults still influence us vestigially from Mother's Day to Christmas.

Philip Howard

Theatre

Irish dimensions

The Other Side

Irish Club

It is an Irish play, although not quite to its core, so it is easy to understand why it has joined the repertoire of Green Fields and Far Away, the touring theatre company that ministers to Irish communities in England. Underneath the text, however, there is a lesson that is not particularly Irish, that is rather a defence of the old guard of the Labour Party against the rise of the Bennites; that suggests that the new reselection process is a self-serving invention of corrupt opportunists.

James Pettifer has placed it cleverly in a tale of machinations against the Irish community of London, in a structure that borrows significantly from *Measure for Measure* and Shakespeare's portrait of the good duke who finds that he has left his land in the hands of a lecherous villain, but it is only a toss of a coin that might determine which is the main lesson. The redeeming quality on the political side is that Mr Pettifer's substitite for the duke is himself a dubious hero, a north London MP who pretends to take a holiday in his native Ireland in order to discredit his deputy, a political animal imported from Transport House.

Where the parallels with Shakespeare are painstakingly close, mostly in the first half, the play has a hard time engaging in action. The blarney of the Irish characters gives it moment to moment comedy, but Mr Pettifer strains to match his characters with their originals, forcing the substitute MP played by Alan Ford to espouse leftist puritanical views to match the religious puritanism of the substitute duke.

Lacking the power of reprieve, he has the power of a word in the ear of the Special Branch, and he promises to use it for the favours of a Camden Town colleen who intervenes for her "brother", a harmless Irishman about to be deported under the Prevention of Terrorism Act as part of Mr Ford's purge of Irish party members.

Because the sexual issues cannot duplicate the Elizabethan morality, the second act inclines towards a farcical entrapment engineered by the real MP, and though the complications are not devious enough, it takes on the power of an original work. It also grows in its entertainment value, largely because James Kerry, who opened with four days' rehearsal, displays much deft duplicity in the disguise of a monk and transforms himself back into the MP with great sympathy.

On the premises of the Irish Club in Eaton Square, *The Other Side* looks to be an Irish farce of more promise than substance. The portrait of a corrupt Bennite would look more political elsewhere, but Vladimir Mirodan coaxes mainly friendly entertainment from an exceptionally benign company.

Ned Chaillet

The Twin Rivals

Other Place

Here is another RSC discovery that confirms studio production as the source of classical vitality. *The Beaux Stratagem* and *The Recruiting Officer* may be established favourites, but what main house is going to take a risk on this earlier Farquhar comedy with its dismal performance record?

On the floor of the Other Place it is now thrillingly unveiled as an unknown work by a great writer: a crucial link between the narrow Restoration world and the open English landscape of Farquhar's later plays, presented by a director (John Caird) who believes in it and sees a way of making it work.

The Twin Rivals is assembled from the familiar high comic components with the difference that Farquhar juggles them into a new order. His central character, Benjamin Wouldbe, is a hump-backed prodigal who takes over the family estate while his elder brother is out of the country. In Wycherley he would be the hero; here he is the villain. As usual, there are two girls who share all their secrets which do not include the expected stratagems of man-catching. The old formula of comic lechery, moneyed male privilege and literary self-indulgence is on the way out.

Everything relates to plot, with the exception of a few terse exchanges where Farquhar extols human worth above social rank. The problem in performance is one of tone. Farquhar said he was concerned with "the middle sort of wickedness" too high for comedy and too low for tragedy. Up to the moment of Benjamin's seizure of the estate there is no problem. The action shifts along with pace and urgency introducing not only vigorous stereotypes but fully developed characters like Mrs. Mandrake, a midwife-bawd who seems to have fixed up the conception of everybody on stage. There is splendidly ruthless detail, such as the preparation of a bogus will by knocking the corpse's mouth open with a mallet to insert a vital codicil as the last words to come from the dead man's mouth. Also, at this stage of the story, you want the villain to succeed.

Once brother Hermes returns from foreign parts to claim his inheritance, the intrigue becomes much more complicated, and there are passages like a particularly ugly attempted rape that are not comic at all.

Mr Caird sets the piece in the round on a box-lined floor with a company in basic white costume — a neutral gymnasium that blossoms with Ultz's perukes, silks, and outlandish furs.

The whole emphasis is on the artificiality of dressing-up, whether in the case of the gallant Captain Trueman (Simon Templeman) who passes himself off as a constable, or the malignant Benjamin, changing from greasy rags into a lordly tutu and grotesque white wig to hold his first levee for a crowd of blanched-faced supplicants. Characters who are characters are exempt from this process. Miriam Karlin's wickedly agreeable Mandrake goes through the whole thing in a vast padded creation.

The second half of the piece, though it does not sustain the comic drive of the opening, fully maintains narrative vigour. Even virtuous brother Hermes (Miles Anderson) gets laughs when he loses his spectacles. And Mike Gwilym's Benjamin, beginning as a realistic cripple with a grievance, develops into a demented grotesque with his ungainly movements converted into farce for a deliriously funny last act duel.

The girls are scrupulously contrasted and beautifully played by Jane Carr and Harriet Walter. And the other concluding duel decisively establishes Farquhar's point that battlefield soldiers are more than a match for the bedroom commandos of the age of Congreve.

Irving Wardle

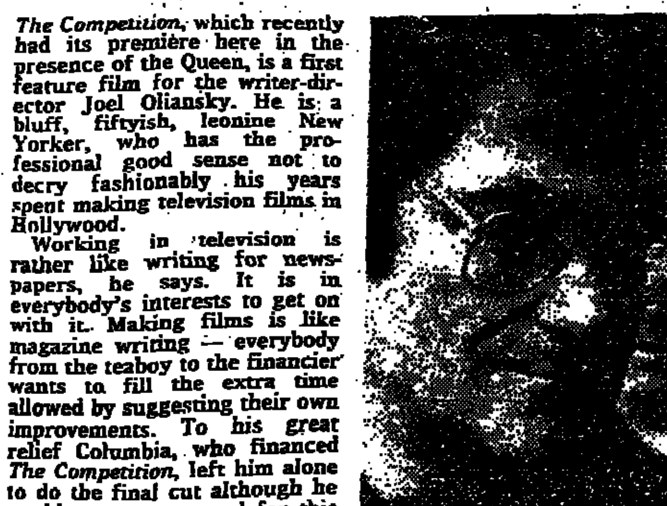

Miriam Karlin, Mike Gwilym — Photograph by Donald Cooper

Film romance that leaves one guessing

The Competition, which recently had its première here in the presence of the Queen, is a first feature film for the writer-director Joel Oliansky. He is a bluff, fiftyish, leonine New Yorker, who has the professional good sense not to decry fashionably his years spent making television films in Hollywood.

Working in television is rather like writing for newspapers, he says. It is in everybody's interests to get on with it. Making films is like magazine writing — everybody from the teaboy to the financier wants to fill the extra time allowed by suggesting their own improvements. To his great relief Columbia, who financed *The Competition*, left him alone to do the final cut although he could not get approval for this in his contract. They were no doubt encouraged by the fact that at 10 million dollars he only went half a million over budget.

It is one of those films in the manner of Ken Russell and Robert Stigwood which can hardly go wrong on paper due to an arranged marriage between emotive pictures and stirring music. In practice they often have a less than satisfactory storyline. Oliansky, whose television episodes include courtroom sagas and police thrillers, wisely guessed that a love story must have as much drama as any other story. In setting it against an international piano competition he had the help of the music *and* the professional rivalries. Nowadays, it seems, the old formula of boy meets girl, boy loses girl, boy gets girl, is not enough. People are embarrassed by a happy ending. An unhappy ending, Oliansky's original intention, is also corny.


Joel Oliansky

In the revised version the director "gives the couple about six months" after the end of the movie. "One day I said you really can't do a 1947 Joan Crawford ending. You can't charge five dollars to tell people what they have heard for 30 years — that you can't have a man and a career. We'll have to do something braver, since men are going to have to be braver in the future." Oliansky says his musical couple could just as easily be working in an insurance company where one gets promotion above the other.

Still the musical scene is so minutely observed that an audience could be forgiven for thinking that Oliansky was once himself a blinkered child prodigy. In fact he says he can only play the usual nine chords on a folk guitar — he wrote a vicious anti-folk-singing satirical novel in the Sixties — and he had no musical talent at all. "I'd rather be a hangnail on Oscar Peterson's finger than win the Nobel Prize for literature. As a novelist I envy the composer. He can choose to write a string quartet or an oratorio and automatically he knows the rules. If you are a novelist in a string quartet scene and you get oratorio impulses you don't know what to do."

Oliansky only chose one piece of music for the film, Prokofiev's third piano concerto. His favourite periods had always been baroque, medieval and French Impressionist and he knew very little about the romantic repertoire in *The Competition*, which was chosen by the musical director, Lalo Schiffrin.

When he made his television show called *The Law* bona fide lawyers used to ask where he got his legal training. When he saw the television coverage of the Van Cliburn piano competition in Fort Worth recently he says he saw nothing in three hours that he had left out of his film.

The authenticity is helped by the way there are none of the usual shots over the back of the grand piano although the music is dubbed. Amy Irving and Richard Dreyfuss practised four hours a day to get their fingering right. Before he started the film Dreyfus had never been to a concert of any sort. In the protean manner of actors he became an instant expert and now has every known recording of the Emperor Concerto which he "plays". Oliansky says he wrote the film with all the actors in mind who were eventually hired. "The very first day of shooting I was out of alibis, I had no excuses."

But the impetus for *The Competition* came originally from Ray Stark, who, in the time-honoured manner of Hollywood producers — "This year we'll have pirate movies — issued a simple directive for a story about young people with a background of classical music. "All my writing projects have been like that", says Oliansky. "I am not a self-starter. A studio says here's a property, we'd like a film."

One of his recent projects was the screenplay of *Masada*, the eight-hour television film about the Jewish stand against the Romans in AD 73 which is currently showing in its abbreviated cinema version as *The Antagonists*. Having been told to write it Oliansky told everyone else not to make it in Israel. "I saw *The Greatest Show On Earth* which was shot in Zion National Park or Bryce Canyon, Utah, and I couldn't tell the difference."

The film was shot in Israel anyway. "It would have been all right if the cast were one hundred per cent English. I apologized to Anthony Quayle for sticking him out there in 130 degrees of desert heat in a helmet and full armour and he said 'I love it, there's just not enough to do'."

The Competition was shot in San Francisco with interiors in Los Angeles, and Oliansky's next film, a tribute to Charlie Parker played by Richard Pryor — "I intend to steal copiously from Ken Russell's musical biographies if I can" — will be done on the back lot wherever possible. "You don't have to go to Manhattan to do a recreation of 52nd Street in 1949. A lot of people are seduced by windows. They take a room in a real apartment house and they say 'Look at that great view, it's obviously not a fake because people are moving out there on the bridge'. You come in, you set up, you're ready to shoot and the sun changes. You change filters and the sun comes out again. Pretty soon it's dark, you put lights in, the room is incredibly hot, full of 85 people, and you end up saying 'To hell with the shot of the window, put them against that wall or we'll never get out of here'.

"Time is money, I learnt that in television. In films you spend the extra time and the extra money and I think that's sinful unless the mood is irreplaceable on a soundstage. It hardly ever is. The industry has made great strides in fakery. The magic is in fooling people. You're not fooling them if you take them out on to the street, so what? I'd rather spend the extra time rehearsing the actors.

"In television you can see what you do, learn from it and move on. The results in film are more spectacular — you don't get to meet the Queen for an episode of *Kojak* — but the work itself is what's important. I am just as fulfilled by directing an episode of television."

Glenys Roberts

Closing the books on the Holocaust

Bonn

As the last big Nazi extermination camp trial ended yesterday, the question arose: *has full justice—if there can be any earthly justice for such apalling crimes—been done for the Holocaust?*

With the verdict of life imprisonment on Hermine Ryan and prison sentences on seven other SS guards in the Majdanek trial, an era is *drawing to a close.* The trial in Kiel of Herr Kurt Asche, a former SS officer for deporting some 26,000 Jews from Belgium to Auschwitz, is also nearing its end. Some minor trials are still running, others may yet begin, but with only slim chances of ending with convictions.

For four decades after the Holocaust the lifespan of persecutors and persecuted is running out. Many are now dead, others too old or frail to be tried or give evidence, memories are fading, proof is increasingly difficult to find. Before long the last files will have to be closed, the Holocaust and its aftermath will pass into history.

On *the one side, in the* scales *of justice, is the* massacre of some six million Jews and the murders of countless thousands of gypsies, political opponents, Polish intellectuals, mental defectives, Soviet prisoners of war.

On the other there are the convictions, *in West Germany*, of some 6,500 people, out of 87,300 formally investigated or sent for trial. Another 2,250 are still in progress.

In *Austria some* 13,600 people have been convicted. Allied courts, in the years immediately after the war, sentenced 4,000, mainly the principal figures. In East Germany, under Soviet supervision, some 14,000 have been convicted. In the Soviet Union 14,000, in Poland 5,000. According to West German *estimates* altogether some 70,000 people have been brought to trial.

The exact number of Nazi officials — the "armchair murderers"—SS men, police, camp guards and soldiers involved in the crimes is not known. Estimates have put it anywhere between 100,000 and 200,000.

West Germany has paid Dm26,500m (£5,000m) in reparations to Israel and to individual Jews and will pay another Dm10,000m (about £2,000m) before the end of the century, though both givers and receivers know that money can never compensate for murdered families, appalling sufferings, wrecked lives, scarred bodies and minds. East Germany has paid no compensation.

On the face of it West Germany's record in bringing the criminals to justice does not look too good and there has been much criticism, particularly from abroad. Prosecutions started late and proceeded too slowly. There are several reasons: partly *it was the* fault, indirectly, of the Allies, partly it was because of objective difficulties in gathering evidence and ensuring fair trials. But partly *it is also because the* Germans, like all other human beings, have not been able to see their own crimes, or those of their own kind, as sharply as everyone else.

The Majdanek trial has illustrated all the problems involved. The nine accused are only a tiny fraction of the 1,300 people who worked at the camp. They might rightly feel it unjust that they alone should have to answer for about 200,000—maybe even a million—who died there. But as so often has happened the others are either dead, unfit to stand trial, have been convicted in other courts, have fled to the safety of South American countries, have committed suicide, are living under false names or are simply untraceable.

It has shown up the difficulties in obtaining sufficient proof to be able to convict. The court knows perfectly what happened in Majdanek, but 40 years after the event eyewitnesses cannot remember exactly how, where and when, for instance, a particular atrocity took place, or even who was involved.

Many witnesses have suppressed their memories, others confused them with the experiences of fellow-inmates, many contradict themselves and each other, some, overcome, at the sight of their former tormentors and the horror of their recollections, have collapsed under the strain.

The trial, like others of its kind, has not greatly moved the German public, although the screening of the film *Holocaust* aroused an interest which had previously been lacking. Dr Adalbert Rückerl, head of the Central Office for the Prosecution of Nazi Crimes, traces the attitude back to the way the Allies conducted the Nuremberg trials against the main Nazi leaders.

The Allies called them war crimes trials, although in fact they involved not only war crimes but also political crimes and sheer, common bestial crimes against humanity. To the Germans of the day the Nuremberg *trials* were the revenge of the victors and the feeling remained that Nazi crimes trials were somehow conducted against the German people. Crimes against the Jews, he says, have remained subconsciously confused in German minds with war crimes and therefore been subconsciously *rated less serious.*

In his report on the state of prosecutions (Ed Die Strafverfolgung von NS Verbrechen 1945-1978, C. F. Müller Juristischer Verlag Heidelberg, Karlsrühe 1979) Dr Ruckerl adds that the clumsy and arbitrary denazification proceedings, when big criminals sometimes went unnoticed and unwilling collaborators were punished, did not help matters.

Then the Allies reinstated many former Nazis in public offices, many war criminals. By the time the main task of prosecuting war criminals passed to the West Germans in 1950 they had the impression that the job had been done and since the Allies had been lenient there was no particular reason for them to be over-zealous.

Magistrates confronted with such cases often lacked the knowledge or experience to obtain the necessary evidence. Moreover, Herr Ruckerl adds, they often had difficulty in believing that such *appalling accusations* could be true.

Progress was sluggish until in 1956 the chance unmasking of an SS officer involved *in mass shootings of Jews in* Eastern Europe woke up West Germans to the truth that many atrocious Nazi crimes were still unknown *and unpunished.* The 11 Land justice ministers set up the central office and the systematic work of research and prosecution began.

Maltreatment, unlawful imprisonment, plundering and similar crimes fell under the statute of limitations in 1955, manslaughter and ill-treatment which led to death *were no longer punishable* after 1969. Then the central office came under time pressure: new material was becoming available in Eastern Europe yet the deadline for prosecuting murder expired on May 8, 1965.

Nazi murderers could only be punished if proceedings were started before that date. So, in order to catch as many as possible, the central office formally opened proceedings against all the people who could reasonably have been present in the crimes, even though their actual involvement had not been established. This device largely explains the huge discrepancy between the number *of investigations or trials* and the number of convictions.

As it happened, the deadline *for prosecutions* was postponed until 1969, then until 1979 and then abolished completely.

Fresh evidence is still coming in to the central office in Ludwigsburg but the flow *has dwindled* to a trickle. The main crimes—the extermination and concentration camps, the mass shootings—have been investigated and the main culprits identified, if not brought to justice.

The new evidence usually involves episodes involving only small numbers of murderers and victims. For this reason, on top of all the others, the chance of justice being done now is extremely remote.

Patricia Clough



Hermine Ryan, 61, bows her head after receiving a life sentence at Düsseldorf yesterday for her role at Majdanek. She was known as "the Mare" by inmates for the brutal kicks she gave prisoners lining up for the gas chamber.

The piquant choice facing Mr Prior

Under heavy pressure from his right, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, is preparing to don the mantle of reluctant legislator. It is now certain that he will introduce further—but limited—*curbs on trade union power* in the next session of Parliament.

The question now arises: how far will he go? While the TUC continues to sulk about the brief time (six months) *allowed for representations on* the Government's Green Paper on trade union immunities, various employers' and business groups have been putting in their bids for fresh legal *restraints on organized* labour.

They range from the fantastic from the Chambers of Commerce: (union-only labour contracts should be a criminal offence) to the timid (do nothing *from the Industrial Society*) and present Mr Prior with a satisfying array of options that will permit him to do pretty well what he likes.

It should be remembered that *the Green Paper itself was* a device to prevent the Government from being rushed into doing too much too quickly. It was attached to the initial exercise in labour law reform, which produced the 1980 Employment Act, to placate the militant right wingers inside the House and outside who wanted the Cabinet to go for broke first time, on the model of the 1971 Industrial Relations Act.

The discussion document device stemmed the tide, but only for a time, and Mr Prior's advisers now accept that he has to "do something".

The well-publicized cases of Miss Joanna Harris, the Sandwell poultry inspector dismissed for refusing to join Nalgo and the Walsall dinner ladies who find NUPE equally offensive, have handed the Minister a ready-made argument to hoist the level of damages awarded to those who lose jobs through the enforcement of the closed shop, and this he is expected to do.

But there are divisions amongst employers about how far he should go on this issue. The CBI argues that the Government must "as a matter of urgency initiate further steps towards the elimination of the closed shop," whereas the engineering employers—36 per cent of whose employees are obliged to belong to the appropriate union—call for "no significant change" while the 1980 Act is on trial.

The CBI says that its internal consultation exercise produced widespread opposition to the closed shop, but apart from the well-known examples quoted above it is hard put to offer recent cases of abuse. The best they could offer at a recent briefing was a hint that the shipping employers are unhappy about the closed shop deal with the National Union of Seamen following their recent dispute. It looks very much as though this is a human rights issue, rather than an industrial issue, though none the less potent for that.

Engineering employers and the CBI are on common ground when it comes to opposing union-only labour contracts. This complaint has surfaced with unusual vigour, considering that formal clauses in public (usually local authority) contracts requiring firms applying for tenders to employ only unionized labour are comparatively rare. It is explained that "gentlemen's agreements" on this score are more common, and these will be suppressed with difficulty.

However, it is a safe bet that Mr Prior is ready to legislate on both these fronts, and the exact form of his next Bill will be determined after a further round of consultation with the main *protagonists, this time* face-to-face. The Employment Secretary wants to form a view about the fundamental priorities underlying some of the more optimistic flights of fancy in the written evidence.

What is much less certain at *this stage* is his attitude to some very astute proposals from the Engineering Employers' Federation. The 6,000 *firms belonging* to the EEF want Government action against the increasingly sophisticated selective strike weapon wielded by the unions.

As industry becomes more reliant upon a few highly-trained technologists in charge *of computers* and similarly-vulnerable equipment, so grows the power of a few to disrupt the many.

To combat this selective stoppage strategy—used increas*ingly in the civil service* dispute — manufacturing employers argue that firms should be able to retaliate against localized strikes in one key area of the workforce by laying off other *employees, whether or not* their work is affected.

Similar powers are being sought in respect of any general paralysis of the economy caused by strikes among miners, dockers, lorry drivers and the like. Engineering firms would also like to be able to decide who to take back in such circumstances, and such a facility would prompt greater anxieties among shop stewards already unnerved by the successful sacking of BL convener Derek Robinson.

The EEF further argues that while curbs on union immunities may be necessary, these are not the most urgent reforms required nor likely to be the most effective. Engineering employers are rooted in the practical and competitive world of manufacturing industry. *They seek to turn Mr* Prior's attention away from such seductive proposals as making collective agreements legally enforceable and withdrawing immunity where strikes are called in breach of disputes procedure agreements.

"Such measures would be more disadvantageous than beneficial to employers, in negotiating agreements in the first place", the employers argue.

Effectively, the EEF is seeking to direct the Employment Secretary towards an industrial option rather than a political option. They think he should hit the unions' basic ability to mount effective industrial action—rather than the superficially more attractive target of the closed shop.

Mr Prior's dilemma is that clobbering the closed shop will satisfy many of the political critics of his "wetness" over union law, but it would have minimal impact on the way industry wins orders and makes profits.

Even the acting TGWU leader Mr Alex Kitson has some embarrassingly *public misgivings* about the *closed shop*, and the private embarrassment of other *union leaders* could be used to advantage so that reforms in this shabby corner of industrial relations are pushed through without too much aggressive reaction from the TUC.

But the industrial option outlined by the engineering employers—which has nothing of the media glamour associated with rebellion against the withering tyranny of the closed shop—will be seen instantly by union activists for what it is, a fundamental undermining of their ability to harm industry at minimal cost to employees. It will attract a reaction accordingly.

If he chooses to go for this option, Mr Prior can expect proportionately greater opposition from the TUC, whose leaders are actively engaged in talks with the Shadow Cabinet on draft legislation to repeal the Employment Act. Ironically, it is the EEF that wants to end the "debilitating struggle" in industry caused by the wearying enactment-repeal *cycle of Tory-Labour legislation.*

One cannot help but feel that Mr Prior, canny politician as he is, already has his eye on the next election and on laws that can be defended on a public platform as generally conducive to the public good. The 1971 Industrial Relations Act was not only a disaster for industrial relations, it was an electoral millstone round the Tories' necks. And that is why Mr Prior will only go as far as he has to.

Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Henry Fairlie

Who will leap through the curtain in Mr Reagan's Supreme Court?

At 9.55 every morning when the Supreme Court is sitting, the junior clerks of the individual Justices mysteriously arrange their nine chairs at different angles in front of the great red curtain behind the Bench. Five minutes later, the Clerk of the Court *shouts*: "Oyez! Oyez!", and nine old men in black robes leap through the curtain and land exactly in front of their carefully-arranged chairs.

The Clerk of the Court then prays for God's guidance in their deliberations. This is strange since the court has prohibited the use of prayers in public schools. But as a deputy solicitor general once explained to a puzzled Englishman, the Justices feel that it is safe for them to pray to the Almighty, since they believe that it is they who are the supreme beings.

In spite of the occasional attempt by someone like Mr Bob Woodward to "expose" the Supreme Court by reporting the tittle-tattle of law clerks after hours, it retains its authority and its majesty even though its functions place it constantly at the centre of not *only legal but constitutional* and even political controversy. If the Founding Fathers had not invested it the constitution and country would have been undermined.

Even when its term has ended, as now, its mighty decisions still come. Only this week it has pronounced that the protection of the First Amendment does not reach to people who reveal the names of American spies abroad. In doing so, it has struck down the previous decisions of both a United States District Court and the United States Court of Appeal, by a 7-2 decision. Congress can now proceed with legislation to protect American spies.

When the court, beginning in 1954 with Brown v the Board of Education, destroyed the legal barriers to racial equality one by one, the Conservatives detested it. They called for the impeachment of the Chief Justice. Using all his skills as *majority leader* in the Senate, Mr Lyndon Johnson held back Bill after Bill, which might otherwise have been passed, proposing to alter the court's composition and its powers.

But in the past few years, largely as a result of the appointments made to the Bench by President Nixon, the court has been more conservative. Since no justices resigned while *he was in office*, President Carter had no chance to make any Liberal appointments, but it seems quite likely that President Reagan will, during even his first term, have the chance *to make as* many as four appointments.

Justice Potter Stewart announced his retirement two weeks ago. Conservatives are buzzing with excitement; Liberals are filled with foreboding. Justice Stewart has been a key figure on the court because he has often cast the swing vote which has given the majority either to the conservative or the liberal position. If he is replaced by an ideological conservative, the court's character will be changed.

Justice Stewart is *only* 66. Five other Justices are over 70. It is true that the attitude of most of them is like that of Justice Thurgood Marshall, aged 72, who says: "I'm serving out my term. And it's a life term." But some may weaken or even die in the next four years. It would then not be only the replacement of Justice Stewart which might move the court to what the *New York Times* called a "jarring distance" from "the mainstream of social thought".



Justice Potter Stewart: opening the way for Reagan appointments.

Mr Reagan said during his campaign that he would look for jurists who share his general philosophy, while rejecting the pledge in the Republic *platform to appoint* judges who will vote "right" on family matters. Nomination to the vacancy of the court will be examined closely to see exactly how he treads the line between *the first* (acceptable) and second (unacceptable) positions.

It was characteristic of Justice Stewart that, having dissented from many of the court's *rulings* in the 1960s on political equality and criminal law, he nonetheless held later that these decisions ought not to be reversed just because the court's membership had changed, because its own precedents deserved more respect. It was also typical that he could say in a fair holding decision:

"At the very least, the freedom that Congress is empowered to secure under the 13th Amendment includes the freedom to buy what every white man can buy, the right to live wherever a white man can live. If Congress cannot say that being a free man means this much, then the 13th Amendment made a promise the nation cannot keep." It is precisely that voice, from a judge inclined to be conservative, which many fear may now be lost.

But the emergence of a clear conservative majority on the *Supreme Court might have one* good, if unintentional, influence. There are now 20 Bills before Congress, introduced by conservatives, designed to limit the court's powers. They are *intended to exclude such issues* as the legalizing of abortion, the reading of prayers in school, and the busing of schoolchildren, from the jurisdiction of the court.

This could be the most extended Congressional assault on the Supreme Court since the 1950s, and there is now no Lyndon Johnson in authority to stem it by Parliamentary ruses. *As representative* Robert W. Kastenmeier of the House Judiciary Committee has said, these Bills would make members of Congress "the sole judge of what the constitution is". That is not what was intended by those who wrote it.

It is true that the words of the constitution on this matter are not at all clear, and that their meaning has never been argued and fully tested in the Supreme Court. But the meaning of the constitution is not to be found only in its own words, but in the intentions of the Founding Fathers as these are revealed both in their debates at the time, and in the *Federalist* papers of Hamilton and Maddison and Jay.

These make it clear that it was never the purpose to give to Congress the constitutional supremacy which is now being claimed for it. But no less does the whole experience of the country argue against it. The balance of the constitution, held so delicately between its three branches, would be disastrously upset. The constitution itself would become subject to the whims of Congressional and public opinion from year to year.

Only a handful of the court's most recent decisions show how far its necessary jurisdic*tion reaches. It has ruled* that individual states are free to permit the televising of criminal trials. It has said that a Federal "Bill of Right" for the retarded is only advisory *and does not* oblige the States to fulfil it. It has said that the Federal Government must protect the health and safety of workers in private industry.

The last of these is a challenge to President Reagan's attempt to dismantle the Federal regulation of industry, and is therefore disliked by conservatives. But equally the court has *just ruled that the closing of a* street in a white area which forces blacks to make a detour round it is constitutional, and this is liked by conservatives. So it leans this way and that in its complex task.

At least it did, while Justice Stewart was there. This is the worry caused by his retirement, and why the news of who will replace him is awaited with anxiety. Long after President Reagan has gone, after all, the Justices whom *he* appoints will still be there.

Breaking down the Pall Mall sex barrier

A poet and, as they describe themselves, "two large, bossy females" from the Social Democratic Party *are among the first nine women to* be proposed as members for the Reform Club in Pall Mall. The club voted to admit women at the end of April after prolonged discussion and threats of large-scale resignations from the club's old guard.

To judge by the number of males who have signed the candidates' book in support of them, they are *not short of friends in the* beautiful building designed by Sir Charles Barry, the man who built the Houses of Parliament.

The nine include Wendy Perriam, poet and novelist; Ethel Wix, Commissioner of Income Tax; Lesley Bygrave, public-relations director and vice-president international of Burson Marsteller; and Celia Goodhart and Ruth Levy, regional organizers for the Social Democrats at their Queen Anne Street headquarters in Westminster. The Secretary General of the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society is also on the list.

Oliver Stutchbury, the former GLC Labour alderman and "supporter of lost causes" seems to have been particularly assiduous in searching out lady members: he is the proposer for both Ruth Levy *and Celia Goodhart, who wins the* distinction of having the first female name in the Reform's candidates' book.

None of the women I spoke to yesterady was a member of any other London club. "I am not a clubby person", said Ruth Levy. "I'm 45 and I rather thought of my grandchildren and how it might affect their lives. It's a bit like Everest; I did it because it's there.

Lesley Bygrave, 33, was proposed by John Whitehorn, brother of Katharine. Ms Bygrave said she *was not worried* about any adverse reaction from the old guard. "I was there for lunch the other day, and everyone was very pleasant", she said. "Of course, I shall take friends there, but I intend to use *the club* for business, as well. The club has a lovely atmosphere. I don't think it will change much now with women members. Women should be pleased that they have been admitted. But it would be a bit of a cheek if we immediately changed things".

Each woman has to be interviewed by the club's committee before an election can take place, but no difficulties are likely.

Bargain basement

The *New Statesman*, whose fortunes seem to have revived recently (it is *now trading almost at break-even*, after losses amounting to £300,000 over the past three years), has had a stroke of luck. Rummaging around in its basement recently, a young member of the staff unearthed 32 *prints of sketches by master car*toonist, David Low, completed between 1926 and 1933. The *NS* now plans to publish four of these—Lloyd George, Albert Einstein, Lord Keynes and H. G. Wells—in the magazine in the autumn. The originals, about 9,000, will be available for a few pounds each. They include Churchill, Augustus John, Marie Stopes and Ramsay MacDonald.

THE TIMES DIARY



The rich baritone voice of Dr John Havard, secretary of the British Medical Association, is rarely heard at the labyrinthine proceedings of the "doctors' parliament" in Brighton where the BMA is holding its annual representative meetings. But on July 29 the good doctor will abandon his bedside sotto voce *diffidence to sing at the royal wedding as a member of the Bach Choir, of which Prince Charles is patron.*

Havard, 57, who numbers among his achievements a barrister's qualification, an international career and the fact that he has lived down a reputation for being too clever by half, says that choral singing is now his only hobby. Every Monday he is out rehearsing with choir with which Prince Charles sings from time to time. The Prince, Havard says, has an equally fine baritone voice and would cruise through the three-yearly test that members have to take.

The mutual admiration is just as well because next year the Prince will become the BMA's President in its 150th year.

Sharif's style

*Omar Sharif, the well-known Egyp*tian bridge player, has dropped into London for a rest before flying to the Seychelles for the arduous task of making a television documentary about the islands.

After a *six-month absence* from Britain, he flew in from Paris on Monday to visit friends, take in a *show* and watch Wimbledon (on television in the Inn on the Park).

Sharif, 49, leaves today for the Seychelles, where he will spend a fortnight in front of the cameras as guide and commentator on the film exploring the history, culture, zoology and topography of the islands. It will be his first working assignment since he finished *Green Ice* with Ryan O'Neal almost a year ago. *Sharif, who works only when* he needs the money, spends most of his time living in France where he indulges his interest in horse-racing and gambling. He owns a *stud farm and his small racing stable at Chantilly has seven or* eight thoroughbreds.

He is looking forward to whiling away the summer in Deauville playing in the bridge festival before getting stuck into the racing season and gambling at the casino.

There are, apparently, no romantic entanglements on the horizon. Sharif says he is happy with his present bachelor life and keen to "*live a normal life*". Quite.



Hockney ablaze

David Hockney appeared even more relaxed and colourful than usual *last night*. At the *private view* for his exhibition, The Artist's Eye, at the National Gallery, he out-Hockneyed even the girl with four-tone hair and an emerald green bow tie: his shirt was in a pierrot design and his *shoes were green*, brown, yellow and red.

Just back from his trip to China with Stephen Spender, he told me he had taken 2,500 photographs and had some marvellous material for a book (Spender will edit his journal to accompany Hockney's paintings and drawings based on the photos). His search for the Bradford of China had failed, he said, but he had managed to track down his favourite contemporary Chinese artist, a man called Teng, in the mountainous Kuei-Lin area. To begin with, the Chinese painter was cool; but as soon as Hockney gave him some crayons he wasn't using, the old man grasped his *hand in* gratitude and immediately drew two beautiful cats which Hockney was only too happy to bring back with him.

Coincidentally . . .

Mr Robert Rhodes James, Conservative MP for Cambridge, noted a remarkable coincidence yesterday. On the day that Mr Whitelaw, the *Home Secretary*, announced that the remains of General Wladyslaw Sikorski, the Polish wartime leader, would not be returned to Poland, Mr Rhodes James was showing some visitors the Roll of *Honour* at the Commons in which the names of all MPs who died in the last war are recorded in decorative script.

A page is turned over every day. At the top of yesterday's entries was the name: "Lieut. Col. Victor Alexander Cazalet, Royal Artillery", who was MP for Chippenham. He died in the same aircraft as General Sikorski near Gibraltar on July 4, 1943, *and was the liaison* officer between the British Government and the Free Polish regime at that time.

A further coincidence: Mr Rhodes James is the author of the *biography of Victor Cazalet.*

Pacific memories

Vitus Bering, the explorer who gave his *name to the narrow stretch* of water dividing the Soviet Union and America, was born 300 years ago this month, and in Moscow and Copenhagen they are getting ready to celebrate the anniversary of this *Danish seafarer enrolled by* Peter the Great as an officer in the Russian Navy.

An enormous Russian sailing ship is setting sail for Denmark with a crew of students to take *part* in the festivities. Its billowing *sails cover* more than 4,000 square yards, and the ship can skim over the water at 17 knots.

An island off the far-east coast of the USSR, named after Bering, has been turned into an *open-air* museum. Bering was shipwrecked and died there in 1741, after his discovery of the Pacific coast of America.

Peter Watson

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facing
Prior



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£1,000m AND STILL NOT PROVEN

A thousand million pounds is a great deal of public money at the best of times. A thousand million pounds expended during a period of increasing economic austerity on a programme whose true scope was known only to a Cabinet Committee of five ministers is a scandal by anybody's standards, even if the sum was spread over ten years and devoted to an enterprise as sensitive as the British strategic nuclear deterrent.

To gauge the political magnitude of the Chevaline improvement to the Polaris missile system in public expenditure terms, one need only consult recent newspaper headlines. Last week the Government experienced sharp resistance in the Commons to proposed economics in the BBC external services that will save but £3m next year. On a larger scale, cuts planned for the country's prized university system in the next three years could be absorbed three times over by the Chevaline budget.

It is right to subject the Polaris improvement programme to an opportunity cost test as its necessity was questioned from the start by some in Whitehall who accept without reservation the need for Britain to remain a nuclear power. News that the Chevaline system has still to work properly after ten years' effort and all that money makes it look like one of the worst handled weapons procurements since 1945.

Even the most rudimentary parliamentary and public scrutiny of the project was impossible until January 1980 when Mr Francis Pym, then Secretary of State for Defence, gave details of Chevaline to the Commons and brought together for the first time pieces of expenditure that had been hidden away under various headings in the Defence Estimates, to produce the global sum of £1,000m. The ministerial statement came nearly six years too late. By the criterion of parliamentary accountability, the proper moment for its delivery was April 1974 after Sir Harold Wilson's Cabinet Committee decided, on the basis of questionable evidence, to authorise an expenditure of £250m to ensure that the Royal Navy's Polaris missiles would be able to menace Moscow, despite its anti-ballistic missile shield, throughout the 1980s.

From the point of view of Parliament and the taxpayer, to be presented with a bill for £1,000m after six years of dispiriting decay in the country's industrial base, social service provision and, it must be added, its conventional weapons programmes, is unacceptable, especially for a non-proven weapon system of questionable value.

If ever there were a candidate for a thorough investigation by the Commons Public Accounts Committee it is Chevaline. The indications are that the Ministry of Defence would resist such a move on security grounds, arguing that its deterrent files are too sensitive to be filleted by the Comptroller and Auditor General's staff. To do the ministry justice, there does seem to be a willingness to acknowledge a dire breakdown in the financial control of Chevaline in the mid-1970s, and to accept the merit of a rigorous internal inquiry, commissioned to prepare a "fund of experience" report to prevent the repetition of costly mistakes in future procurements.

The Public Accounts Committee, however, should assert its rights in the matter as the House's tried and trusted watchdog. It has made a start, as minutes released last week show. Sir David Cardwell, Chief of Defence Procurement, appeared before it and disclosed that the votes into which the costs of Chevaline were subsumed, were "continually under the scrutiny of the Exchequer and Audit Department". There cannot, therefore, be any real barrier to a special investigation by the Comptroller and Auditor General on security or any other grounds as his staff have already had access to the Chevaline books. With the prospect of a further £5,000-£6,000m being spent on Trident, the successor system to Polaris, over the next 15 years, the lessons of Chevaline need to be drawn and made public as soon as possible.

THE EEC LOOKS OUTWARDS

Lord Carrington will presumably discover in Moscow on Monday whether there are any prospects of success for the European Community's proposal of a peace conference on Afghanistan. The proposal, made formally yesterday at the summit conference in Luxembourg, offers a means of ending the fighting in Afghanistan, and an honourable way out for the Soviet Union. If they want to withdraw their forces, this is how they could do it. But everything depends on whether Moscow now feels that enough is enough, and that there is more to be gained from a planned withdrawal than from continuing to fight it out with the Afghan rebels. So it will be Lord Carrington's task to sound them out on their intentions, and find out whether they are really prepared to come to a political settlement which would be acceptable to the other parties concerned.

However, there is no evidence yet that the Soviet Union would like to give up its hold on Afghanistan, though plenty of past evidence that it likes to take part in ritual "peace offensives" to muzzle diplomatic criticism when that threatens to get too sharp.

When they originally moved into Afghanistan in December, 1979, responding to the instability in a small country on their border which had long been under their influence, they clearly miscalculated both the hostility this would arouse in the rest of the world and the degree of resistance to be expected in Afghanistan itself. They are now saddled with a continuing war with rebels who are increasingly well armed and organized. And they are having to bear the odium of appearing before the world as a great power trying to stifle a small and valiant neighbour, which has affected relations not only with the West but with the Islamic world.

The Community's proposal is based on a British initiative, now adopted by the Ten as a whole. It is designed to respect Soviet sensibilities in two ways. By concentrating on the issue of external intervention in the first phase, it would meet the Soviet groundless claim that they were responding to a threat from outside Afghanistan; and by excluding the Kabul regime from the first phase, it would sidestep the question of whether or not the regime really represents Afghanistan. In making these suggestions, the Community is not giving up its own view, which is that the only outside intervention was that of the Soviet Union, and that the Karmal regime is nothing more than a puppet. It is simply proposing a framework within which to try to work out a satisfactory settlement.

A genuinely neutral and non-aligned Afghanistan would be a very different state of affairs from the present one, in which some 85,000 Soviet troops are engaged in trying to subjugate the country, in which Pakistan is constantly afraid that the violence might spill over the border, in addition to the refugees, and in which in the long run Afghanistan might be used as a jumping-off point for Soviet adventurism farther afield.

This plan has come to fruition just at the moment when Britain is taking over the presidency of the community's Council of Ministers. It also comes at a time when the other major EEC initiative in foreign policy — in the Middle East — has been slowed down, partly because of a change of emphasis in France with the change of government there. Afghanistan is just the sort of issue that the Community ought ot take up if it is to carry its proper weight in world affairs — provided its eyes are wide open to the pitfalls of negotiating with Moscow. After all, the initiative does not require the withdrawal of even one Soviet soldier before the diplomats would start to congregate in Islamabad.

FRAGILE AFRICAN UNITY

King Hassan of Morocco has provided the Organisation of African Unity with a rare opportunity to demonstrate that it can appear as united as its title suggests it ought to be. Since its foundation nearly twenty years ago, in the aftermath of de-colonization, the OAU has had to contend with innumerable territorial disputes between African states. High on the list has been the question of the Western Sahara, once a colony of Spain, and subsequently fought over by Morocco, Mauretania, Algeria, and (since 1973) the Polisario Front, which claims to represent the Saharan people themselves and has established the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) in areas under its control.

What King Hassan evidently feared — with good reason — was that at this year's summit of the OAU in Nairobi, the Polisario Front would be able to capitalize on increasing international acceptance of the SADR by making a successful application for membership of the OAU. In the event, the Moroccan leader turned the tables on the Polisario by announcing that he accepted the long-standing OAU proposal for a referendum in the disputed territory, to register what the Saharans themselves want. This agreement seems likely to enhance King Hassan's standing at a time when he is facing considerable internal troubles, including this week's serious rioting in Casablanca.

There is however a general awareness in Africa — and especially in North Africa — that rejoicing should be muted, lest it prove premature. Although the idea of a referendum has been accepted in principle, there is a long way to go before it can be carried out. There is no agreement, for example, on how exactly the territory of Western Sahara should be defined, nor — equally important — on who is entitled to vote. The Moroccans would like to base the referendum on the census taken by the Spanish before their departure, since this would be weighted toward those areas settled by Moroccans. The Polisario, by contrast, want the poll to include the Saharan refugees who have fled to Algeria, and who support the guerillas' struggle for independence. The Polisario — despite King Hassan's coup — still have a great deal of support in the OAU, and are in any case likely to go on fighting whether the referendum is held or not.

A further cause for unease is the fact that the Moroccan success in Nairobi was at least partly bought at the price of concessions to the Libyans. Colonel Gaddafi's adventurist and often irresponsible policies have hitherto made him something of a pariah in Africa and the Middle East. The most recent in a long line of outrageous actions was the Libyan invasion of Chad. Few states in North Africa have been more strident in their criticism of Colonel Gaddafi over Chad and other issues than Morocco. But at Nairobi, the Libyans were active in helping King Hassan to achieve his diplomatic victory, and were instrumental in bringing about an atmosphere of reconciliation.

In return, the Nairobi summit took an unexpectedly lenient view of the Libyan presence in Chad, referring only vaguely to the desirability of replacing "foreign troops" with an international force at some future date. More dramatically, the OAU leaders agreed that next year's summit should be held in Tripoli, thus granting Colonel Gaddafi at a stroke a respectability and standing he has not in fact earned. The hope, expressed by some OAU members, that the responsibility of hosting the OAU might somehow transform the Libyan leader into a statesmanlike figure is not shared by others, and will strike many as naive. The cracks papered over in the name of unity this year at Nairobi are unlikely to remain hidden for long next year in Tripoli.

Modern morality

From Mrs Katharine Watson

Sir, May I, through your columns, express solidarity with all those who may have felt dismay at the news on your front page yesterday (June 25) that it is now apparently to be considered "bad form" to "disapprove" of what we used to call sexual immorality.

Our two daughters and our foster daughter, aged 14, 17 and 18 — who, I think it would be fair to say, are intelligent, lively, beautiful, talented and happy young girls — all firmly intend to remain virgins until they marry. So do very many of their friends.

This is very far from being the result of sheltered ignorance. We have held it as a principle that one should always speak the truth to a child. Accordingly, they have long known exactly how most of contemporary society conducts itself in sexual matters. But they have also been encouraged to understand the real, inner significance of that act of self-giving which we call "sex". And they can very well see for themselves, living here in London, the human, spiritual and social consequences of current *mores*.

They have not been allowed to "go out with boys" until they have reached the age (18 for the eldest, 17 for the next, not yet for the third) when their understanding and judgment have matured and their emotions have stabilized. After the sort of initial battle all parents will know about ("But so-and-so is allowed to X, Y and Z"; answer, "So what?"), they have accepted this happily and — they now tell us — gratefully. I might add that none of this has stopped them being perfectly at ease in any rational company.

To all those parents and families who, like we did, wonder doubtfully whether they ought, against what they inwardly believe, to "move with the times" in matters of sexual morality, I would like to say — No, you don't have to bend to what "everybody thinks". And your lives will be much happier and richer if you stick to your guns. You are not at all alone.

Yours faithfully,
KATHARINE WATSON,
49 Airedale Ave,
Chiswick, W4.
June 26.

The Dreyfus case

From Mr R. J. Clark

Sir, R. P. C. Hanson's intelligent article in this morning's edition (June 27) harboured an error which should be corrected. The French officer, Esterhazy, who played a disreputable role in *l'affaire Dreyfus* was not a prince, and could claim no relationship with the distinguished princely house of that name.

Yours etc.,
ROBERT J. CLARK,
309 Brownhill Road,
Catford, SE6.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pitfalls ahead of Stansted inquiry

From Mr Maurice Ash

Sir, Sir Colin Buchanan (June 22) has accurately described the ultimate in confusion toward which the Stansted inquiry is moving. However, he blames the British Airports Authority for this impending debacle — as also for the contempt into which the process must fall — whereas the reasons lie elsewhere.

They lie, in the first place, in the quasi-secret interdepartmental investigation of the problem, which led to the Government's choice of Stansted. This secretive procedure flew in the face of recommendations for improving it from this association and others, arising from the lessons of Windscale and similar major issues, for the preliminary handling of such cases. This chosen course of action, in turn, apparently sought to avoid any repetition of the fiasco of the Roskill inquiry into a third London airport, with a consequent resolve never again to use the machinery of a planning inquiry commission, which exists to deal with cases of this kind.

That fiasco, however, stemmed from Roskill's naive dependence on the technique of cost-benefit analysis — a naivety due to the notion that there must be "correct" (ie, quantitative) answers to all our problems. The present administration has simply substituted the infallibility of its own wisdom for that discredited technique, and is now falling into the same confusions.

Beyond these procedural questions, however, there is the enduring substance of the matter. This lies in the virtual incomprehensibility of the very concept of a third London airport. This concept takes London to be a monolithic entity, which it has long since ceased to be. What meaning, then, can such a "London" have for the peaceful countryside of north-west Essex? London, in fact, is no simple entity centred in one location. It has become a diverse region in its own right, each section of which requires its own air transport services. If planning has any value, surely it is to bring some comprehensible order out of this kind of urban chaos.

The selfish interests of the air travel business should no longer be allowed to distort, as they have helped to do, the emerging pattern of the Greater London region. Incredibly, at the last, Sir Colin proposes that the problem should be handed back to those same interests to solve. The problem, however, is one of planning, or it is nothing. It will remain unresolved just so long as planning is ignored or traduced, for it remains the indispensable function of planning to settle the forms our behaviour should take.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE ASH,
Chairman of the Executive,
Town and Country Planning Association,
17 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.
June 25.

Getting Britain into industrial shape

From Mr Charles Morrison, MP for Devizes (Conservative), and Mr William Benyon, MP for Buckingham (Conservative)

Sir, Lord Cranborne (*The Times*, June 29) is quite right. Discussion on the role of the state in industry and on constitutional reform should now be foremost amongst our deliberations, and discussion should be followed by parliamentary and government action.

If British industry is to compete successfully in the future with other countries a much closer partnership with government, such as already exists so successfully in France and Japan, will have to be developed. Likewise, if Parliament is to provide the stability which is a prerequisite for the establishment of a continually sound economy there must be constitutional reform.

Our oft-repeated claim that we are the most politically sophisticated people in the world increasingly is belied by events. It can be resurrected only if very swiftly we set about reforming our constitutional and political system so that it may be able to react much more effectively to the demands which are now placed upon it. Both of these points have a clear connection with "old-fashioned Tory horse sense".

Otherwise, however, Lord Cranborne's judgment on the article by Chris Patten (June 26) was unduly harsh. The latter's call to the Conservative Party for unity of purpose aimed at the achievement of a common set of objectives, and based on a constructive debate, should be well taken. His highlighting of the immediate threats and opportunities, his suggestions for coping with them, and for adding to the Government's "swallows" to which he rightly refers, provide a good starting point for debate and action. Now is the time for that to happen.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES MORRISON,
WILLIAM BENYON,
House of Commons.
June 29.

From Professor John Hutchinson

Sir, The fault in Chris Patten's otherwise laudable prescription (June 26) for industrial recovery is that he would leave trade union reform to the gods; but if the gods do not oblige there will be no recovery. The fault in turn with many proposals for trade union reform is that they are punitively and narrowly conceived, without much appeal to equity or the larger ends.

We need a grander design to professionalize British industrial management, involve the worker in efficiency and profits, recapitalize the foundations, rescue the unemployed, refurbish the Constitution and unify the nation; so much is widely believed if not yet told on the mountain. We also need trade union reform intended not to punish or smother the institution but to make it more responsive to the pragmatism and industrial patriotism of its essentially non-Marxist membership. Labour costs are the deadweight, as multiplying figures amply show.

The organic imperatives are simple. The closed shop must not put workers on the street; industrial free speech is more important to production than orthodoxy. An available secret ballot on strikes, and a compulsory secret ballot election for all union executives, would put the bandit left to flight in most quarters. Enforceable procedure agreements and share ownership might do more to lift the economy than any other reforms, if only the employers would make up their minds. The present law on the political levy should be replaced, after wide union and public debate, by one which will accommodate union members of all political preferences; no trade unionist should pay for the politics of his enemies. Thus could we redress the imbalance of industrial power for the benefit of union members and the nation. The rest is refinement.

But it is all a waste of time if the Bennites *win in 1984*, if the price of Margaret Thatcher is the first Marxist government in British history. It is a hard place for a brave woman. There is not a forecast unlaced with mournful major doubts, hardly an observer who will bet on the lady's success next time around; yet she is perhaps the only British politician with the fortitude and resources for the onerous measures of victory.

Proportional representation for a long consensus? An electoral understanding with the Liberals and Social Democrats? A call to the nation, with capital investment and manning agreements in the van? Anything at all but valiant hope? There is not much time to change the odds.

Faithfully,
JOHN HUTCHINSON,
24 John Islip Street,
SW1.
June 30.

From Mr A. D. R. Holland

Sir, President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher were both elected on a programme of large-scale reductions in public expenditure and taxation.

Mr Reagan is well on the way to achieving both aims after only six months in office despite not having control of the House of Representatives.

Mrs Thatcher, however, has made scant progress after two years in either direction in spite of a substantial majority in Parliament.

This indicates that either power in Britain has passed out of the hands of an elected government or Mrs Thatcher is less persuasive than Mr Reagan in carrying the people with her towards her objectives.

Regretfully, I feel the former is more likely.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY D. R. HOLLAND,
7/8 Warwick Street, W1.
June 29.

Index-linked, but strike-bound

From Mr P. J. A. Smith

Sir, You publish today (June 29) a notice from the Paymaster General. It says that civil and other public service pensioners (of whom I am one) are to have their pensions cut off by a strike of computor staff. Instead of receiving index-linked pensions we are, for the duration of the strike, to receive no pensions at all, and many of us will doubtless be obliged to incur heavy interest charges on overdrafts.

This action by our former colleagues will, of course, give the utmost satisfaction to the public at large, for whom "index-linked" and "civil servant" have become terms of abuse. Their cheers for the PMG's computer staff will be loud, hearty, and derisive.

The Government's conduct of industrial relations with the service has, in my opinion, been remarkably inept, but I am impelled to conclude that the Civil Service unions can still give them lessons in ineptitude.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. A. SMITH,
7 The Strand,
Rye,
East Sussex.
June 29.

From Mr Henry Pleasants

Sir, I was booked on June 2 to fly to Boston on British Airways flight 277 to Boston and Washington, departing Heathrow at 11.45, arriving in Boston at 13.30, where I was to pick up a rented car and drive the two hours to my family in New Hampshire.

We were loaded on time; then came "industrial action" by flight controllers. We sat, loaded, all 400 of us, for three hours, then departed for Boston by a circuitous route east to Holland, then north to Stavanger and Bergen, then west over Iceland, Greenland and Labrador. By the time we neared Boston the crew's allowable working time was running out, so we overflew Boston, arriving in Dulles Airport, Washington, at 18.00.

Boston-bound passengers were, in due course, reloaded on the return flight to Boston and London, and arrived in Boston at 22.00, almost nine hours late, and necessitating, in my case, an overnight stay in Boston costing, with taxis, hotels and meals, about £35. The inconvenience and cost to me was nothing compared with that caused to passengers with connecting flights from Boston.

Such disruption to individuals and airlines can, of course, be multiplied now by hundreds of thousands, which is why I write.

Almost daily I pass the Passport Office in Petty France and see "official pickets" standing idly by the entrance, exchanging cheerful chit-chat or reading newspapers, apparently oblivious to the suffering of the hundreds of persons, utterly uninvolved in their dispute, queueing for hours and hours, often in the rain and cold. And now we read that the London ambulance men are threatening a strike without providing for emergency cover.

The question I ask, then, as a longtime American resident of London, is not what is happening to the British economy, but what is happening to British character?

Faithfully,
HENRY PLEASANTS,
Roebuck House,
Palace Street, SW1.
June 23.

Role of planners

From Mr Peter Murray

Sir, Mr Owen Luder, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, is reported as saying: "An uncertain society, such as we have in this country at the moment, will be reflected in uncertain architecture". (*The Times*, June 26.)

What greater evidence could there be to support his remark than your report on the same page that Westminster City Council Planning Committee has asked James Stirling to "extensively reconsider" the elevations of his design for the Turner Museum.

While neither being a strident critic of the planning system, nor even a fervent admirer of Mr Stirling's architecture, I am appalled that an architect who is believed by many, particularly overseas, to be this country's leading designer and has received both the prestigious American Pritzker Prize and the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture, should be censored in this way.

The planning system has a role in controlling the bad; the problem is that it also, frequently, destroys the good. The result is not merely uncertainty, but mediocrity.

Give them a paintbrush and palette and the members of Westminster's Planning Committee might enjoy "improving" the paintings that will be housed in the gallery they are now trying to "design".

Yours faithfully,
PETER MURRAY,
52 Ellerby Street, SW6.
June 26.

Election recounts

From Mr Barry Henderson, MP for East Fife (Conservative)

Sir, In your report today (June 26) on the preliminaries for the Warrington by-election, reference is made to the concern of officials "that the plethora of fringe candidates could lead to recounts to establish whether deposits had been lost".

I have taken part in an election count when this question arose and the returning officer ruled that the purpose of an election was to chose a member of Parliament and that recounts could only be held to determine that result; forfeiture of a deposit was not therefore a legitimate ground for a recount.

Yours faithfully,
BARRY HENDERSON,
House of Commons.
June 26.

Aid for the elderly

From Professor John Brocklehurst and others

Sir, "Elderly people last year received less charitable aid than animals" (*The Times* Special Report, June 17). How sad if true, particularly in this, the International Year of the Disabled. The disabilities are there, those anxious to research them are there and the dividends are immeasurable for our 10 million pensioners, their families and friends, our hospitals and our GPs and nurses.

J. C. BROCKLEHURST, Governor,
MICHAEL HALL, Governor,
M. J. DENHAM, Hon. Scientific Adviser,
JOHN ALLFREY, Director,
British Foundation for Age Research,
49 Queen Victoria Street, EC4.

World service

From Mr John le Carré

Sir, At a moment when, thanks to the failure of diplomacy, we are spending £33.7m *a day* (and rising) on defence, and wondering whether we are getting value, the Foreign Office is aiming to save £3m *a year* by cutting BBC foreign language broadcasts to three of the most important unaligned countries of the world: Burma, Somalia and Brazil. At a saving of £10,000, which is a fraction of the cost of keeping a very average ambassador in the style to which he is not accustomed, they are also disconnecting Malta.

By what conceivable right? Are we to believe it is not worth one tenth of our daily defence expenditure to be revered as the distributors of sober, accurate and impartial news to unaligned countries who are otherwise without it?

Does the Foreign Office itself believe that the pulp distributed by its information services and spokesmen commands a particle of the same respect, let alone the same audience? Have we forgotten that two years ago the Foreign Office ordered cuts in the Turkish broadcasts, *only to come running* back a year later, asking for them to be expanded?

The BBC's foreign language broadcasts achieve something which goes far beyond the capacity of any foreign office. They enter the homes of thousands of ordinary people. They are taken to their hearts. They inform and educate. They set standards of objectivity. They inspire gratitude and even, now and then, actual love, as any traveller to those regions can establish for himself.

Really, it is obscene to imagine that the Foreign Office, whose emissaries have scant contact, at best, with the ordinary people of the countries to which they are accredited, should presume to sit in judgment over our most effective, popular and trusted spokesman.

If Mrs Thatcher is looking to bring reason to bureaucracy, let her do it here, and sharply. Better to shed an embassy or two, and slim a few more, than sack our real ambassadors.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LE CARRE,
c/o Farquharson's,
Bell House,
Bell Yard, WC2.
June 29.

From Mr Gordon Waterfield

Sir, May I concentrate on the particular unwisdom of the Government's announced intention to cut out the BBC Somali Service.

1 We need to maintain the friendship of the Somalis; over generations there have been strong links with the British. The Somalis inhabit an area in the Horn of Africa which is of great strategic importance especially in view of the need to protect oil traffic from the Gulf states. The realization of the importance of Somalia to the West has been increasing year by year since the Russians infiltrated the Horn of Africa, yet the British Government fails to recognize the great effect for friendship and understanding that broadcasting can have, nor how essential such a link *with the people is in times of crisis.*

2 We are the only Western country, except for Italy, to *broadcast in Somali*. The cost of two half-hours daily by a staff of nine is only £170,000 a year, and if the *wavelengths* are relinquished the Russians, or their surrogates in Ethiopia and Aden, will move into them.

3 The British Government is working to try to achieve greater stability in the Middle East, Asia and Africa and, to that end, should be increasing the volume of language broadcasts instead of cutting them. They are a very necessary supplement to armaments expenditure, and far cheaper.

Yours faithfully,
GORDON WATERFIELD,
83 North Road,
Hythe,
Kent.
June 27.

Case of PC Olds

From Mr C. H. Rolph

Sir, I did not want to take up your space, and I suppose I hoped no one else would, in discussing the importance of jury verdicts, their citation in textbooks, and what validity they may have as distinct from the judicial summings-up which produce (or anyway precede) them. But since someone has, and I'm genuinely alarmed that it should be (of all people) Professor J. C. Smith (June 24), I crave further space to challenge his assertion that jury verdicts don't get into the textbooks. They do get in, usually bearing the rather derogatory label "unreported", and in consequence they are occasionally invoked both for persuasive argument in court and in the fleshing-out of written "counsel's opinions" before any court proceedings are taken.

Here are two valuable examples, both of which I deliberately take from the work of Professor Smith himself: they are in the admirable *Smith & Hogan's Criminal Law*; and both, happily for my purpose, concern acquittals.

First, the case of Dr John Bodkin Adams in 1957 (cause of death under anaesthesia in terminal illness); and secondly the case of *R. v Caunt* in 1947 (seditious libel must go beyond the mere engendering of ill-will and involve actual public disorder). What is specially interesting about *R. v Caunt*, which concerned a disgusting newspaper attack on the Jews, is that Lord Birkett, who tried the case and virtually directed an acquittal, afterwards came to think he was wrong and deeply regretted it. (He told me so himself.)

As for my "astonishing and irresponsible suggestion" that the PC Olds case could make the shooting of policemen "less heinous than shooting other people", I am now, of course, suitably aghast at my own temerity. Yet I can still see (and so can others) that if PC Olds had been a private citizen the jury would probably have been given no scope about attempted murder and shooting with intent to avoid arrest.

The latter simply wouldn't have got into the indictment; they would have been trying attempted murder only, and that's what their verdict would have been, the intent to kill being subsumed in the obvious recklessness whether the victim got killed of not. And that's why the lesser verdict goes some way (and as I said, we must watch the textbooks) to establish that, in these special circumstances, there are now two degrees of culpability in the shooting of policemem, and only one (the graver one) in the shooting of other people.

Yours sincerely,
C. H. ROLPH,
Rushett Edge,
Rushett Common,
Bramley,
Guildford.
June 25.

Instalment plan

From Mr R. S. Frost

Sir, On July 1 farmers, builders and other businesses are due to pay the second instalment of their 1980/81 income tax.

These same people are in the main entitled to repayments of VAT which they are not getting because of the strike by Customs and Excise officers.

The Chancellor has indicated that firms may withhold payment to the Revenue of their PAYE liabilities whilst VAT repayments are not being made.

Would it not be right and proper for him to make a similar arrangement in regard to income tax and corporation tax?

Yours faithfully,
REX S. FROST,
10a The Bridge,
Taunton,
Somerset.
June 16.

West Indians in school

From Mrs Sarah Goodwin

Sir, Mrs Best's letter about West Indians in school (June 27) was a welcome change in a discussion otherwise dominated by paternalistic arrogance and moral cowardice.

Committees are set up to discover why West Indians do less well than others in school, a matter of concern to us all, but especially, one would suppose, to West Indians. Research is commissioned and earnestly seeks "variables" that can be quantified, tabulated, correlated and computer-analysed.

The results surprise everyone by their irrelevance and the whole exercise has the air of a person who deliberately blindfolds himself in order to better search for his lost spectacles.

Nothing useful will be discovered until West Indians are asked to speak for themselves. Courage is needed to seek alternative, even conflicting perspectives on the problem and, perhaps more important, courage is needed to admit West Indians as equal partners in its solution.

Yours faithfully,
SARAH GOODWIN,
113 Blenheim Road,
Moseley,
Birmingham.
June 27.

Cricket on the hearth

From Professor James Sutherland, FBA

Sir, Hard things are sometines said about the BBC and its programmes. But do we sufficiently count our blesssings? I write on this summer day to tell you how much pleasure I have had in watching one of its cricket matches at the warmth of my own fireside.

Yours truly,
JAMES SUTHERLAND,
Courtenay Pitts,
All Saints Lane,
Sutton Courtenay,
Oxfordshire.
June 28.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 30: The Lord Boyle of Handsworth had an audience of The Queen this morning when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Member of the Order of Companions of Honour.

The Duke of Northumberland had an audience of The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Queen received members of the Pipes and Drums and Military Band of the 48th Highlanders of Canada, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel David Temple.

Mr C. C. C. Tickell was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as *Her Majesty's Ambassador* Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Mexico City.

Mrs Tickell had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Her Majesty this evening attended a Reception given by the Agricultural Research Council to celebrate their fiftieth anniversary in the Rooms of the Royal Society at 6 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1.

Upon arrival The Queen was received by the Lord Mayor of Westminster (Councillor G. I. Harley) and the Treasurer and Vice-President of the Royal Society (Sir John Mason).

Her Majesty, escorted by the Chairman of the Agricultural Research Council (Lord Porchester) and the Secretary (Dr Ralph Riley), met members of the Council and their wives, and afterwards viewed various research exhibits.

Mrs John Dugdale, Mr Robert *Fellowes and Squadron Leader* Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this morning attended a Service of Thanksgiving to mark the 125th anniversary of the Missions to Seamen in Westminster Abbey where Her Royal Highness was received by the Dean (the Very Reverend Edward Carpenter).

The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

Mrs John Dugdale has succeeded Lady Susan Hussey as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

CLARENCE HOUSE
June 30: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this afternoon at a Garden Party given by the Nuffield Foundation at *Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park.*

The Hon Mrs John Mulholland and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this evening gave a Reception at Clarence House to mark the Diamond Jubilee of The Duke of York Camps.

Ruth, Lady Fermoy has succeeded the Hon Mrs John Mulholland as Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 30: The Duke of Gloucester, President, East Midlands Tourist Board, today visited the Opera House, Buxton, the Peak District Mining Museum and Riber Hall, Matlock, Derbyshire and the D. H. Lawrence Birth Place, Eastwood, Nottinghamshire. His Royal Highness later unveiled a plaque to commemorate the restoration of the Heights of Abraham, Matlock *Bath and visited the offices of the* East Midlands Tourist Board, Lincoln.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight. Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, patron, the Scottish Naval, Military and Air Force Veterans' Residences, will lay the foundation stone of the new extension to Whitefoord House, Edinburgh, on July 24.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester will visit the East of England Show, Peterborough, on July 21.

The Duchess of Gloucester will attend a performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court on July 16.

The Duke of Gloucester will open the centenary hall, Culford School, Bury St Edmunds, and the Works House, High Green, Leiston, Suffolk, on July 17.

The Duke of Kent will visit the Royal Ordnance Factory at Leeds, on July 8.

The Duchess of Kent will attend the diamond jubilee service of the Royal British Legion Women's Section at Westminster Abbey, on July 9.

The Duchess of Kent, as patron, will visit the National Star Centre for Disabled Youth at Cheltenham, on July 10.



Princess Anne and Dr Edward Carpenter, Dean of Westminster, after the 125th anniversary and thanksgiving Service for the Missions to Seamen at Westminster Abbey yesterday.

Birthdays today



Miss Leslie Caron, the actress, who is 50.

Sir Max Bemrose, 77; Sir Alan Campbell, 62; Lady Faulkner of Downpatrick, 56; Professor Sir Bernard Heinze, 87; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Hugo, 82; Lord Irving of Dartford, 63; Sir Joseph Latham, 76; Viscount Leverhulme, 66; Miss Jean Marsh, 47; General Sir Thomas Pearson, 67; the Right Dr V J Pike, 74; Lord Ritchie-Calder, 75; Miss J Sadler, 54; Lady Diana Spencer, 20.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. A. J. Holliday and the Hon Jane Sinclair
The engagement is announced between Robert Anthony John, son of Mr and Mrs R. F. Holliday, of Curzon Park, Chester, and Jane, younger daughter of Lord and Lady Sinclair of Cleeve.

Mr A. G. Boaden and Miss L. M. Kirkwood
The engagement is announced between Andrew, only son of Mrs Frances Sheila Boaden, of Edingthorpe, Norfolk, and the late Mr George Martin Boaden, and Lynn, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian M. Kirkwood, of Northwood, Middlesex.

Mr A. J. S. Bagge and Miss V. I. Lyndon Skeggs
The engagement is announced between James, second son of Sir John Bagge, Bt, and Lady Bagge, of Stradsett Hall, Norfolk, and Victoria, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs M. A. Lyndon Skeggs, of Oakhall, Cornhill-on-Tweed, Northumberland.

Mr A. J. Berry and Miss G. L. Newmark
The engagement is announced between Andrew John, second son of Mr and Mrs J. F. Berry, of Bourne Lodge, Bridge, Canterbury, and Gail Louise, daughter of Mrs D. L. B. Lane, of 43 Malvern Court, London, SW7, and the late Mr P. W. J. Newmark.

Mr K. N. B. Dunlop and Miss G. B. Gold
The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place in the autumn between Neil Dunlop, of 4/25 Queen's Gate Gardens, SW7, son of Dr and Mrs K. J. Dunlop, of Wisborough Green, Sussex, and Georgina, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. B. Gold, of 123 St George's Road, SE1.

Mr R. K. Durst and Miss S. V. S. Illingworth
The engagement is announced between Russel, son of the late Bernard Durst and of Mrs Ruth Durst of Pittsburgh, United States, and Siusan, daughter of Lt-Colonel *and Mrs I. H. A. Illingworth*, of Westerton of Ochtertyre, By Crieff, Perthshire.

Mr P. Kemp and Mrs I. L. de W. Sanders
The engagement is announced between Paul Kemp, JP, of Burnhill Green, Wolverhampton, and Isabelle Louise de W. (Toffee) née de W. Walley, widow of Major R. D. N. Sanders, RA (Retd), of Old School House, Ryton, Shifnal, Shropshire.

Mr S. H. M. Page and Miss J. Bushnell
The engagement is announced between Simon, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Colin Page, of 58 New Street, Aylesbury, and Jacqueline, second daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Bushnell, of Faro, Portugal.

Mr P. T. L. Newman and Miss C. J. Lilburn
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of the late Mr and Mrs Thomas Newman, of The Manor, Coryton, Okehampton, Devon, and Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. J. Lilburn, of Coull, Aboyne, Aberdeenshire.

Mr C. N. W. Sanders and Miss S. C. Knight
The engagement is announced between Christopher, elder son of Mr and Mrs N. W. Sanders, of Fieldway, Cookham, Berkshire, and Susan daughter of Mr and Mrs A. C. Knight, of Boulters Gardens, Maidenhead, Berkshire.

Mr R Smart and Signorina M. Botta
The engagement is announced between Roderick, elder son of Professor and Mrs Ninian Smart, of Lancaster, to Marilis, daughter of Signor and Signora Lorenzo Botta, of Tremezzo, Italy. The marriage will take place at the Church of San Lorenzo, Tremezzo, Como, Italy, on July 14.

Mr P. Trubert and Miss S. Gooljary
The engagement is announced between Philippe, son of Mr and Mrs Pierre Trubert, of 32 rue Michel-Ange, Paris, and Sahela, daughter of Mr and Mrs Baker Gooljary, of London.

The marriage arranged between Mr R. J. Armitage and Mrs E. M. Saxby will not take place.

Marriages

Mr P. de Nahlik and Miss J. Stroyan
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 20, at the Temple Church between Mr Philip de Nahlik and Miss Julia Stroyan. Canon J. Robinson officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, Judge R. A. R. Stroyan, QC, was attended by Miss Juliet Simmonds, Miss Sabrina Brown and Adam Chichester-Clark. Mr Hugh Simmonds was best man.

A reception was held at the Inner Temple.

Mr J. M. Grammer and Mrs A. Waszak
The marriage took place on June 26 in London between Mr J. M. Grammer, of Seaton, Rutland, and Mrs Anne Waszak, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Latest wills

Mrs Edna Kathleen Thompson, of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, left estate valued at £60,789 net. After personal bequests totalling £2,000 and effects she left the residue equally between the Middlesex Hospital, London, for research into nerve complaints, and Moorfields Eye Hospital, London.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Gluck, Mr Felix Phillip, of Twickenham, founder of Felix Gluck Press £69,844
Hallam, Dr Keith Brentnall, of Impington, Cambridge ... £250,403

Dinners

Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar
The Lord Chancellor attended the annual dinner of the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar held in Middle Temple Hall yesterday. Lord Justice Ackner, President of the Senate, Mr Richard du Cann, QC, Chairman of the Bar, and other members were the hosts. Among those present were:
Lord Denning, Lord Benson, Lord Diplock, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Gardiner, CH, Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, Lord Roskill, Lord Shawcross, QC, Lady Shepherd, Lord Wigoder, QC, Sir John Arnold, Sir Robert Megarry, Sir Michael Havers, QC, MP, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, MP, Lord Justice Buckley, Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Templeman, the Hon Michael Beloff, QC, the Hon Sir Henry Fisher, Sir *Lawrence* Airey, Sir William Boulton, Sir Wilfrid Bourne, QC, Sir Jonathan Clarke, Sir Brian Cubbon, Sir Robin Day.

Sir Thomas Hetherington, QC, Sir Douglas Lovelock, Sir David Napley, Sir Alan Parks, Sir Ian Percival, QC, MP, Professor Sir Cyril Philips, Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Power, Sir Thomas Skyrme, Sir James Waddell, Mr Justice Comyn, Mr Justice Croom-Johnson, Mr Justice Goff, Mr Justice Gentley, Mr Justice Taylor, Mr Justice Webster, His Honour Hor Lloyd, QC, Mr B Atchley, Mr R E T Birch, Mr G J Borrie, Mr J L Bowron, Miss M A Commons, Mr Roy Constantine, Professor A Diamond, Dr L A Fairbairn, Mr John Guillaume, Mr David Hirst, QC, Mr Joseph Jackson, QC, Mr J B Jenkins, Mr H Kerry.

Mr Denis Marshall, Mr E J T Matthews, Mr Patrick Mayhew, QC, MP, Captain J B Morison, RN, Mr Charles Morrison, QC, Mr F P Neill, QC, Miss Susan Nicholas, Mr A D M Oulton, Mr A Pugh-Thomas, Mr Timothy Raison, MP, Master J Ritchie, Mr William Roberts, Mr Laurence Shurman, Professor Peter Stein, Mr John Sheeler, MP, Mr Paul Wigby, Mr W Maxwell H Williams, Mr Marcel Berlins, Miss Sue Arnold, Mr Paul Barker, Miss Drusilla Beyfus, Mr Peter Brieck, Mr John Collins, Mr G L Daley.

Royal College of Radiologists
Dr John W. Laws, President of the Royal College of Radiologists, and Mrs Laws were hosts at a dinner held at 38 Portland Place yesterday in honour of Nigerian radiological and medical visitors. The guests were:
Professor Sir Howard and Lady Middlemiss, Dr Gerard Vaughan, MP, and Mrs Vaughan, Mr T A Jimoh, Major-General H E O Adefope, Miss R Adefope, Dr A S Bilch, Mr A J Cehar, Mr A J Cowles, Professor K T Evans, Colonel M A Green, Dr G O Goodluck, Mr and Mrs K Hughes, Mr D Jenkins, Professor T M Kolawole, Dr S Ofole, Mr U N Okezie, Dr D H Trapnell and Professor and Mrs B C Umerah.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain
Professor A H Beckett, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, presided at a dinner held at the society's headquarters at 1 Lambeth High Street yesterday. Mrs E J M Leigh and Mr Peter Cunliffe, the principal guests were the speakers. Other guests included:
Lord Stamp, Mr Gordon Oakes, MP, the Hon Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, MP, Mr A G Shaw, Mr J P Wells, Mr A R Fuell, Mr O Logan, Mr E H Butler, Mr Mike Thomas, MP, Professor D A Norton and Mr Edward Briffa.

Wheelwrights' Company
Mr W. J. Dymott, Master of the Wheelwrights' Company, presided at a dinner held at Fanmakers' Hall yesterday. Mr Deputy B. L. Morgan replied to the toast of the guests proposed by Mr G. R. Hart, Renter Warden.

Foreign Affairs Club
Tun Tan Siew Sin, Chairman of Sime Darby Berhad, was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Foreign Affairs Club last night. Mr Peter Shore, MP, presided. Other guests included:
The Mauritius High Commissioner and Lady Teelock, the Malaysian High Commissioner, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Mr W G Pullen, Mr T C Yeow, Mr W J Chandler, Mr J S W Coombs, Mr Hugh Corbet, Mr Derek Ingram, Mr G G Janes, Mr J S Kershaw, and Mr T M Rybczynski.

Latest appointment

Latest appointments include:
Sir Russell Sanderson, aged 48, to be chairman of the executive committee of the National Union of Conservative Associations, in *succession to Sir Charles Johnston*. Sir Russell was elected national union vice-chairman in 1979.

OBITUARY

WINIFRED GERIN

Noted biographer of the Brontës

Winifred Gérin, OBE, FRSL, died on June 27 at the age of 81, three days after the publication of her last book, *Anne Thackeray Ritchie*. She had become one of the foremost biographers of her day.

She took to writing relatively late in life. Before the Second World War, she lived in France where she met Eugene Gérin, a Belgian *cellist then with the* Monte Carlo Symphony Orchestra, whom she married in 1932. In Brussels when the Germans invaded, they were able to escape into the unoccupied zone of France, but it took two years of anxious toil to acquire the papers that would allow them to leave the country and to return through Portugal to England.

During that time they sheltered and helped many refugees on their perilous journeys towards and across the Pyrenees. For the rest of the war they worked together in the Political Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office. In 1945 Eugene Gérin died.

A slim volume of verse, and one or two plays, were to represent Winifred Gérin's literary achievement for several years. In 1954 she married Mr John Lock, with whom she shared a deep interest in the Brontë family. They took a house in Haworth, and both immersed themselves in the atmosphere of the place, coming to know the moors as thoroughly and intimately as the Brontës themselves, and enduring the ordeals of the Haworth winters.

Winifred Gérin then found *her calling as a biographer* for which her remarkable gift for identifying with her subject, her sense of place, the quick and vivid sympathy of her understanding, fully equipped her. Her first Brontë biography was of Anne, published in 1959. It was followed by her study of Branwell, 1961.

Her major biography of Charlotte Brontë was published by the Oxford University Press in 1967, and awarded the James Tait Black Memorial Prize for *the best biography of* the year, the W. H. Heinemann Award for 1968, and the British Academy Rose Mary Crawshay Prize.

Her sequence of Brontë biographies was broken by the delightful *Horatia Nelson* (1970), but resumed with *Emily Brontë* (1971). *Elizabeth Gaskell*, published in 1976 won the Whitbread Literary Award for Biography.

Finally there was *Anne Thackeray Ritchie*. In Thackeray's daughter, Winifred Gérin found a woman after her own heart, one brimming over with impulsive kindness and a spontaneous readiness to make the best of the world. Winifred Gérin felt very much akin, and rightly so. They had much in common. While the book was being written and afterwards, she was devoting much of her time to looking after her beloved, ailing elder sister, the painter, Nell Bourne. She died in March this year.

Winifred Gérin, who had found much grief in her life, knew how to transcend it. Anne Ritchie referred to two kinds of people: "Those who *make* life" and the many who "unmake it". Winifred Gérin made life, and there could be no finer tribute *to a biographer*: but she also made it in the non-literary sense, by the unsparing generosity and warmth of her nature.

ARCHBISHOP BESSAK TOUMAYAN

Archbishop Bessak Toumayan of the Armenian Apostolic Church passed away peacefully in his sleep on June 17 at his home in Kensington.

He was born in Bardizag, Turkey, in 1912. From a very early age he showed an exceptional aptitude for music and a particular interest in liturgy. In 1925 he entered the Armenian Seminary of St. James in Jerusalem. He was ordained as a deacon in 1930 and joined the Brotherhood of St. James as a celibate priest in 1934.

He followed his theological studies diligently under the spiritual guidance of His Holiness Papgen I, Catholicos of the Grand House of Cilicia of the Armenian Apostolic Church, Their Beatitudes Archbishops Yeghishe Toorian, Torkom Kooshagian, Mesrob Nishanian, Guregh Israelian, all Armenian Patriarchs in Jerusalem and Archbishop Diran Nersoyan. He was awarded his doctorate in *Divinity and the* authority to preach a year later.

Until 1943 he served as the choirmaster of the St. James Cathedral in Jerusalem and with the expert assistance of composer and musicologist Shahan R. Berberian he was instrumental in raising the quality of Armenian Sacred Music by cleansing it of the accretions of foreign influences. He also acted as the Representative of His Beatitude the Armenian Patriarch in Jerusalem and helped to engender a spirit of cooperation and better understanding among the dignitaries of all the Christian Churches in the Holy City.

From 1943 till 1949, he served as Prelate of the Armenian Community and Church in Alexandria, Egypt. After a brief sojourn in Jerusalem, he was appointed Vicar of St Sarkis Armenian Church in Kensington.

In 1955 he was consecrated as bishop by His Holiness Vazgen I, Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of All Armenians and acted as His Apostolic Delegate in Britain, in which capacity he played a significant part in fostering a closer and amicable relationship between the Anglican and Armenian Churches.

In 1963 in appreciation of his many years of devoted service to the Armenian Church and *community in London, he was* elevated to the dignity of Archbishop and between 1967-1977, he served in the triple role of Apostolic Delegate of His Holiness Vazgen I, Spiritual Head of the Armenian Community in London, and Vicar of All Saints Church, the first Armenian Community Church in London.

MISS WENDY WOOD

Miss Wendy Wood — the Englishwoman who became a fighter for Scottish independence *died in Edinburgh* on June 30. She was in her 89th year.

She was the leader of the movement known as the Scottish Patriots and less than two weeks ago she attended the annual rally at Bannockburn organized by the Scottish National Party, but she was not permitted to address the crowd.

She was born in Kent but moved to Scotland when she was 12. She had a controversial career. In 1932 she braved 50 soldiers with bayonets to "Storm" Stirling Castle and replace the Union Flag with the Lion Rampant. She was twice sent *to* jail, the first time as a result of a protest against prison conditions and the second time after a bid to hold a Trafalgar Square rally over the Stone of Destiny (Stone of Scone).

In 1966 she delivered a dead rat to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh as a protest over housing conditions and the following year she applied to Edinburgh Corporation for permission to burn the Union Flag in public on St Andrew's Day.

In 1971 when she was 80 she was in the news again when she announced that she would fast to death until the government honoured its promises to set up a Scottish Convention in Edinburgh but called it off after six days.

DR HENRI-GASTON BUSIGNIES

H.M. writes:
May I be permitted to add a footnote to your obituary of Dr Henri-Gaston Busignies?

While it is true that the Deloraine-Busignies H/F D/F system was adopted by the United States Navy in 1942 for use in their escort vessels, by that time numerous destroyers and other escorts of the Royal Navy had been successfully using Admiralty designed H/F D/F equipments, with which many effective interceptions of U-boats had taken place.

Mr Deloraine (Dr Busignies's partner) demonstrated their apparatus to Mr Crampton (*Head of* the Admiralty D/F Division) and the writer in 1942 at the ITT laboratories in New York; while impressive, it did not persuade us to change our path, which continued to provide good results, right through the remaining years of the War.

Memorial services

Lord Russell of Liverpool
A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Lord Russell of Liverpool was held in the Crypt Chapel of the Palace of Westminster yesterday. Canon John Baker officiated. Mr J. W. Cronin and Lord Russell of Liverpool, grandson, read the lessons, and Professor Gerald Draper gave an address.

Sir Louis Petch
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Louis Petch was held at All Hallows by the Tower yesterday. The Rev Peter Delaney officiated, assisted by the Rev Peter Kefford. Sir Richard Hayward read the lesson and Sir Douglas Lovelock, Chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise, gave an address. Among those present were:
Lady Petch (widow), Mr and Mrs William Petch (son and daughter-in-law), Mrs Jane Fernandez (daughter).
Lord Harris of Greenwich, Sir Arnold de Montmorency (representing Friends of Peterhouse, Cambridge), Lady Hayward, Lady Lovelock, Sir Arnold France, Sir Ronald and Lady Radford, Sir Antony Part, Sir William Ryland, Lady (Raymond) Phillips, Sir Martin Flett, Sir Nicholas Morrison, Mr Harald Christopherson, Mr T L Beagley, Mr and Mrs J M Woolf, Mr A J Phelps, Mr C Freedman, Mr N E Godfrey, Commander R D Ross, Mr J C Leeming, Mr C Bamfield, Mr Robin Butler, Mr F Townley, Mr G F Clark, Mr John Stenhouse, Mr B H Knox, Mr D G Pitt, Mrs J J S Shaw.
Mrs J Orr, Mrs Peter Sloman, Mr and Mrs K Taylor, M H Tennant, Mr Gordon Taylor, Mr and Mrs K B Lefever, Mr and Mrs B Culligan, Mr H D B Hawksley (chairman, Wine Standards Board of the Vintners' Company) with Mr A J Kendish (director) and the Master of the Vintners' Company; Mr J Anderson (representing the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food), Mr Ernest Hoakin (registrar, Value Added Tax Tribunals, also representing the president), Mr A R Gerard (representing Civil Service Benevolent Fund and Civil Service Appeal Board), Mr P G Heard (Civil Service Cricket Association), Mr J Stirling, Mr R D Ashby and Mr M A Hydn (Civil Service Sports Council), Mr M A Arnold-Giniat (Cygnet Rowing Club) and Mr J W P Johnston (Newland House School).

Soirée

Agricultural Research Council
The Queen was present at a soirée given by the Agricultural Research Council at the Royal Society yesterday to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the council. Lord Porchester, chairman, received the guests. Among those present were:
The Duke of Northumberland, Earl Ferrers, Lord De Ramsey, Lord Shepherd, Lord Walston, Baroness Jeger, Lord Flowers, Lord Todd, OM, Lord Zuckerman, OM, Mr Peter Walker, MP, Major the Hon Sir John Astor, the Hon Sir Richard Butler, Professor Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, Sir Gordon Cox, Sir William Elliott, MP, Sir James Hamilton, Sir Brian Hayes, Sir William Henderson, Sir Kenneth Mather, Sir James Lighthill, Sir John Mason, Sir Henry Plumb, MEP, Sir Francis Pemberton, Sir Rex Richards, Mr Oscar Colburn, Mr Neil Macfarlane, MP, Mr Jerry Wiggin, MP, Mr Tam Dalyell, MP, and Mr J J Smith.

Luncheon

Overseas Bankers' Club
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr Sheriff David Inglefield, was entertained by the President of the Overseas Bankers' Club, Lord Olydesmuir, and the chairman, Mr D. W. Kendrick, at luncheon at the club yesterday. The other guests were:
Sir Douglas Wass, Permanent Secretary to HM Treasury, Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, Sir Eric Faulkner, President of the British Bankers Association, Mr T H Bevan, Lieutenant-Colonel P M Mills, and members of the club committee, Mr K F Einfeld, Mr R C Paterson, Mr J M Stewart, Mr G I Williamson and Mr S Yokota.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, June 30, 1956
The result of the negotiations for a contribution from western Germany for the support of the British forces stationed there is deeply disappointing. The Federal Government has agreed after some bitter bargaining more appropriate to foes than friends to pay £34m during the year ending next May.

Moreover Miles Kington

A further report from on board Photocopier III, our entry in The Observer *Transatlantic Boat Race.*

More mechanical trouble to report, I'm afraid. My job as captain—to write a best-selling account of the voyage entitled *Before Me The Ocean*—could not be done satisfactorily without a constant supply of hot coffee, and after much consultation with several lone round-the-world typists, I decided to install a constant percolating machine. I now think that was a mistake. In high winds the coffee slops over the top and burns on the electric element; the resultant noxious smell is hardly disguised by my Gauloises and I am driven up on deck where I am naturally seasick. Next time I shall take an electric kettle and big tin of instant.

My crew, "Evoe" Knox-Johnston, who spends most of the day and night idly at the helm, is a non-smoker. That probably explains why, when courteously asked to empty my *ashtray*, he *tends* to *throw* ash and tray overboard together. Luckily, I found a large brass ashtray *screwed* to the deck upstairs, which I have taken into my study and keep hidden from *him*.

Later. An interesting talk with "Evoe". It appears that his uncle was Mgr Ronnie Knox-Johnston, a member of the Crazy Gang.

Later still. I am worried about "Evoe". He stood behind me for two hours as I typed, then suddenly said: "There are two r's in coruscating". I went to look for my dictionary, but it was nowhere to be seen.

The next day. I retrieved a book from the sea which came floating past us. It was my dictionary. I firmly suspect "Evoe" of having just thrown it overboard, but he denies it utterly. The ocean can do *strange things to a man*.

Later the next day. Land! At last, after nearly three weeks, we are in sight of the end. The United States is a green, soft place, not at all full of skyscrapers as I had been led to expect.

Even later. Having put ashore, we accosted a man working in the fields. "Sure," he said, "this is not America at all, at all. This is the Emerald Isle. But keep going west and you can't be missing it."

I berated "Evoe" bitterly for his navigation, but he was recalcitrant. How could he be expected to steer straight, he wanted to know, if some idiot had removed the binnacle from the cockpit. I fail to understand what he means, unless he is referring to the simple transfer of a brass ashtray downstairs. I fear this may prove to be a long and arduous journey.

UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE

Cambridge

The following Tripos examination results from Cambridge University are published.
* denotes distinction.

PHILOSOPHY TRIPOS PART 1A

Class 1: R S Crouch, Christ's; E R F Harcourt, Trin.

Class 2, division 1: P I Browne, Chur; L D'Agliano, Chur; B K M Davies, Jesus; A B Devereux, New H; S R Morgan, Newn; J R Oberlander, Pemb; S C Riordan, Caius; T R Sinclair, King's; R A Stern, Joh; I F Stone, Chur; S C Tanburn, Jesus; M J Wong, Jesus.

Class 2, division 2: B Blackwell Eaton, Selw; R W Bledon, Corp; J D Chalmers, Joh; L D Dawe Lane, Jesus; J P Hammond, Trin; J K Hargreaves, King's; S E Hyde, Trin H; A H Jowett, Magd; I C Kroch, Magd; D R Linn, Girton; R B Locke, Trin; S J Mulvey, Corp; J M Sears, Emm; S F Taylor, Trin; M N Turnbull, Corp; T J Weaver, Magd; S P Wright, King's.

Class 3: K L McConochie, Selw.

LAW TRIPOS PART 1B

Class 1: C J Bryant, Girton; G M Hall, Newn; C P Hancock, Trin; P J Harrison, Emm; S G Hill, Joh; A L Millmore, Pet; T J R Parker, Sid; P M Phillips, Down; S E Ravenscroft, Joh; V J Rose, Newn; M A Rowse, Joh; A G Schaif, Magd; N A Sherwin, Joh; K J B Turton, Trin H; S R Weatherill, Queens'.

Class 2, division 1: T J Addinell, Christ's; D Anderson, Pet; S J Asplin, Fitzw; D R Bailey, Tr H; B H Baker, Newn; M T Balme, New H; A M Bamber, Emma; T J Bardwell, Cai; H T J Biggs Davison, Girton; J M Birch, Fitzw; C M Bradley, Jes; R Budhiraja, Trin; S K Bull, Qu; M J Bullock, Qu; S M Burland, Selw; A J Burnside, Down; N J L Busvine, [illegible]

[illegible]

... Considine, Selw; N P Culteridge, Jes; S A D Dovey, Down; J M N Gleave, Down; J Greig, Down; H Hamada, Selw; M P Hamilton, Selw; T R F Holman, Joh; D R Kitching, Fitzw; D E Knox, Pemb; O J Loon, Fitzw; S G Makinson, Down; R W Mertiens, Cath; O C A Moorhouse, Cath; R L Scarlett-Smith, Joh; J H E Stonehewer, Newn; M N Webb, Qu.

The following, who are not candidates for honours have attained the honours standard: R J Hymer, Joh; G W C Kavanagh, Joh; J S Palmer, Pemb.

The George Long Prize in Jurisprudence is awarded to: D R Howarth, Cla.

Correction

H J N Andreyev (Magd) was omitted from the results in Class 2, division 1 of the Cambridge Oriental Studies Tripos, Part 2, on Monday. E J Nicholson, Trin H, H D McMillen, Pemb, and R Hackney, King's, were successful in the same class and division.

Durham

The following candidates for the degree of BA at Durham have satisfied the examiners.

HONOURS IN ANCIENT HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Class I: None.
Class II, division 1: S Manderson, Univ; Maureen J O'Sullivan, Trev.

HONOURS IN CLASSICAL STUDIES (Greek option)

Class I: None.
Class II, division 1: G Jenkins, St Chad's.

HONOURS IN CLASSICS

Class I: M S Haywood, Hat.
Class II, division 1: K P N Edginton, Hat; Elizabeth B Jones, Trev.
Class II, division 2: Rosalyn M Ball, Trev; J J H Brookes, Univ; Alison E Coles, St Mary's; D E Darling, St Hild/Bede; Catherine M Duffy, Van Mild; R Naylor, St John's; M Rodham, Hat; P M Spivey, St Chad's; R D Williams, St Chad's.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Class I: P D Brecknell, Univ; Rosemary J Ellam, St John's; Sarah Mawditt, Trev; B S Milligan, Coll; R W Yates, St Cuth.

[illegible]

HONOURS IN ENGLISH AND PHILOSOPHY

Class I: None.
Class II, division 1: A A W Pepper, Coll.
Class II, division 2: Julia M Pallett, St John's.

[illegible]

Jacqueline M Donnelly, Trev; P W Fennelly, St Cuth; M Gooch, St Chads; G J Hulme, Coll; Philippa J Marrack, St Mary's; P D Moulton, Grey; Nicola A Rapp, Trev; Ann Robinson, St Mary's; Johanna C Van Hassell, Trev; Beverley A White, Van Mild; K F William- [illegible]

[illegible]

Plant hirers get their sums wrong, page 19

Business News
THE TIMES July 1 1981

Skelmersdale's cooperative venture, page 19

■ **Stock markets**
FT Index 544.8, up 0.9
FT Gilts 66.04, down 0.12

■ **Sterling**
$ 1.9305, down 115 points
Index 94.1, down 0.1

■ **Dollar**
Index 109.0, up 0.2
DM 2.3945, up 63 pts

■ **Gold**
$427, down $2.50

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 12¾-12⅞
3 mth Euro $ 17⅝-17¾
6 mth Euro $ 17 7/16-17 9/16

IN BRIEF

Food canner saved from receivers

Lockwood Foods, the Lincolnshire-based fruit and vegetable canners and the third largest canning operation in the country, has been rescued from receivership.

The main part of the group's business, which collapsed in March, has been bought by Hillsdown Holdings, which announced yesterday that it had purchased Lockwood's factories at Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, and Forfar in Angus.

Normal trading will start immediately and Hillsdown aims to remain as an independent food manufacturer. It hopes to employ 700 people.

In March, Lockwood's bank, National Westminster, appointed Sir Kenneth Cork and Mr Paul Shewell, of Cork Gully, as joint receivers of Lockwood Foods and Lockwood Canners, the two main companies. The group lost £3.2m last year.

ICL notices staying

The ICL management has refused to lift the 90-day redundancy notices issued to about 5,000 of its 31,000 staff because the cuts "cannot" be achieved on a purely voluntary basis.

Imports drop likely

Japanese penetration of a reduced United Kingdom car market is expected to fall this year, according to Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Minister of Trade. The Japanese share had increased to 11.9 per cent in 1980 from between 9 and 11 per cent up to the end of 1979.

New Burmah division

Burmah Oil has formed a special chemicals division to develop its interests in areas, including sealants, adhesives, waxes, agricultural chemicals and metal surface treatment products. Mr Jonathan Fry, former group planning director, will be the new division's chief executive.

Workers buy plant

Thirty of the 60 workers employed by the recession-hit Lawrence Bros., Millward engineering group of Maltby, Yorkshire, will put £40,000 of their redundancy payments towards buying the company and running it as a worker-owned business. The balance, £60,000, is being provided by South Yorkshire County Council as a bridging loan.

British Aerospace deal

The British Aerospace Dynamics Group has signed a multi-million pound production contract to supply the Royal Navy with the Seaskua lightweight anti-ship missiles.

Homes prices 'low'

Houses are now relatively cheap and well below the accepted ratio of 3.5 times average income, but prices will start rising towards the year-end, according to Mr Chris Hardwick, chief valuer of the Leicester Building Society.

Improved smelter

The £35m refurbishment of British Aluminium's Lochaber smelter at Fort William in the west Highlands is nearly finished. The new-style plant will be among the most efficient in the world and is expected to increase production by 33 per cent from the same basic power input.

Motorway contract

An £11.8m contract for the construction of an 8-kilometre section of M54 at Shifnal, Shropshire, has been awarded to A. Monk and Company of Warrington.

De Lerean royalty

De Lorean car company paid Britain £200,000 yesterday as the first instalment of its quarterly royalties due under the Government's aid scheme.

West rebels at high price of African oil

By Edward Townsend

Leading oil companies have begun to cut their purchases of Nigerian crude by as much as 50 per cent as part of a growing rebellion against high African prices.

Many of the quarterly supply contracts for oil from Nigeria, Algeria, Libya and Gabon are due for renewal from today and buyers will be seeking significant reductions from the official African price of $40 a barrel. So far, however, the Africans have resisted pressure from other Opec members to bring prices closer to the Saudi Arabian level of $32 a barrel.

One leading oil trader in London said yesterday: "The Africans could be getting a rush of telexes in the next few days threatening to terminate supply contracts. How many of the buyers pull out remains to be seen but I expect at least 75 per cent to take a very strong stand."

It is believed that as many as 26 out of an estimated total of 51 buyers of Nigerian oil may terminate their contracts if the price is not cut. Since the start of the year, Nigerian oil production has been cut from 2.1m barrels a day to a current level of about one million.

The decisions now being taken by the oil companies over African crude mark the start of a new phase in complex international poker game.

Earlier this month, the British National Oil Corporation broke with tradition and, in the face of increasing hostility from oil companies, agreed to link its pricing structure to Saudi Arabian oil rather than the African crudes. This resulted in the reference price of crude from the Forties Field in the North Sea being cut be $4.25 to $35 a barrel.

Most of the companies with big downstream refining operations, such as Shell, Mobil and BP, claim to be making losses on these activities even at the reduced oil price levels.

Against this background, Mr Rene Ortiz, retiring secretary-general of Opec, forecast yesterday that the huge world oil glut, which has forced down prices and production, should ease by September when increased economic activity in Western countries gives a boost to demand.

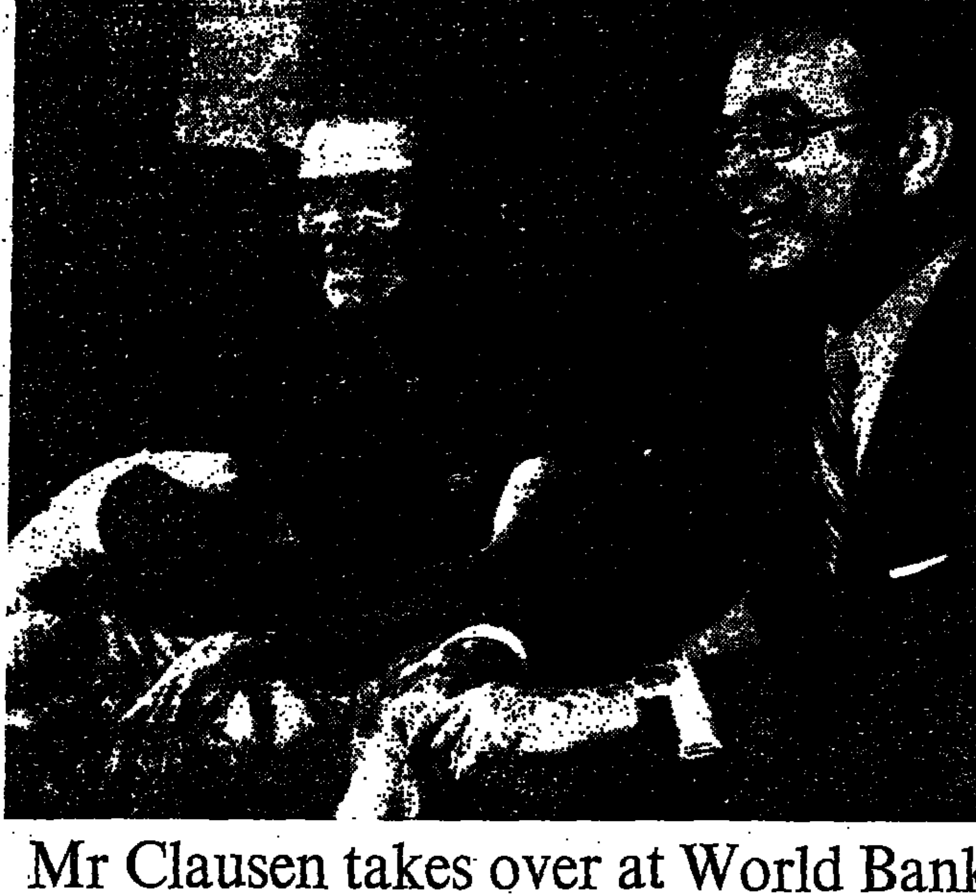
His comments contrast sharply with the views of Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, who has said that the Saudi-engineered glut would last well into next year.

BNOC's decision to link prices with those of Saudi Arabia was confirmed yesterday by Mr Philip Shelbourne, the chairman. He said that the corporation, which markets about 60 per cent of North Sea crude, would maintain its $3 a barrel premium, and he hoped that Opec's pricing policy would result in "an appropriate regrouping" around $34 a barrel.

Meanwhile, the Africans appear ready to continue to cut production rather than lower prices. Libyan production has fallen to 1.1 million barrels a day from 1.6 million in March.

In the case of Nigeria, the loss of expected revenue is not thought to be large. The Nigerian government is also said to be prepared to forego any interest that would accrue from the greater revenues that would come from increased output induced by price cuts. It is happier to leave the oil in the ground, in the hope of later sales at restored prices.

□ Indonesia hopes to be producing about 1.8 million barrels of oil a day by the end of the current five-year plan in 1984.



Mr Clausen takes over at World Bank

Major changes lie ahead at the World Bank with the retirement today of its president, Mr Robert McNamara, a former United States Secretary of defence.

Mr McNamara, 65, who has run the world's largest multilateral aid organization for 13 years, hands over to a fellow Californian, Mr Alden Winship Clausen, former president of the Bank of America. They are pictured at the World Bank's Washington headquarters yesterday when Mr McNamara, left, displayed a heavily bandaged wrist which he broke playing tennis.

The McNamara era at the bank has seen tremendous growth and development, with, as a final triumph, the entry of China to membership.

Mr Clausen faces a tough challenge, taking office when the developing nations confront a $400,000m debt mountai nand a massive array of poverty, hunger and population difficulties.

Under the dynamic, non-stop leadership of Mr McNamara lending increased twelvefold and ranged into new project areas from energy to tourism.

He secured large official funding for the bank, but today's budget constraints everywhere will force Mr Clausen to develop ways of stimulating a much greater flow of private investment to developing nations instead of relying on big increases in aid from the industrial powers.

New figures show US growth is slowing

From Frank Vogl, Washington, June 30

The rate of economic growth in the United States is slowing significantly, and latest figures are encouraging both government and private economists to predict a moderation in inflation and lower interest rates.

The Government's composite index of leading economic indicators fell by 1.8 per cent in May after a gain of 0.4 per cent in April.

American economists have been predicting for some months that the growth rate would slow, but today's figures provide the firmest indication so far that a slowdown is in fact taking place.

Mr Malcolm Baldridge, secretary of commerce, pointed out that the forecast does point to a halt in the economic recovery that started last summer, but he added: "We do not expect to see a recession."

The composite index is widely viewed as the best available statistical guide to likely developments in the economy. In May, only one of the 10 indicators on the index showed an advance, and that was a small increase in the average working week in manufacturing. Months of consistently tight money policies in the United States, together with a broad slowdown in the economies of most industrial nations, appear to be slowing demand in America.

The new official figures coincide with a host of new private economic forecasts, all suggesting a slowdown in real growth, and less inflation and lower interest rates. Economists at the Bache brokerage house predicted the fall in the leading indicators accurately, though they added that a full-scale recession was not likely.

Forecasters at the Lionel D. Edie company predicted a 2 per cent rise in the real rate of gross national product for all of this year—in line with Reagan Administration expectations—despite an annual 8.6 per cent growth rate in the first quarter.

The new set of predictions by Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates said: "The nation is in for two years of moderate economic growth and the end of double digit inflation."

Dr Albert Sommers, the influential chief economist of the Conference Board, a private New York research group, stressed in his latest forecast that, even if business conditions did improve with Congressional approval of tax cuts, there was little chance of a return to the recent record inflation levels.

This view has been backed by the "Committee to Fight Inflation", composed of 13 former top officials, including treasury secretaries William Simon, Michael Blumenthal, Henry Fowler, Douglas Dillon and George Shultz. The committee issued a statement saying that "developments during recent months have enhanced the prospects that the rate of inflation may be significantly reduced within a reasonable period".

Vauxhall's losses hit £83m

By Rupert Morris

Vauxhall Motors reported a net loss of £83.3m yesterday on its 1980 operations—a dramatic decline from the previous year, when losses were £31.3m.

World recession and under-utilization of facilities were the main reasons for the figures, according to Mr Ferdinand Beickler, chairman and managing director. These, and other factors, more than offset improvements in operating performance, he said.

Earlier this year, Mr James McDonald, president of General Motors, Vauxhall's American parent company, discounted speculations about Vauxhall's future and pointed out that GM put £105m into the British company in 1980 to cover losses. "If we were going to back out of the United Kingdom, then was the time to do so."

But yesterday's figures make depressing reading. Vehicle sales were down from 230,420 to 195,145, and the operating loss went up from £16.1m to £57.1m.

But while the figures point to the sad state of the British motor industry, Mr Beickler was optimistic.

He said 1980 was a year of major reorganisation, in which labour relations had improved, Vauxhall's United Kingdom market share had improved from 6.5 per cent to 7.2 per cent, and the company would emerge from the recession stronger and in a better competitive position.

So far this year, the company has reduced its workforce from 29,000 to about 23,000.

Mr Beickler said: "Although the year started with a comparatively buoyant demand for the company's products, we were unable to meet this fully, due notably to lack of commercial vehicle availability caused by the national steel strike in the early months of 1980.

"From the second quarter, there was a major, and sustained, downturn in the vehicle markets, giving rise to even more intensive competition. Trading conditions were particularly difficult overseas due to the increasing strength of sterling."

Vauxhall invested £31.8m in plant improvements last year, notably for producing the new J car at Luton.

Mainly British parts for BL-Japanese car

BL's joint venture car, the Triumph Acclaim, built under licence from Japan's Honda company, will be 70 per cent British in content.

That content could have been higher from the start if British component companies had been able to meet BL's targets for costs and delivery times.

The Acclaim is now being produced at BL's plant at Cowley, Oxford, ready for its launch on October 7.

Mr Andy Barr, manufacturing director, said yesterday that he expected that within two years the British contents of the car would rise to 80 per cent.

It is understood to be a four-door family saloon, powered by a 1335 cc single overhead camshaft engine; have front-wheel drive; and a five-speed gear box.

New head named for Takeover Panel

The Bank of England yesterday named Mr John Hignett, head of the corporate finance department at merchant bankers Lazard Brothers, as the new director-general of the Takeover Panel.

Mr Hignett, aged 47, was a chartered accountant with Deloitte & Co before joining Lazards in 1963. He became a director 10 years ago and head of corporate finance last year. He was educated at Harrow and Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he was a boxing blue in 1955 and captain the following year.

He takes up his appointment on August 1, replacing Mr Graham Walsh who returns to Morgan Grenfell today as head of their corporate finance department after two years.

Canadian group issues £25m stock

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Inco, the Canadian metals company and the world's largest nickel producer, is issuing £25m nominal of 15¾ per cent unsecured loan stock 2006. It is being placed in the United Kingdom domestic market.

The issue, underwritten by bankers Morgan Grenfell, with Cazenove & Co and Kitcat & Aitken as brokers, is the first big unsecured loan stock to be launched by a commercial borrower in this country for nearly 10 years.

It is also the first sterling loan stock to be issued with the option of repayment in American dollars. Holders will be able to receive payment either in sterling or in dollars.

The issue price is £98½, and Morgan Grenfell said last night that the placing had been completed satisfactorily. Application has been made for the stock to be dealt on the Stock Exchange and dealings are expected to start on July 2.

However, there is a technical problem over whether the stock should be traded on the floor of the exchange as a fixed interest stock or be treated as a Eurosterling issue because it will be represented by bearer bonds.

The Stock Exchange is expected to make a decision today.

The stock is being issued partly paid, with £25 payable on acceptance and the balance payable not later than November 12.

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Buy-out offer as crane hire group collapses

By Rosemary Unsworth

Richards & Wallington, Britain's largest crane hire group, has asked its bankers to appoint a receiver. The collapse comes just two months after a consortium of 24 banks agreed to support the group which owed a total of more than £26m. It had reported losses of £5.4m for 1980 against a profit of £2.4m the previous year.

The directors said yesterday that proposals for continued support had been rejected, so there had been no alternative but to request a receiver.

Within hours of the announcement, preceded by suspension of the share price at 20p, six managers at Record Tower Cranes, a member of the group, made a buy-out offer.

The company, based in Middlesex, made £450,000 profit last year but the managers refused to say how much they had offered. They added that funds for the purchase were available and that they had been negotiating a buy-out since the financial rescue in April.

At the time of the rescue Mr Geoffrey Parsons, former chief executive of John Laing, was appointed chairman and chief executive, replacing the founder of the business, Mr Roy Richardson, who retired.

There was some surprise yesterday in the City that the banks, led by the Midland, had not given Mr Parsons any more time to stem the group's losses. A Midland Bank spokesman said last night that discussions between Richards & Wallington and the banks was continuing.

The banks stepped in when borrowings rose to £26.1m and shareholders' funds had fallen from £20.6m to £12.9m because of losses of £7.37m after tax and extraordinary items. The level of borrowings, at more than twice shareholders' funds, could have resulted in the group breaching its articles of association.

The group's largest shareholder is British Electric Traction, which holds 25.6 per cent of the shares and also runs a plant hire company. Observers felt yesterday that receivership was unlikely to be able to provide much for the shareholders after the banks had been paid.

Final day for Berisford £201m bid

By Michael Prest

S & W Berisford's £201m bid for British Sugar enters its final day today with the commodity trader still some 2 per cent short of thte 42.5 per cent it needs to acquire British Sugar.

Last night, after a small number of acceptances had been received during the day, Berisford's holding was 39.6 per cent. Schroder Wagg, tthe merchant bank advising British Sugar, holds slightly over 4 per cent, while institutions and private investors have 23 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

British Sugar's shares were steady at 340p, where they stand 5p above tthe Berisford cash offer. Berisford's shares fell 1p, to 131p. City sources believe that the number of institutions wanting more Berisford shares is mall.

Schroder Wagg has spent £7m buying British Sugar shares for its own account. Mr Francis Cator, tthe bank's vice-chairman, and a director of British Sugar said: "We take the view that the shares are undervalued and will go up above the present price."

£17.5m bid for oil investors

By Richard Allen

London Merchant Securities, the property-to-oil group headed by Lord Rayne, launched a surprise £17.5m cash bid yesterday for Cambridge Petroleum Royalties, one of the new breed of companies set up to invest in oil exploration.

If successful LMS intends to inject its own oil interests into Cambridge, which will become a publicly-quoted vehicle for its ambitious exploration plans in the North Sea and North America.

Set up with a capital of £4m in 1973, Cambridge is traded under the Stock Exchange's "over-the-counter" 163(2) rule. It has declared almost no profits to date but holds potentially lucrative royalty stakes in a number of exploration ventures worldwide.

After 118 years, Whiteley's is closing its doors

A name to set great store by

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor



Whiteley's in Bayswater, London's first department store of which Professor Higgins spoke approvingly in Shaw's *Pygmalion*, is to close at the summer's end because, 118 years old, is has become uneconomic.

Last chance for customers to go through the Edwardian building's entrance, with its Doric columns, and wander up the marble staircase, a replica of that at La Scala, Milan, will probably be in September.

The decision to close the store in Queensway is that of its owners since 1961, the United Draperies Stores Group. The men's and women's wear, department stores and mail order group ironically counts its department stores as its most profitable operation at present.

But Whiteley's sales volumes have drifted down 40 per cent in the past 10 years—there was a £100,000 loss last year—and Mr Robert Lyons, chairman of UDS department stores division, puts it down to two factors.

One is that Whiteley's is, in terms of shopping area, out on a limb compared with Knightsbridge or Oxford Street. Once the carriage trade beat a path to its door and Queen Victoria conferred a Royal warrant, after founder William Whiteley decorated Trafalgar Square for her Jubilee.

There is a mix between those in the expensive houses in the area and the inhabitants of bedsitters. "Our customer age profile is partly high and partly younger people that are a floating population; a difficult mix—if only there had been a strong family trade," Mr Lyons said.

The area lacks a large office population to bring in bouyant lunchtime trade. "We ran a market survey to see how we might improve trade, but the research showed that the various segments of customers were very satisfied.

"There are just not enough of them. When you find you have done your job well but that economically it doesn't work out, there is not much else you can do."

But another problem for Whiteley's is also that of West End department stores in general. With suburban shopping centres offering more department store shopping on a par with that in central London, fewer customers now travel into town.

At the peak of its popularity Whiteley's traded on five floors with about 1,500,000 square feet of selling area, but it has for some time traded on only two floors—the rest went over to offices.

Mr Lyons points to *Pygmalion* and its musical version, *My Fair Lady*, as showing Whiteley's decline in a phrase. Shaw had Professor Higgins say Liza should be got some clothes from Whiteley's. In the musical that was changed from time to time to better known names—such as the Army and Navy.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Aero & Gen	20p to 418p	IMP Cont Gas	8p to 183p
Arb-Latham	15p to 355p	Inchcape	20p to 428p
Barclays Bank	8p to 441p	Lloyds Bank	12p to 405p
Eagle Star	11p to 313p	Mercantile Hse	10p to 823p
Hammerson 'A'	10p to 660p	Sun Alliance	10p to 904p

Falls

Akroyd & Smtrs	5p to 148p	Lasmo	15p to 537p
Black & Edg'tn	5p to 60p	Massey Ferg	12p to 135p
Empire Stores	6p to 96p	Royal Worcs	7p to 263p
Freemans Ldn	6p to 104p	Sotheby PB	6p to 487p
Harrison Cros	13p to 812p	Tricentrol	6p to 262p

President agrees free trade in shoes



President Ronald Reagan has made a *significant move* to repair the damage done to his free trade image by the recent deal with *Japan to limit car* imports to America. Mr Reagan has decided to abandon American import restrictions *on shoes* from Asia.

The decision, which runs counter to the advice of the government's International Trade Commission, opens the way for unlimited shoe imports to the United States from Taiwan and South Korea. The American shoe industry, which successfullly pressured President Carter four years ago to impose import quotas, will be furious.

President Reagan has repeatedly declared his support of free trade, but the claim has *had a hollow ring* to it since the Administration pressured the Japanese to limit car sales

$400m ships order

A $400m contract, described as the largest single contract in shipbuilding history, was signed in Seoul yesterday between the United Arab Shipping company (UASC) and South Korea's Hyundai corporation for the construction of nine 35,000 dwt class container carriers.

Laker routes

A heated battle for trans-Pacific air routes ended yesterday when the Hongkong air licensing authority granted Cathay Pacific Airways rights to operate a *daily* service to the United States and Canada via Tokyo. But Britain's Laker Airways won a *partial victory in* also being granted the route. The approval gives Laker the around-the-world *service it has* sought.

Liquefaction plant

Nippon Oil has reached agreement with Chevron Research a subsidiary of Standard Oil of California, to introduce the Chevron coal liquefaction process at an undisclosed cost. Nippon plans to build a pilot plant in Yokohama, at a cost of 1,200m yen (about £2.7m).

Chemical profits fall

Profit *margins* in the West German chemical industry have narrowed from 2.4 per cent in 1979 to two per cent *last year*, and are expected to continue narrowing. The West German Chemical Industry *Federation* blames the slump on raw materials and energy costs, which have risen by *20 to 30* per cent in the current year.

French fuel prices up

Electricity tariffs will rise by 15 per cent on average in France *from today, the economics* ministry announced. The price of gas to domestic users will be *increased by 17 per cent*.

Cocoa deal

Cocoa trading countries, excluding the European community, have agreed on provi*sional application* of the 1980 International Cocoa Agreement *in full* from *next month*. The EEC has reserved the right to notify acceptance before August 1.

Aircraft talks

Officials at Airbus Industrie, France, have confirmed that there have been exploratory contacts with General Dynamics Corporation on the possible participation by the latter in the recently-announced A320 project for development of a short-to-medium-range commercial aircraft.

The lessons that Australia has for the US economy

From Frank Vogl, Washington, June 30

While foreign policy was almost certainly the prime *topic* at President Reagan's meeting today with Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime *Minister, they probably also* discussed how best to curb inflation, secure real economic *growth* and *boost business confidence*. In terms of economic philosophy, both leaders have *much in common*.

President Reagan is just setting out along the conservative economic path that Mr Fraser travelled when he took power in the mid-1970s. The Australians faced 17 per cent inflation, large money supply growth, heavy budget deficits and a *sense, among business interests*, that national economic management was out of control.

Mr Reagan is jubilant about his latest budget victory in Congress, but officials at the Office of Management and Budget stress that, in each of the next three years, the President will have to promote additional domestic spending cuts if the federal budget is to *be balanced by 1984*.

Mr Fraser has no doubt told President Reagan in the White House talks that he has found no alternative to taking regular measures to reduce public spending growth.

Mr Fraser took office determined to reduce the burden of taxation. *Some measures* along these lines were implemented by the Fraser Government but, *in fact, the overall tax burden* has increased in Australia in the last few years. This, along *with restraint in public spending*, has produced the situation now where the Australian com*monwealth budget* is almost balanced.

President Reagan may discover, too, that the tax burden may rise and contribute to his budget balancing aim, despite his firm demands to Congress *for tax cuts now*.

The Fraser Government has also recently taken a tougher line on monetary policy. It has warned trade unions that, if large wage demands continue, then higher unemployment could well follow. Mr Fraser's stand here is likely to encourage President Reagan, who is giving his full backing to tight United States money policies while striving to hold down public sector wage rises.

Both Mr Fraser and President Reagan believe that government should do less regulating of the private sector and that govern*ment* spending should be at a lower level of gross national product. Mr Fraser took over when commonwealth government spending was about 30 per cent of gross national product. *Today it is down* to around 27 per cent. Some of his advisers say a desirable objective is about 24 per cent. *President* Reagan has taken office with federal government spending at 23 *per cent of gross national* product. He aims to bring this down to 19 per cent by 1984.

Mr Fraser's main point is likely to be the need for consistent policy. Senior officials in Canberra stressed to me on a recent visit that only clear indications over several years of firm government resolve can secure the scale of productive business investment needed to *ensure long-term real economic* growth.

Today, real business investment *spending in Australia is* running at a 20 per cent annual growth rate. Business attitudes are positive and confidence in the economy's future growth is widespread. Five years of budget austerity *have helped to* produce this situation.

Space in the market £42 a square foot

By Philip Robinson

To Let: one small concrete box, just below ground level; all mod cons; walking distance of stock market trading floor; no guarantee of profits; offers around £8,000.

Last week the price would have been £5,600, but in what is being seem as a big review of all stock market charges, the stockbroking firms who keep boxes from which their members deal around the market are paying an increase of between 30 per cent and 49 per cent a year for the convenience.

All 120 boxes on three split levels in Throgmorton Street, London, are occupied, and the exchange does not expect any great rush for the door. But brokers, already squeezed between higher costs and quiet business, are saying that the exchange may have to look at its own staffing levels for cuts next time.

Some firms operate more than one box, and one broker estimated that his firm would be paying something like £20,000 a year. The increase makes space in the stock exchange the most expensive in the City. At £42 a square foot, the rent is around £25 a square foot higher than other companies pay in rent for offices not five minutes walk from the market.

Even after that, the exchange reckons that net revenue from the increases will be nil. A spokesman said: "The increases are likely to just meet the increased costs. The boxes are not run at a profit and are only charged on the people who use them."

The box rent increase is the first in just under two years.

But the brokers, still waiting *for a review of commission* charges which was expected to come this month, argue that *pruning of staff in the admini*stration must be reviewed.

Job conditions survey

Less work and more play

By Nicholas Cole

The inexorable trend towards shorter working hours and longer *holidays has not* been affected by the recession—the average office worker has almost a *week's extra* holiday compared with 1975.

Study leave and long-service award are *gradually disappearing*, however. These are among the main findings of the seventh annual survey of employees' conditions, conducted by the statistical unit of the Alfred Marks Bureau, one of the leading office employment agencies in Britain.

The survey of 331 companies employing 70,000 office staff in manufacturing, distribution, service industries and the professions found that the 35-hour week and a minimum four weeks' annual holiday is now the prevailing norm. Holiday entitlement has lengthened by 20 per cent since 1975. The overall average enjoyed by 85 per cent of office workers is now 26½ days annually, compared with 20 days just six years ago, says Mr Bernard Marks, the *agency's chairman* and chief executive.

Particularly good conditions are enjoyed by *workers in* banks and other financial institutions, and in the oil companies.

Marks: distinct advantage for white-collar workers.

In terms of working hours and holidays, white-collor workers now have a distinct *advantage compared with* manual workers.

Many trade unions are still *seeking to* achieve a *working* week of under 40 hours for their members, and up to four weeks' holiday, the survey points out.

"For office workers, the 40-hour barrier was breached over a decade ago. Even staff on 35 hours or fewer are no longer the exception," it adds.

Whilst the average working week for an office *employee* is now 35.8 hours, with most companies operating a 7-7½-hour *day, 52 per cent of companies* work their office staff for 35 hours or less a week A total of 85 per cent of firms now award holidays of four weeks or more, in addition to bank holidays.

Two-thirds of the employers surveyed also give extra time off on top of bank holidays, normally at Christmas and New Year.

Fewer firms—62 per cent *against 88* per cent a year ago—now give watches, clocks or other mementoes to long-serving employees.

This, Mr Marks says, is presumably a direct result of *cost-saving. There is, he adds*, considerable ignorance among staff about the cost of benefits, *which can add as much as* 50 per cent to payroll costs.

The volume of employers *allowing day release* for office staff has fallen 14 per cent, to 60 per cent.

Co-op Bank set to go it alone as Barclays axes card scheme

By Margareta Pagano

Barclays' decision to withdraw from its *loss-making in-house credit card* service left its largest user, the Co-operative Bank, undaunted yesterday.

The Co-operative—with 100,000 Handycards in issue and about 45,000 Handyloans with its shoppers—is ready to launch its own computer system to deal with credit card processing. It has used Barclays for card pro cessing since it started the *programme in 1979, but* funding has been the Co-op's concern. Last year Handycards had a £30m turnover.

Mr David Cavell, Co-op consumer credit manager, said it had always planned its own processing system. It recently bought a FDR computer from the United States and this should be in operation at its computer centre at Skelmersdale, Lancashire, within a few months.

"So this came at an opportune time for us and there will be no inconvenience to customers; the service is profitable and expanding", he said.

Barclays credit card division, run by Barclaycard, has been unprofitable since is started three years ago. The 24 retailing chains, which include Burberry's, Cecil Gee, Wallis and the Co-operative Bank, issued 90,000 cards but Barclays needed at least 500,000 to make a profit.

A Barclays official said time *would be given for retailers to* find other methods and claimed there would be no incon*venience to customers*.

The 250 jobs at the Kirkby computer centre, Liverpool, *which dealt with the cards*, were not at risk, and would be incorported into mainstream *activities*.

One of the more successful in-house schemes is run by Habitat, the furnishers, who have 20,000 card users. Mr John Beer, finance director, said the decision came as a surprise but the group was considering alternative financing. The cards *provided* a *sizable* portion of turnover and would be continued.

Several retailers, however, are believed to have found the scheme unprofitable. The main problem appears to be that customers preferred one main credit card, such as the Barclaycard.

Electricity board's prices challenged

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A preliminary investigation of the London Electricity Board for possible anti-competitive behaviour is to be made by Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

The issue is the price level at which the board has been selling electrical goods and providing installation and servicing. This side of its activities has been running at a loss and Mr Borrie will be looking at how this fits in with the board's overall financial policies It also sells electricity and the question is whether profits from *that* are *subsidising* other activities.

There have been complaints, notably from *the Radio*, Electrical and Television Retailers' Association, the trade association for many *High Street* retailers of electrical goods.

Electricity board prices of domestic appliances have been competitive with those of retailers and the London board recently introduced a cash and carry scheme aimed at matching the prices of discount operators who undercut High Street prices.

But Mr Borrie's investigation will not be a simple one because the board's 57 High Street shops, besides selling goods and channelling service needs, act as advisory centres and accept eectricity bill payments.

Last year the shops side of *the board's activities* had a *turnover* of £20.2m, on which there was an operating loss of £776,000—smaller than the previous year, when on a £17.8m turnover there was a deficit of £1.2m.

New rules for lorries planned

By Anne Warden

Plans for a national type approval scheme for lorries on British roads, similar to one already existing for cars, are expected to be announced by the Department of Transport this week.

The Secretary of State for Transport, Mr Norman Fowler, has been holding urgent talks with the *Society of Motor* Manufacturers and Traders and other groups concerned with *commercial vehicles. These* follow the issue of a consultation document last November.

The *scheme would* mean that commercial vehicles, with very few exceptions, would have to be of an approved type before they could be registered and used on United Kingdom roads. This would bring the United Kingdom into line with other countries, including other EEC members and Japan.

Prestel plan to aid job seekers

By Bill Johnstone

A novel scheme called Job-Tel, which uses the viewdata system of British Telecom's Prestel, has been devised to help job seekers advertise themselves.

The scheme will allow employers at a touch of a button to list the names and the details of potential employees in seconds on specially adapted *television sets*.

For a fee of £15 the job seeker's personal details will be *listed*.

At the moment, more than 185,000 pages of information are contained on the Prestel computers covering a diverse range of subjects. The user is able to list such information by dialling the computer over an ordinary telephone line.

An employer using the Job-Tel system will be able to group the information on employers as he requires.

Business appointments

New Honeywell chairman

Mr J. S. McGregor has become chairman of **Honeywell** on the retirement of Mr L. Ralph Price. He will continue as managing director of Honeywell Control Systems.

Mr Paul D. Skinner has been appointed managing director of **Colas Products**. He succeeds Mr Colin Harris who has retired.

The Viscount Colville of Culross has been appointed a director of **Wembley Stadium**, a member of the BET Group, following his recent appointment as an executive director of The British Electric Traction Company.

Mr Denis Mahony has been appointed to the board of **Control Data**.

Mr Michael R. Ball and Mr Frank A. Speight have been appointed directors of **Boustead Commodities** a subsidiary of Boustead.

Mr Hugo H. Lever has been appointed as director general of **CEFIC**, the European Council of Chemical Manufacturers' Federations.

Mr David Saunders has been appointed managing director of **Cordon Bleu Freezer Centre** and Mr Robert Bardner has been appointed managing director of **Snowking Frozen Foods**. Both companies are subsidiaries of Argyll Foods.

Mr Ronald P. Hansen has been appointed as director of customer services in Europe of **Dataproducts Corporation**. Mr Dieter Toorca has been appointed as general business director, Dataproducts, Frankfurt/Main, covering central Europe.

Mr R. G. Tennant has been appointed a director of the **Association of European Manufacturers of Sporting Ammunition**.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Resurrecting the corporate bond

Inco's £25m unsecured loan stock has revived some fond memories of the days when the corporate bond market was a viable source of finance for British industry, and the make-up of the issue has also aroused considerable interest, coming in bearer bond form and offering a dollar repayment option in 2006 at a fixed rate of $1.98.

But although it is the first major corporate issue of sterling fixed-interest debt for nearly ten years, it offers little hope for potential United Kingdom corporate borrowers eager for fixe-rate finance. As the table shows, the domestic corporate bond market has been virtually dead since 1973 with redemptions comfortably exceeding new issues. High inflation, high interest rates and crowding out by the Government have all played a part in this, while the fact that many companies have been paying virtualy no mainstream corporation tax has removed one of the principal incentives in raising loan capital—where the interest is tax allowable—rather than equity.

Hopes of a revival in the bond market have been consistently knocked on the head by the trend in interest rates. BOC, for instance ,which was planning a bond issue, resorted to a convertible for this reason, and the 15¾ per cent coupon on the Inco stock ,giving a redemption yield of 16 per cent at the issue price of £98½, is considerably more than United Kingdom corporate treaturers would be prepared to pay, or even be able to justify in terms of prospective returns on assets.

This of course raises the question of why Inco is prepared to raise such expensive 25-year money. It argues that it is simply paying the market price to raise the long-term finance it wants to match its long-term projects in the mining industry. It stands to benefit from falling interest rates on the two-fifths of its $1,400m debt at floating rate anyway and it was also in the Bank of England queue. None of which, of course, makes the money it is raising any cheaper and it is tempting to reflect that in a company such as Inco the cost of this loan stock is unlikely to have to be justified by the return on any particular investment. However, Inco was selling sterling forward at over $2.15 earlier in the year and with sterling now back to $1.94 this helps towards the cost.

Issues and redemptions of listed debentures and other loan stocks for industrial companies

£ millions

	Gross issues	of which convertibles	Gross redemptions	Net issues
1970	204	88	62	142
1971	259	37	58	203
1972	251	59	9	242
1973	54	22	25	29
1974	2	—	73	−71
1975	119	88	89	30
1976	90	7	102	−12
1977	9	—	112	−103
1978	9	2	100	−91
1979	35	29	111	−76
1980	219	213	206	13

Source: Bank of England.

The dollar repayment option Inco is offering probably is worth only about 10p on the yield if sterling were to stand at $1.50 in 25 years but along with the yield this should help to offset any concern about Inco's credit rating, which is only single A and the placing of the stock was completed satisfactorily.

LMS/Cambridge Petroleum

Going for an oil quote

Lord Rayne's unpredictable London Merchant Securities fired some excitement into a sagging secondary oils sector coming to terms with the oil glut yesterday with a 350p a share cash bid for Cambridge Petroleum Royalties. The terms put a value of £17.5m on Cambridge, which was floated with a capital of £4m in 1973 and which has a potentially lucrative royalty interest in the Brae Field. But LMS apparently is hoping to win a controlling interest rather than the whole group to provide a quoted vehicle for its own burgeoning North Sea and North American oil exploration.

These include a near 30 per cent stake in Century Power & Light with interests in the Maureen and Andrew fields, a stake in a seventh round licence, and North American interests—all of which require heavy financing over the next three or four years. These ventures hardly meld comfortably with the more conservative financing programmes of LMS's property interests and, although the group is currently highly liquid, a quoted subsidiary able to raise further capital would presumably not go amiss.

Whether LMS's efforts to transform itself from property developer into an oil conglomerate will advance through this bid is, however, another matter. Cambridge's mainly institutional shareholders have rejected advances before, and in a sector where values are largely subjective the group's prospects are more tangible than most. The Brae Field could be producing income of more than £600,000 by 1984 even on fairly bearish projections about the effects of the current oil glut on future values, while interests in Indonesia, Canada and Australia offer enticing possibilities.

But the warning from LMS that shareholders who elect to stay aboard may be called upon to put up cash for further developments could concentrate some minds wonderfully.

BSC/Berisford

Day of decision

After a prolonged stalemate, S. & W. Berisford's bid for British Sugar enters its final day a tantalizing 2 per cent away from victory. With the British Sugar share price 5p above the offer price of 335p, Berisford is pinning its hopes on sufficient institutions breaking ranks and accepting the share offer. At Berisford's closing price of 131p last night the share offer is worth 360p. But since this looks like being a dull year for Berisford, shareholders might be better off selling in the market, unless they have special reasons for accepting the shares.

So far the institutions have behaved cautiously. Apparently they feel that the arguments are finely matched, and have therefore been reluctant to commit themselves wholly to one side or the other. Both sides consequently have claimed institutional support. While fund managers have been tempted to take profits on their British Sugar holdings, particularly during the dawn raid that so nearly succeeded, they have also been influenced by British Sugar's much better profit outlook for 1981, and by its higher dividend.

In the end the struggle should be decided on the arguments about whether a takeover would benefit British Sugar's shareholders. The advantages of a good industrial earnings stream to Berisford are obvious. Acquiring British Sugar is crucial to its long-range plans to reduce dependence upon increasingly difficult commodities markets and capitalize on the years of fast growth. But Berisford's claim that it can tighten British Sugar's financial controls and make the corporation more efficient is less convincing than the claim that it knows more about marketing sugar. After everything that has been said and done that is probably the most important issue facing undecided shareholders today.

● *There are no prizes for guessing what is wrong with Ellerman Lines, still one of the top three private business empires in Britain and now trying to run itself more on commercial lines. It has lost the knack of making money.*

Last year it had shareholders' funds of £93m and pretax profits of £1.8m which, adjusted for inflation, turned into a £1.5m loss. As an industrial holding group, in shipping, travel, brewing, ships' storage and insurance it can be compared with, say, Norcros (shareholders' funds of around £87m and profits of £22m) or Powell Duffry (funds of £100m and profits of £12m). Neither has found the going easy, any more than Ellerman.

The group diversified away from shipping because shipping is cyclical. In fact, shipping did quite well last year but brewing went into reverse, travel lost money, Ellerman Commercial earned less and insurance went into the red. The group is conscious of its weaknesses. A series of divisional meetings throughout the group was held in May and it was spelt out that the group had two main weaknesses: an inability to generate cash, and, according to On Line, the house newspaper, a fundamental weakness in management capability. A stock exchange quote seems a long way in the future.

How the plant hirers got their sums wrong

Rosemary Unsworth

The withdrawal of bank support for Richards & Wallington Industries, which was announced yesterday, highlights the difficulties of the British plant hire business.

he group's decision to ask the banks to appoint a receiver came as some surprise ti its competitors and the City since it was only in April that 24 banks put together a rescue package designed to avoid receivership.

Mr Roy Richardson, the then chairman, retired and was replaced by Mr Geoffrey Parsons, former chief executive of John Laing. He only took up the job of chief executive on May 1 and City observers were saying yesterday that he had hardly time to start work let alone turn the company around.

Last year Richards & Wallington lost £5.4m pretax after making £2.5m the previous year. But the real problem was that borrowings reached £26.1m by the end of the year which was around 200 per cent of shareholders' funds.

Although plant hire groups are traditionally big borrowers this level of debt brought the group to the edge of breaking its articles of association under whoch bank borrowings should not be more than twice shareholders' funds.

But behind Richards & Wallington's demise lies a story of over-rapid expansion particularly in the last couple of years.

The company was buying new equipment which it found it could neither hire, as the recession hits its customers, no sell in the second-hand market which was itself in decline.

At the same time, the steel strike cost it more than £1m in 1980 and the national crane drivers' strike last autumn another £1.8m at the preatax level. Finally the liquidation of its half-owned crane manufacturer, Cosmos, and other write offs as well as exchange fluctuations cost Richards & Wallington a further £1.6m.

Richards & Wallington is far from the only victim in the plant hire sector. All the other publicly quoted companies, of which the largest is Hewden-Stuart Plant with a turnover of £96m (about 8 per cent of the market) in 1981, are finding themselves working at about 50 per cent capacity.

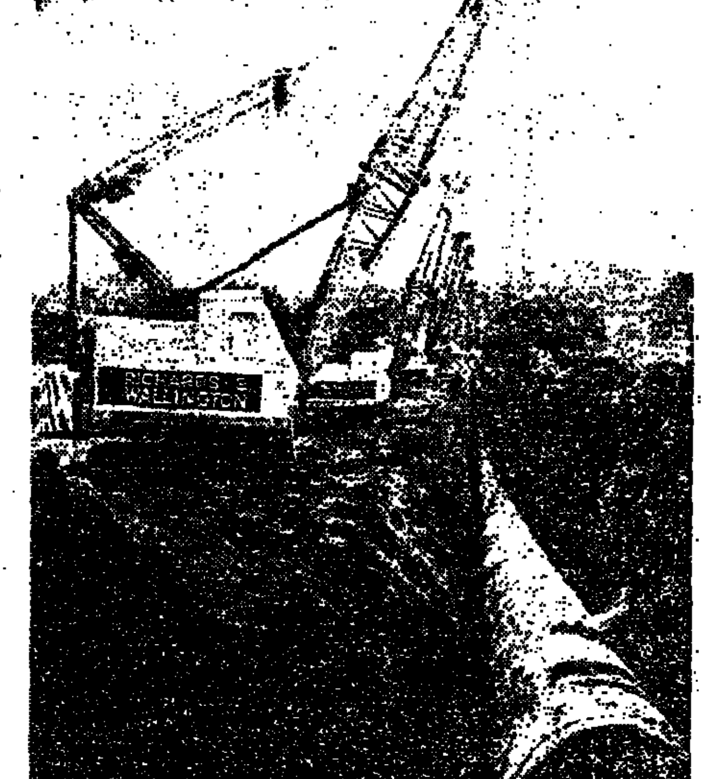
Capacity for plant hirers should normally be around 80 per cent but it is now reckoned to average 50 per cent particularly for cranes, and some companies have fallen below even that level.

he SGB Group, which published its interim profits yesterday, said that its plant hire division's capacity in Scotland was down to 25 per cent and that the operation was undergoing a difficult period.

The drop in activity in the North Sea has also hurt the market, as has the depression in petro-chemicals. The result is that an industry where excess capacity has been a long-standing problem, is now in deep trouble as competition steps up. Richards & Wallington was among the most aggressive price cutters in the business but, despite this policy, at the time that the banks intervened most of the group's fixe dassets of £29m were invested in cranes, which are almost impossible to sell.

The most important element of plant hire finance is depreciation which enables the groups to replace assets through a heavy charge and is often the dominant constituent of cash flow. One analyst stressed yesterday that the only way for a hire group to survive during a worldwide construction recession when margins are tight and the second-hand market is in collapse, as at present, is to charge larger first-year depreciation.

In the past, after the equipment was depreciated it was sold abroad but even the Far East and South America, following the lead set by the Midle East, have cut back on their purchases.



Richards & Wallington cranes—in better days—laying a natural gas pipeline in Staffordshire.

The smaller private companies which make up the rest of the business have also played an important role in the present crisis. Usually family-controlled enterprises, they have been better placed to deal with the failure of the hire rates to keep pace with the price of new equipment and without the ...e capital investment of the larger groups, may end up riding out the recession in less disastrous shape.

But it is clear that until there is a recovery in the construction industry, which accounts for 45 per cent of the demand for plant hire, there is no hope of improvement for the sector, although the stock market is convinced that any further collapses of public companies in the business are unlikely.

Rupert Morris looks at a group of Lancashire cooperatives

The Skelmersdale experiment—success or splendid failure?

The idea of community business was first put into practice in the early nineteenth century by the Utopian socialist Robert Owen.

Today, somewhat incongruously, it is being actively encouraged by a Conservative government. But many of the same difficulties remain, perhaps because of the conflict between the need for commercial viability and the desire to benefit the community.

The Community Enterprise Programme, which has replaced the Special Temporary Employment Programme, will consume £76.6m of the Manpower Services Commission's funds this year—almost double the 1980 budget for Step.

If the next few years or decades are to produce a latter-day equivalent of Owen's self-supporting community of New Lanark, then it could be Skelmersdale, a recession-hit new town in the heart of the once-thriving Lancashire textile industry.

In Skelmersdale, where council houses seem to be perched on traffic islands an even the locals get lost from time to time, one in five is unemployed, and at election times the Labour candidate is more likely to be worried by a Workers' Revolutionary Party rival than a Liberal or Conservative.



Gilbert Fletcher (left), senior supervisor at the Skelmersdale training workshops with 17-year-old trainee Mark Taylor.

One of the most bitter blows the area has suffered was the closure of the Courtaulds factory in 1976, making 5,000 immediately redundant. It was the response to that closure which paved the way for the creation of the cooperatives and training workshops which make up what is soon to be known as the Association of North-West Worker Industries.

Courtaulds shop stewards and leading figures on the Labour group of Lancashire County Council considered but rejected the idea of a textile cooperative. Instead they set out to create a centrally controlled network of cooperatives.

Until yesterday, there were three cooperatives in Skelmersdale: Clogora, founded in 1977 with assistance from the Job Creation Scheme, to repair and refurbish school furniture, Unit Furniture, a small firm which was purchased with a £60,000 government loan; and Cotastone Engineering, which makes metal pallets and containers.

Yesterday Unit Furniture ceased trading, a victim of the recession and a decline in demand. Another factor, according to a member of the board, was the failure of one big customer to pay its bills.

For the moment, the future of 35 employees is in doubt, although it is hoped that their jobs can be saved. Alongside the cooperatives are the training workshops, 90 per cent financed by the MSC, employing 25 adult training staff and providing jobs for 120 young people.

Control of the cooperatives and workshops is exercised through a holding company whose board consists of three county councillors, two trade union officials and a representative of the Co-operative Union. Worker directors from each cooperative also serve on the board.

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has just agreed that each cooperative company will be registered as a "benefit of the community society", while the holding company will be registered as a charitable trust, to be called the Association of North-West Worker Industries.

The holding company's turnover this year is expected to be £1,250,000, but with the help of Mr George Moore, a 56-year-old former Department of Industry civil servant who is acting as full-time consultant, there are plans for expansion, in spite of the demise of one cooperative.

Funds are being sought from local authorities—Manchester City Council has already offered £150,000—and the association's unofficial three-year target is to create 10 worker cooperatives and 10 training workshops, giving full-time jobs to 500 adults and training places to 1,200 school leavers.

The essential feature of this sort of community business is that it aims to grow organically—keeping young people in work, identifying the community's consumer needs, starting new cooperatives to satisfy that demand, and then ploughing back any profits into the group for expansion.

Straightforward worker-cooperatives are entirely different because they give absolute contol to the workers who may, if they become profitable, sell up and move on.

Labour relations, having survived teething troubles with dedicated troublemakers who were as determined to disrupt the new machinery as they had been with their old employers, have become almost blissfully harmonious.

Worker directors are elected by the shopfloor, where they play a foreman's role, and attend board meetings once a month. Although the board, for ideological reasons, insists that the workers belong to a trade union, there has been a general acceptance that union membership is more or less irrelevant.

As Mr Moore put it: "I believe we're going to demonstrate that the traditional structure of authority and the relationships between people at different levels and areas of responsibility are completely outmoded."

It was in retrospect both ironic and poignant that I should have been able to witness this new spirit of cooperation only a few days before yesterday's bombshell hit Unit Furniture.

"The atmosphere here is like a family," said Mr Leonard Henthorn, the ruddy-faced production manager. "Jobs are so difficult to get, people are here for survival. There's no alternative."

Mr Allan Lanigan, a 28-year-old former unemployed joiner, had been a worker director for two years. He said there were not many factories where shopfloor voices were heeded.

"You have a sense of commitment to the firm's future, and a responsibility for other people's jobs. It's frightening sometimes, but rewarding."

Mr Moore was realistic then, and his words sound all the more relevant now in view of the cooperatives' latest difficulties.

He told me: "You can't take someone from the shopfloor and make him a decision-maker. Working out a new managerial style creates an additional burden which we've borne for the past three years.

"Whereas we want to be measured in commercial terms eventually, we need patience. Moss Side, Manchester and Skelmersdale are not the ideal places to start a business, but we have to take commercial risks because we're trying to create employment."

For Unit Furniture, sadly, those risks have proved too great.

At least the training workshops are in no such danger. They exist primarily to give the young jobless some skills and knowledge of handiwork that can be useful even if they fail to find a job. But virtually nothing is wasted: the trainees have built their own canteen, which they run themselves. They sell much of their work, both to the cooperatives, and outside.

The training workshops are, in fact, the main hope for the future of Skelmersdale's cooperatives. For they offer the opportunity to test out new products, which could, if a market were established, then be produced by a cooperative.

Community businesses like Skelmersdale's are springing up all over the country. What they all have in common is a need for management expertise and funds.

The Skelmersdale experiment may turn out to be a splendid failure, as Owen's New Lanark was in the end. It may be that the inherent commercial weaknesses of community businesses are too great. It will not be for want of trying.

Business Diary: A whole new ball game

This time last year, I was eating strawberries at Wimbledon and cycing Angela Rippon, but then as far as I am concerned, if you have seen one Wimbledon, you have seen them all. Yesterday I went across London to Marble Arch, and talked to Phil Woosnam (below, right) about soccer instead.

Woosnam left English soccer on a high note in the 1965-66 season, when he scored the second of the two winning goals when Aston Villa beat Chelsea on the London team's own ground.

Today, after a spell as trainer and coach to the Atlanta Chiefs, he is commissioner for the North American Soccer League, the company which is owned by 21 professional soccer clubs in the United States and Canada, from the New York Cosmos in the east to the San Jose Earthquakes (George Best's team) in the west.

Woosnam is here as one of the speakers at Sport Summit, a conference and exhibition for people who market, finance, equip and build for sport.

Of North American soccer, he told me: "British firms could get involved, either from a sponsorship point of view, or from an ownership point of view—there's opportunity to get in there."

He did let one interesting point slip in the questioning after his speech; when he told me that the NASL was talking to the authorities in the United States and Canada about introducing football pools.

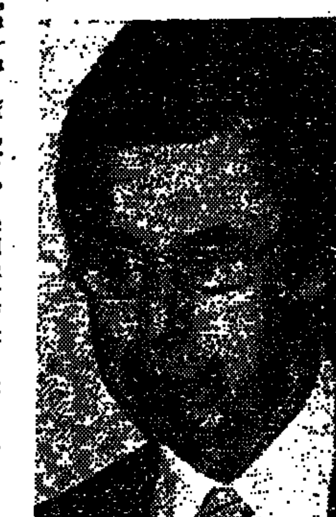
The big problem, however, was "so much opposition from other sports to legitimized gambling".

In contrast with this country, North American soccer crowds are increasing. The fans are peaceful, white collar—and many are female.

Not only are one in three spectators women in North American soccer, Woosnam said, but girls were also very enthusiastic players in the junior amateur leagues.

"I suppose one of the most important aspects of this particular sports is that here we are providing opportunity for both sexes.

"Very rarely do you find this in any sport, certainly it's not a popular thought as far as the rest of the world is concerned, but I think it really is probably one of the keys as far as the future of soccer in North America is concerned."



Grounds for optimism: North American Soccer League's Phil Woosnam in London yesterday.



Women soccer fans will not stand for "language". Brentford's Brenda Cadman (left) and Spurs' Diana Louca in London yesterday.

According to Brenda Cadman (above left) who was also at Sport Summit yesterday, women do not get much of a look-in even as spectators at British soccer games.

Mrs Cadman is secretary to Ken Lacy, who is the commercial manager of the Third Division London club, Brentford United. This is a job she has had for the last seven weeks, although she has been a Brentford fan for 20 years.

"More women and more families would go to soccer matches if it were not for the hooliganism. I'd like to go to more football matches with my daughter (Nicola, who is eight), but at some grounds you can't really stand behind the goal, —where the exicitement is—and feel absolutely safe."

It was duller, if safer to head for the seats either side of a pitch, but even there the language could be too strong for tender stomachs.

Diana Louca (above), is single and was not a soccer fan, although she is now a big fan of the First Division's Tottenham Hotspur.

The reason for her conversion is that she is now working as assistant to the commercial director of the club, Mike Lewis. Phil Woosnam's descriptions of the gleaming new sports centres in which American and Canadian teams play struck a chord with her.

Speaking of English grounds, Miss Louca told me: "I think more seats would be a better idea. Fans are less likely to cause trouble if they're sitting down.

"Then there's no fast-food tradition, like in the United States .You queue for refreshments at half-time until the whistle blows for the second half, and then find they've run out of everything anyway."

I then moved on to talk to a German architect, Frank Herre, about matters other than football, but somehow the conversation again got back to toilets.

Herre is with the Weidleplan partnership in Stuttgart, which designed the "sport city" the Saudi Arabians are having built (by South Koreans) in Mecca in time for the Islamic Games three years from now.

I asked Herre if there were special design considerations for Moslem sportsmen, thinking he might give me some colourful stuff about camel racing, relay runners using grenades rather than batons or hurdlers leaping over barbed wire, but he said there was not much difference.

Well, what about women not being able to compete in Mecca, I asked? "Ah", said Herre, "the Saudis don't approve of sportswomen and the Libyans do." What Weideplan did at Mecca, he told me, was to provide for separate groups of toilets and changing rooms, so that if ever there was a policy switch, all it was necessary to do was change the signs on the door.

Lloyds Bank has just named the 14 winners in its China Clipper competition for sixth-formers. One winner, who will with the others go on a 19-day visit to Hongkong and China is Simon Hewitt of The High School, Newcastle under Lyme. His dad happens to be manager of the Longton, Staffs, branch of Natwest.

Ross Davies

Stock markets

Heavy support for banking sector

Investors directed what little enthusiasm they had left yesterday at the banking and financial sectors, which were still awaiting the predicted takeover invision from the United States.

Dealers reported heavy support for most of the favourite takeover candidates with prices generally closing at their high *point for the* day. However, stock shortages were reported to have exaggerated many of the gains, and jobbers were *anxious* to keep their books level.

Elsewhere in equities, the overall trend remained firm *with* turnover again exceptionally thin. Little in the way of a lead for investors could be gleaned from the uncertain outlook. The day marked the end of the financial half year for many of the leading institutions so their books were virtually closed.

The *FT* Index, having fluctuated most of the day within narrow limits, closed 0.9 higher at 455.8.

Gilts, after their regular Monday morning flurry, encountered little new demand and even lost ground after hours in the wake of the sudden weakness of sterling.

In longs, losses of £¾ were reported in most cases, in thin trade, while at the shorter end falls of £1/16 were common.

Leading industrials displayed a steadier trend with Reed International 4p higher at 250p and *Metal Box* up *4p* at *176p*. Bowater was 5p dearer at 270p, with smaller improvements seen in Beechams at 222p, Glaxo at 362p, Unilever at 580p, Hawker Siddeley at 332p, British Aerospace at 236p and BOC International at 126p.

Shares of Richards & Wallington were suspended at 28½p as the company asked its bankers to appoint a receiver. Another to be suspended was Charles Booth pending a further announcement.

About 10.5m *shares* of *Senior* Engineering were placed at 20½p to pay for its acquisition of the Murray Tube Works *Division for £2.12m. Shares of* Senior ended the day unchanged at 22½p. At the same time, Mr Leslie Connor sold 1.7m shares, *or 21 per cent of the equity, in* the market at the current price through brokers Fielding, Newson-Smith. Mr Connor now holds 22 per cent of the group, and the shares closed 10p lower at 115p, after a recent strong run.

Banks enjoyed another strong speculative surge helped along by stock shortages. Barclays raced ahead 8p to 441p, Midland 6p to 331p, Lloyds 12p to 405p and National Westminster 12p to 398p.

In financials, Mercantile House, with figures due soon, advanced 10p to 823p. Insurance shares were also in the limelight as possible bid candidates with Eagle Star, in which Allianz holds 28 per cent, standing out with an 11p rise at 313p. General Accident and Guardian Royal Exchange both added 4p to 360p. Properties consolidated tehir recent improvements with Land Securities up 3p at 412p and Haslemere Estates 4p dearer at 408p.

SGB Group slipped 2p to 146p after its interim profits setback, but a strong second-half recovery added 3p to Courts (Furnishers) at 77p with Jantar another strong candidate, 9p better at 29p, after sharply improved profits.

Brengreen fell 2½p to 58p after calling for 2.2m from shareholders with Second City Properties unchanged at 64p after brokers had laced the remaining 500,000 shares, or *19 per cent of its recent rights* issue, for 2.12m at 60p.

Equity turnover on June 29 was £115.381m (17,115 bargains): *Active stocks yesterday,* according to the Exchange Telegraph, were RTZ, GEC, Land Secs, Bath & Portland, Cons Gold Fields and First Castle Secs.

Traded Options: Dealers reported a slight fall in demand, with total contracts reaching 1,498, of which puts accounted for 183. Grand Met was the firm favourite on 569 contracts. Traditional options saw calls in Loraine Gold and Marievale averaging a rate of 15 per cent with a put made in De Beers on 25p.

Shares of merchant bank Hill Samuel moved to 174p yesterday, its second year's high in two days. Word is that the group, whose name has been linked with Merrill Lynch and Lloyds Bank, is in talks that could led to a takeover.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Brit Cinematgrph (F)	3.9(3.6)	0.02(0.08)	1.43(9.04)	1.47(2.1)	—	1.47(2.1)
British Tar (F)	23.8(25.3)	0.7(1.6)	2.9(7.1)	1.6(1.8)	—	2.1(2.1)
Brengreen (F)	17.7(14.2)	0.7(0.4)	2.9(2.3)	0.4(0.3)	8/9	0.7(0.5)
Courts (F)	59.2(55.6)	3.7(5.3)	13.7(13.9)	1.95(1.95)	†	3.7(3.7)
Polymark (F)	20.3(19.2)	0.66(1.6)	5.06(15.8)	1.9(—)	2/11	3.7(3.7)
SGB Group (I)	65.6(66.5)	4.97(7.65)	6.4(13.8)	2.3(2.3)	17/9	—(—)
Sutcliffe Speakmn (F)	8.4(7.5)	0.37*(0.5*)	—(—)	Nil(Nil)	—	Nil(Nil)
Textured Jersey (F)	11.7(9.5)	1.05(0.84)	21.2(16.4)	3.7(—)	—	5.5(4.5)
Wolverhmptn St (F)	—(—)	0.026(0.019)	—(—)	0.75(0.5)	—	0.75(0.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = loss. † = mid October.

Brengreen makes £2m cash call

By Our Financial Staff

Industrial and commercial cleaning group Brengreen is raising £2.2m net in a rights issue of 5.2m shares at 45p. Holders of the 10 per cent convertible stock are offered two shares for every £1 nominal of stock, and ordinary shareholders are offered one share for every five.

Brengreen also announced pretax profits of £752,000, up from £505,000, for the year to March 28, on sales of £17.8m against £14.2m, and has increased its dividend by 40 per cent to 1p gross. It intends to maintain that this year on the increased capital. Directors and family trustees will take up 15 per cent of the rights issue. Dealings in the nil paid shares start on July 3.

The cash is for start-up costs on cleaning contracts Brengreen hopes to win this year. In March it began a contract with the Southend council, and believes more councils could put part of all of their cleaning services out to contract this autumn. It is also pursuing school and hospital cleaning contracts and overseas work. Southend's start-up costs alone were £750,000, covered by an £816,000 rights issue last August, but it will bring an extra £2m in turnover to the group annually and about £200,000 in profits.

Recent acquisitions will also contribute for the first time this year, as Jobmart did, for seven months last year.

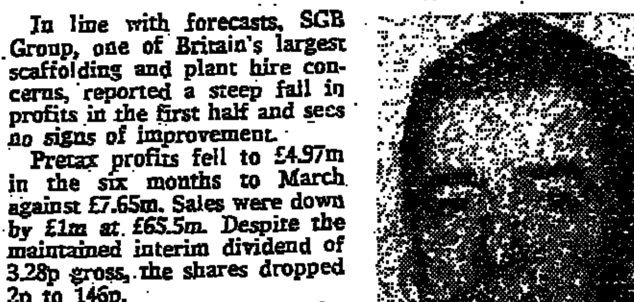
Outlook grim as SGB slumps

By Our Financial Staff

In line with forecasts, SGB Group, one of Britain's largest scaffolding and plant hire concerns, reported a steep fall in profits in the first half and secs *no signs of improvement.*

Pretax profits fell to £4.97m in the six months to March against £7.65m. Sales were down by £1m at £65.5m. Despite the maintained interim dividend of 3.28p gross, the shares dropped 2p to 146p.

Mr Neville Clifford-Jones, the chairman, said yesterday that the substantial fall in profits followed predictions made *earlier in the year.* "As yet there is little sign of improvement", he added. At the annual meeting in March he said that virtually no profits had been made in December, and January had been nearly as bad.





Mr Neville Clifford-Jones, chairman of the SGB Group.

Trading in the United Kingdom divisions suffered most but results were helped by the 10 per cent increase in exports, which pushed its contribution up to 20 per cent of total profits.

Scaffolding, which remains the core business with 45 per cent of overall profits, showed mixed results. The contract side traded reasonably well but the *sale* and hire of building equipment barely broke even.

Its plant hire business was particularly depressed and the group sees little prospect of recovery this year. In Scotland plant utilization capacity was down to 25 per cent compared with 60 per cent in the previous period.

However, the group's renovation *concern*, Peter Cox, made profits of £200,000 and its open cast coal mining also saw improved trading.

Last winter's warm and wet weather was blamed for the poor trading at SGB's hire shops and DIY activities.

Interest charges in the first half rose to £1.9m from £1.67m but borrowings have been cut by £5m to £20m. This level is expected to continue falling in the second half.

British Tar falls but dividend held

British Tar, the *chemical* manufacturing, fuel oils and merchanting group, yesterday reported a fall in pretax profits from £1.58m *to* £707,000 in the year to March.

Sales in the period fell from £25.3m to £23.8m. But the final *dividend of 2.24p* gross, gives a maintained total for the year of 3p gross

Mr Frank Buckley, the chair*man, said that trading* had been difficult, with reduced sales volume and pressure on profit margins.

Strong finish slows downturn at Courts

by Catherine Gunn

After poor first half, Courts (Furnishers) recovered its balance in the second half of its year to March 31. Full-year profits before tax are £1.6m lower at £3.76m but include an increase of almost 8 per cent in the second half profits, after a *£1.8m drop in the interim* profits at £1.03m.

Dividends have been maintained for the year at 5.3p gross. *and tthe A shares rose 4p to* 78p yesterday.

Trading *conditions* for furniture retailers in Britain remain difficult, but Court's overseas stores are doing w[illegible] ast year they generated a third of the group's turnover of £59.3m and nearly two-thirds of the profits. Their sterling profits this year will benefit considerably if the pound remains at its current lower lev[illegible].

Mr Edmund Cohen, group chairman, expects recovery in the United Kingdom to be slow this year, but believes what remains of the furniture retailing industry could do well next year, though starting from a very low base.

Court's trading profits last year came to £7m, down from £7.34m, before depreciation and interest costs of £2.34m. Interest costs alone rose from £750,000 to nearly £16m. Property disposal profits of £1.26m, against £869,000, are included at the trading profit.

Four unprofitable stores were closed during the year, and four opened, including two overseas.

Briefly

Petrocon holding redistributed

A 12.7 per cent defensive stake in Petrocon bought by private company Madgel in August 1980, after NCC Energy's dawn raid has been redistributed. Madgel is one-third owned by Petrocon's chairman, Mr Peter Hodgson, who paid £143,000 for 350,000 Petrocon shares and now owns 13.9 per cent.

Sutcliffe, Speakman: Turnover for year to March 31, £8.42m (£7.58m). Pretax loss £374,000 (loss £503,000). Again no dividend.

Textured Jersey: Dividend 7.8p gross (6.4p) for year to April 30. Pay 28/9/81. Turnover was £11.7m (£9.5m). Pretax profit was record £1.05m.

Local Authority Bonds: Coupon on UK municipal yearling bonds was unchanged at 13¼ per cent at this week's issue.

British Cinematograph *Theatres*: Turnover (excluding VAT) for year to January 31 £3.9m (£3.6m). Pretax profit £20,100 (£86,200). EPS 1.43p (9.04p). Dividend 2.1p gross (3.0p).

Rentokil has acquired D and D Burglar Alarms of Reigate, for £261,500 cash.

St George's Laundry (Worcester): Mr Peter Dellar, chairman, told annual meeting that, "Sales in the first quarter of the year were about £1.4m compared with £500,000 and although margins are under pressure he was confident of satisfactory results for the year".

Brascan has completed private placement of two preferred share *issues totalling* $200m. The proceeds will initially be invested in short-term securities.

Lyle Shipping: Recent rights issue was 96.5 per cent taken up. Mr H. A. Walkinshaw and Mr T. S. Shearer are retiring as directors.

***Flight Refuelling (Holdings)**: On* June 29, shareholders of Stanley, the United States aerospace company, voted in favour of acquisition by Flight Refuelling which will now acquire Stanley for a total of $10.61m and completion will take place today.

Fife Forge has bought all proprietary *rights in and to the range* of mobile floodlighting systems. Made and sold under the trade mark "Simplon" for £193,000, satisfied in a single cash payment.

Audiotronic Holdings: In his annual review, *chairman*, Mr A. G. Macpherson, states that the board's first target remains *the restoration of profitable* trading throughout the group as a whole. That has not yet really been achieved and without significantly better trading conditions further recovery is likely to be *slow*.

London and Liverpool Trust: Sales for year to March 31, 1981, £7.53m (£73,000). Pretax profits: £656,000 *(£59,000). Total dividend, gross,* 2.42p.

Munton Brothers: Turnover for year to April 30, 1981, £2.78m (£2.92m for 16 months). Pretax profits: £273,000 (£202,000).

Chas Hill accepts revised bid

By Our Financial Staff

The board of Charles Hill of Bristol agreed yesterday to re*commend the revised bid* terms, valuing the group at £1.46m, and the conditions attached to it by a consortium of Bristol businessmen.

With its 31 per cent stake, the consortium, led by Mr Alastair Milne of Phoenix and Mining Finance, *now looks set* to take over the shipping and contracting *group.*

The board has undertaken *to ensure, that acceptances in* excess of 50 per cent are received. The offer was increased on Friday from 100p to 125p *per share* subject to certain conditions, promoted by rumours of a second bid.

All directors, including Mr R *Campbell, who resigned* on June 22, and Mr P Longbottom, have agreed to sign acceptances which are valid for the revised offer. These acceptances cover 31.6 per cent and include the 26 per cent already accepted by Mr Richard Hill, the chairman, and his brother, Mr John Hill, a director.

They had given an irrevocable undertaking to accept the offer, but did not recommend it.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
76	39	Airsprung Group	68	—	4.7	6.9	10.8	14.9
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	47	—	1.4	3.0	19.3	44.8
200	92½	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
104	88	Deborah Services	101	—	5.5	5.4	5.0	9.5
126	88	Frank Horsell	103	—	6.4	6.2	3.2	5.9
110	39	Frederick Parker	64	—	1.7	2.7	27.8	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
110	59	Jackson Group	110	—	7.0	6.4	3.5	7.8
130	103	James Burrough	130	—	8.7	6.7	9.5	11.9
334	244	Robert Jenkins	314	—	31.3	10.0	—	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
224	196	Torday Limited	198	—	15.1	7.6	7.6	13.1
23	8	Twinlock Ord	14½	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	80	—	15.0	18.8	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	40	—	3.0	7.5	6.2	9.8
103	81	Walter Alexander	103	—	5.7	5.5	5.7	9.1
263	181	W. S. Yeates	252	—	13.1	5.2	4.8	9.7

3 slumps
n slows
Courts
Chas Hill accepts revised bid
Bank Base Rates

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £850-57 a metric ton; three months, £851.50-82.00. Sales, 4,000. Cash cathodes, £850-51; three months, £872.50-73.00. Sales, 25 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £848-48.50; three months, £873-73.50. Settlement, £848.50. Sales 13,400 tons. Cash cathodes, £840.50-41.50; three months, £863.50-64.00. Settlement, £841.50. Sales, 25 tons.

TIN was very firm.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,460-65 a tonne; three months, £6,600-05. Sales, 530 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,460-65; three months, £6,600-05. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,365-70; three months, £6,500-6,505. Settlement £6,370. Sales 550 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,365-70; three months, £6,500-6,505. Settlement, £6,370. Sales nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M28.85 a picul.

LEAD was firm.—Afternoon.—Cash, £376-77 per tonne; three months, £378-79. Sales, 6,800 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £368.50-69.00; three months, £372-72.50. Settlement, £369. Sales, 7,250 tonnes.

ZINC was firm.—Afternoon.—Cash, £421-22 per tonne; three months, £427-28. Sales, 3,000 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £413.50-14.50; three months, £420.50-21.00. Settlement, £414.50. Sales, 6,500 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £211.50 ($407.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was firmer.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 428.50p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 850); three months, 441.20p (865.90c); six months, 455.80p (902.50c); one year, 486.50p (970.50c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 449.5-50.5p; three months, 462.5-63.0p. Sales, 77 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 422.5-23.5p; three months, 435.5-36.0p. Settlement, 423.5p. Sales, 60 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steadier but quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £605.50-06.50 per tonne; three months, £626-26.50. Sales, 1,300 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £600-600.50; three months, £621-21.50. Settlement, £600.50. Sales, 2,150 tonnes.

NICKEL was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,190-3,200 per tonne; three months, £3,270-75. Sales, 834 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,155-65; three months, £3,200-3,205. Settlement, £3,165. Sales, 120 tonnes.

RUBBER is quietly steady (pence per kilo).—Aug, 60.50-60.60; Sept, 61.40-61.50; Oct-Dec, 63.30-63.40; Jan-March, 66.20-66.30; April-June, 69.10-69.20; July-Sept, 72.10-72.20; Oct-Dec, 75.10-75.20; Jan-March, 78.20-78.30; April-June, 81.10-81.30. Sales, two at five tonnes; 133 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were slightly steadier. Spot, 59.25-60.50. Cifs.—Aug, 61.50-62.25; Sept, 62-62.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne).—July, 738-739; Sept, 765-766; Nov, 757-759; Jan, 757-758; March, 760-762; May, 762-764; July, 764-765. Sales, 4,067 lots including 50 options. ARABICAS (officials at 1545).—June, expired; Aug, Oct, Dec, Feb, April, June, all 110-115. Sales, nil.

COCOA was steadier (£ per metric ton).—July, 822-824; Sept, 853-854; Dec, 887-888; March, 912-913; May, 929-930; July, 933-934; Sept, 938-939. Sales, 3,828 lots including two options. ICCO prices: daily (June 29), 78.55c; indicator price (June 30), 5 day average, 76.65c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £3 lower at £198; the "whites" price was £4 lower at £215. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 196-196.25; Oct, 198.90-199.00; Jan, 199.50-200.00; March, 203.20-203.70; May, 205.25-206.00; Aug, 207-208; Oct, 208.50-209.00. Sales, 3,481. Quiet. ISA prices (June 29): daily, 15.40c; 15-day average, 15.98c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was slightly steadier (£ per tonne).—Aug, 125.80-126.00; Oct, 129.60-129.80; Dec, 135.20-135.30; Feb, 138-138.40; April, 138.50-141.00; June, 139-143; Aug, 140-146. Sales, 102 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo).—Aug, 390 buyer; Oct, 395-400; Dec, 399-400; Jan, 399-400; March, 409-411; May, 415-420; Aug, 428-429; Oct, 428-429; Dec, 429-430. Sales, 65 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No. 2, 14 per cent: July-Aug £106.75 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent: July £110.25; Aug, £110.75 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Sept, £105.50 paid south coast; Oct-Dec, £107.25 seller east coast.

MAIZE.—US/French unquoted. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: Aug, to first half Sept, £89.50.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Aug, £98 paid south coast. All cif unless stated. London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was slightly easier: Sept, £96.40; Nov, £98.35; Jan, £102.25; March, £105.45; May, £108.90. Sales: 59 lots.

WHEAT was easier: July, £109.85; Sept, £99.10; Nov, £103; Jan, £107; March, £110.65; May, £114.45. Sales: 113 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S East	—	£110.00	£108.50
S West	—	—	£109.00
W Mids	—	£112.10	£105.50
N West	—	—	£106.00

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on June 30: GB cattle, 92.65p per kg lw (−1.38); UK sheep, 153.99p per kg est dcw (−8.26); GB pigs, 74.92p per kg lw (−1.15). England and Wales: Cattle nos up 10.1 per cent, ave price, 93.16p (−1.27); sheep nos up 4.5 per cent, ave price, 154.68p (−7.24); pig nos up 9.4 per cent, ave price, 74.84p (−1.02). Scotland: Cattle nos down 5.3 per cent, ave price, 94.39p (−1.46); sheep nos up 61.0 per cent, ave price, 140.59p (−14.47); pig nos up 31.9 per cent, ave price, 75.52p (−2.37).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—July, 285.50-86.00; Aug, 286.50-86.75; Sept, 289-89.25; Oct, 292.25-92.75; Nov, 296.25-96.50; Dec, 300-01.25; Jan, 304.25-05.00; Feb, 307.50-09.00. Sales: 844 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £62; Feb, £71.90; April, £79; Sales: 261 lots of 40 tonnes each.

Query over new copper contract

It is questionable whether the London Metal Exchange's new "super cathode" copper contract will succeed in regaining some of the LME's lost ground as a market for physical copper, the *Copper Studies Bulletin* says.

It noted that the new contract, which comes into force in September, covers both wirebar and cathode, an arrangement which it said has practical advantages for the LME. But a consumer buying physical metal from the LME could end up getting 99.9 per cent copper wirebar rather than the high-grade cathode he requires, the bulletin said.

The bulletin noted that the LME is used mainly for futures hedging but added "for hedging to remain viable, contracts traded on the exchange must have such links with the real market transactions that hedging is designed to counterbalance".

The new contract will help to solve the confusion stemming from the present situation where the LME cathode quotation has become a reference price for secondary or lower-grade cathode, it said.

Discount market

End of the half-year considerations created difficult conditions in the market.

Houses opened at 11 per cent or so, but moved there bids up to 11¼ per cent without attracting much in the way of fresh funds. The rate dived to 6 per cent, although the bulk of final balances were taken in a range of 10¾-11¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange report

Narrowly mixed for much of the day, the dollar ended higher against most major currencies, though trading was thin because of end-month and half-yearly book squaring.

The pound was quietly firm at first, but turned sharply lower in late trading, partly reflecting the dollar's strength and a sizable selling order from New York. It closed off the bottom at $1.9305, over a cent off on last night's $1.9420. The trade-weighted index finished 0.1 easier at 94.1 after 94.5 initially. The calculation was made before the late downturn.

After a "low" of 2.3870 against the mark, the dollar ended higher at 2.3945 (2.3882), and in Swiss franc terms rose to 2.0480 before closing off the top at 2.0440 (2.0307). The French franc closed at 5.7100 (5.6925). The Yen moved narrowly to finish easier at 226.75 (225.50).

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 30	Market rates (close) June 30	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9250-9500	$1.9300-9310	1.05-1.15c disc	2.63-2.73c disc
Montreal	$2.3160-3390	$2.3160-3170	1.55-1.65c disc	3.83-4.00c disc
Amsterdam	5.13-18½fl	5.14½-18½fl	¼c prem-¼c disc	1½-½c prem
Brussels	75.60-40f	75.65-75f	25-35c disc	85-95c disc
Copenhagen	14.47-82k	14.49½-50½k	640-745ore disc	1650-1830ore disc
Dublin	1.2630-2780p	1.2635-2650p	25-40p disc	85-105p disc
Frankfurt	4.61-66½m	4.62¼-63¼m	¼pf prem-¼pf disc	¼pf prem-¼pf disc
Lisbon	122.50-123.50e	122.55-75e	65-135c disc	165-330c disc
Madrid	183.80-185.75p	183.90-184.10p	110-140c disc	295-335c disc
Milan	2298-2321lr	2300-02lr	24½-26½lr disc	70-73lr disc
Oslo	11.60-72½k	11.61¼-62¼k	15-140ore disc	10-145ore disc
Paris	11.02-10f	11.02½-03½f	12¼-13¼c disc	28½-31c disc
Stockholm	9.81-91k	9.81-82k	285-365ore disc	670-765ore disc
Tokyo	437-41y	437½-38½y	1.95-1.55y prem	5.65-5.15y prem
Vienna	32.52-88sch	32.53-58sch	par-8gro disc	1 prem-8gro disc
Zurich	3.93-96½f	3.94½-95½f	1-½c prem	2½-2c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.1 at 94.1.

Other Markets

Australia	1.6795-1.6845
Bahrain	0.7315-0.7345
Finland	8.3250-8.3550
Greece	112.45-115.45
Hongkong	10.7455-10.7855
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5465-0.5495
Malaysia	4.4925-4.5225
Mexico	46.80-48.30
New Zealand	2.2715-2.2915
Saudi Arabia	6.6190-6.6490
Singapore	4.1325-4.1625
South Africa	1.7155-1.7305

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	94.1	−30.5
US dollar	103.0	+2.6
Canadian dollar	86.0	−17.1
Schilling	111.6	+21.5
Belgian franc	106.1	−8.9
Danish kroner	86.1	−11.5
Deutsche mark	116.6	+38.3
Swiss franc	138.0	+84.2
Guilder	108.2	+14.3
French franc	82.5	−11.9
Lira	57.5	−55.7
Yen	142.1	+38.0

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5240-1.5255
† Canada	1.2003-1.2006
Netherlands	2.6670-2.6700
Belgium	39.24-39.27
Denmark	7.4850-7.4900
West Germany	2.3940-2.3950
Portugal	63.35-63.55
Spain	95.15-95.25
Italy	1190.50-1191.50
Norway	6.0080-6.0100
France	5.7075-5.7125
Sweden	5.0780-5.0830
Japan	226.80-226.90
Austria	16.88-16.89
Switzerland	2.0430-2.0450

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8335-0.8338

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%

(Last changed 10/3/81)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 11¼ Low 6

Week Fixed: 11¼-11½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11¾	2 months	11⅝
3 months	11²⁵⁄₃₂	3 months	11²⁵⁄₃₂

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11²⁵⁄₃₂-11¹¹⁄₁₆	3 months	12⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	11¹⁵⁄₁₆-11⅞	4 months	12⁵⁄₁₆
4 months	12¹⁄₁₆-11¹⁵⁄₁₆	6 months	12⁹⁄₁₆
6 months	12³⁄₁₆-11¹⁵⁄₁₆		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13-12¾	7 months	12⅞-12⅝
2 months	13-12¾	8 months	12⅞-12⅝
3 months	13-12¾	9 months	13½-13¼
4 months	13-12¾	10 months	13½-13¼
5 months	13-12¾	11 months	13½-13¼
6 months	12⅞-12⅝	12 months	13½-13¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	12-11⅞	6 months	12⅝-12¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	12⁹⁄₁₆-12½	12 months	13⅛-13

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	12	3 months	12⅝
7 days	12	6 months	12⅝
1 month	11⅞	1 year	13⅛

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 11½ Close 11

1 week	11⅞-11⅝	6 months	13-12⅞
1 month	12-11⅞	9 months	13⅛-13
3 months	12⅝-12⅝	12 months	13⅛-13⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13¼ 6 months 13½

Finance House Base Rate 13%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.4071	+1.49	+1.84	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.92879	+0.12	+0.27	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.52553	−0.77	−0.62	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.02647	+0.52	+0.67	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.80814	−0.18	−0.03	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.691839	+0.97	+1.12	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1256.97	−0.47	−0.32	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 17½-18½; seven days, 18⅛-18⅝; one month, 17⅞-18⅛; three months, 17½-17¾; six months, 17⁹⁄₁₆-17⁵⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $421.50 (an ounce); pm, $426 close, $427.
Krugerrand (per coin): $438.5-440.5 (£227.5-229.50).
Sovereigns (new): $105-107 (£54.5-55.50).

Wall Street

New York, June 30. Stocks closed at their lows after a second day of steady erosion. The Dow Jones industrial average was down 7.71 points at the bell to close at 976.88. Declines againe exceeded 1,000, more than double the 475 advances.

Volume rose to nearly 42,000,000 shares from the 37,930,000 yesterday.

Cities Service was among the most actives gaining 2 to 52¼ on more than 400,000 shares. Inspiration Consolidated Copper said it would be interested in purchase of the Arizona Metal operations that Cities Service had said it wanted to sell. Inspiration which is 50 per cent owned by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting said it "has not had any negotiations" or made an offer. Hudson Bay Mining was 26 off ⅛.

Seagram was unchanged at 58⅛. It asked a temporary restraining order against Olahoma's takeover law's application in its $73 a share bid for 35 million Conoco shares. Conoco was off ⅛ at 65⅞.

Newmount Mining rose 3 to 65⅞. Pennzoil rose 2 to 46⅝. Amax was off 1⅞ at 56; Marathon Oil was up 1 to 61⅛ and Texasgulf down ⅞ at 47⅞.

Standard Oil of California rose ⅝ to 37⅝, Texas Utilities eased ⅛ to 20⅝ and American Telephone lost ⅜ to 56⅛.

RCA added ½ to 23 in active trading.

	June 30	June 29
Allied Chem	53¾	54½
Allied Stores	28¼	30⅛
Allis Chalmers	27⅞	27¾
Alcoa	28¾	30¼
Amax Inc	58	57¾
Amerada Hess	29¾	29¼
Am Airlines	17⅜	16¾
Am Brands	42¾	42½
Am Broadcast	30½	30¾
Am Can	40	39¾
Am Cyanamid	33¼	33½
Am Elec Power	17	17⅛
Am Home	32⅞	33¼
Am Motors	4	3⅞
Am Nat Res	42⅛	41⅞
Am Standard	39¾	39⅞
Am Telephone	56¼	56¾
AMF Inc	23⅞	24
Armco Steel	34¼	34⅝
Asarco	36⅞	37
Ashland Oil	37¾	38¾
Atlntic Richfield	47½	47⅞
Avco	28¾	29
Avon Products	38½	38⅞
Bankers Tst NY	33	34
Bank of America	25¼	25½
Bank of NY	38¾	39
Beatrice Foods	21⅝	21⅝
Bendix	62¾	63
Bethlehem Steel	25	24⅞
Boeing	30⅜	30¼
Boise Cascade	42⅝	43
Borden	28	28¾
Borg Warner	49¾	50⅜
Bristol Myers	50	51¼
BP	24½	24⅞
Burlington Ind	21⅞	22
Burlington Nthn	52¾	53¼
Burroughs	38¼	38¾
Campbell Soup	28⅞	28¾
Canadian Pacific	37⅝	37¾
Caterpillar	63⅞	64⅜
Celanese	66⅝	66¼
Central Soya	12⅞	13½
Chase Manhat	53⅞	54⅝
Chem Bank NY	57¼	57⅝
Chrysler	6⅞	7
Citicorp	27	27
Cities Service	52¼	50¼
Clark Equip	33⅞	33½
Coca Cola	34½	34½
Colgate	17	17¼
CBS	56	56¼
Columbia Gas	33	33⅞
Combustion Eng	36¼	36⅞
Comwlth Edison	19⅞	20⅛
Conoco	65¾	65⅞
Cons Edison	25¾	25⅞
Cons Foods	28⅞	31
Cons Power	18½	18⅝
Continental Grp	36½	36⅞
Control Data	73¼	73⅞
Corning Glass	68	68¾
CPC Intnl	32⅞	31⅞
Crane	44¼	43
Crocker Int	39½	39¼
Crown Zeller	40¼	40⅞
Dart & Kraft	51⅛	50⅜
Deere	38⅝	38¾
Delta Air	71⅛	72⅜
Detroit Edison	11⅝	11⅝
Disney	63¼	63¼
Dow Chemical	33⅜	33½
Dresser Ind	38⅝	37¾
Duke Power	19⅝	19½
Du Pont	52⅞	53⅝
Eastern Air	10	10
Eastman Kodak	74¼	75½
Eaton Corp	37½	38
El Paso Nat Gas	22¾	22
Equitable Life	13¼	13¼
Esmark	68⅞	68½
Evans P. D.	25⅝	25¾
Exxon Corp	34¼	34½
Fed Dept Stores	40	39⅝
Firestone	12⅞	13
Fst Chicago	19⅞	19⅞
Fst Nat Boston	44¼	44½

	June 30	June 29
Fst Penn Corp	4⅞	4½
Ford	23⅞	23⅝
GAF Corp	14⅛	14⅛
Gen Dynamics	32⅞	32⅝
Gen Electric	61⅞	62⅝
Gen Foods	30⅝	31¼
Gen Mills	37⅛	38
Gen Motors	53	53⅝
Gen Pub Util NY	5⅛	5⅞
Gen Tel Elec	29⅞	30
Gen Tire	29	29⅛
Genesco	9⅝	10⅛
Georgia Pacific	23⅝	23⅝
Getty Oil	67⅛	67⅜
Gillette	33½	34½
Goodrich	25⅞	25⅝
Goodyear	19	19⅛
Gould Inc	30⅞	30⅞
Grace	45¼	45½
Gt Atlic & Pacific	5	5⅛
Greyhound	18⅝	18⅝
Grumman Corp	27⅞	26⅝
Gulf Oil	35	35⅛
Gulf & West	20	20⅝
Heinz H. J.	35⅝	35
Hercules	23⅝	24
Honeywell	85½	85¼
IC Inds	36⅞	36⅝
Ingersoll	67⅜	65¼
Inland Steel	30⅝	30½
IBM	57½	57⅝
Int Harvester	15⅝	16
INCO	19⅞	20
Int Paper	45⅝	47¼
Int Tel Tel	30½	31¼
Irving Bank	52	51½
Jewel Co	42⅝	42½
Jim Walter	31½	28
Johns-Manville	20⅞	20⅝
Johnson & John	35	35⅝
Kaiser Alumin	23⅛	23⅝
Kennecott	61⅞	61⅝
Kerr McGee	67⅝	69⅛
Kimberly Clark	70½	70⅝
K Mart	21½	21½
Kroger	24⅛	24
L.T.V. Corp	20⅝	21⅝
Litton	62½	63⅝
Lockheed	37⅞	39½
Lucky Stores	16	16
Manuf Hanover	38⅝	39
Mapco	34⅞	35½
Marathon Oil	61⅛	60¼
Marine Midland	26¾	28½
Martin Marietta	68	68⅞
McDonnell	30⅝	36⅝
Mead	30⅝	29⅝
Merck	92½	94¼
Minnesota Mng	57½	58
Mobil Oil	30	59⅝p
Monsanto	81½	81½
Morgan J. P.	59⅛	60
Motorola	71⅝	72⅛
NCR Corp	63	63½
NL Industries	34⅞	34⅝
Nabisco	29⅝	29⅝
Nat Distillers	25⅝	26½
Nat Med Ent	22⅞	24
Nat Steel	26⅝	26⅛
Norfolk West	48⅝	48⅞
NW Bancorp	31⅛	31⅛
Norton Simon	16⅛	16⅛
Occidental Pet	29⅝	29⅝
Ogden	35⅝	36⅝
Olin Corp	24⅛	24⅝
Owens-Illinois	30½	30⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	21⅞	22⅝
Pan Am	4⅝	4⅝
Penney J. C.	33⅛	33⅝
Pennzoil	46⅝	44⅛
Pepsico	35⅝	36½
Pfizer	48	47⅞
Phelps Dodge	40½	39⅝
Philip Morris	48⅝	50½
Phillips Petrol	38⅞	38
Polaroid	29¼	30½
PPG Ind	47	46⅞
Proctor Gamble	75⅝	75⅝

	June 30	June 29
Pub Ser El & Gas	18⅝	18⅞
Raytheon	91⅛	91¼
RCA Corp	23	22½
Republic Steel	26⅛	26½
Reynolds Ind	44⅝	45⅝
Reynolds Metal	33½	35¼
Rockwell Int	36⅞	36⅛
Royal Dutch	32¼	32½
Safeways	31½	31⅞
St Regis Paper	35⅛	35⅞
Santa Fe Ind	28⅞	28⅝
SCM	27	27
Schlumberger	94⅝	95½
Scott Paper	18⅝	19⅛
Seagram	58⅛	58¼
Sears Roebuck	18⅝	18⅞
Shell Oil	44⅝	44⅞
Shell Trans	28⅛	28⅝
Signal Co	29½	29¼
Singer	20⅝	20⅛
Sony	20⅜	21⅛
Sth Cal Edison	25½	25⅞
Southern Pacific	47⅝	47
Southern Rly	88⅝	88⅞
Sperry Corp	47⅞	47¼
Std Brands	28¼	28½
Std Oil Califnia	37⅝	37
Std Oil Indiana	54⅝	54⅞
Std Oil Ohio	48⅞	48⅞
Sterling Drug	22⅝	21⅞
Stevens J. P.	15⅞	15⅞
Sunbeam Corp	21⅝	21⅝
Sun Comp	34⅝	34⅛
Teledyne	158¼	159¼
Tenneco	38⅝	38⅝
Texaco	35⅞	35⅝
Texas East Corp	50	49¾
Texas Inst	97¼	98⅝
Texas Utilities	20⅝	20⅞
Textron	34⅝	34½
TWA	23⅝	23⅛
Travelers Corp	47	48
TRW Inc	60	60½
UAL Inc	25⅛	24⅞
Union Carbide	60	60⅝
Union Oil Calif	34⅝	34½
Un Pacific Corp	58⅝	67⅝
Uniroyal	9⅝	10
United Brands	12⅞	12⅝
US Industries	11⅝	11⅝
US Steel	29⅝	29⅝
Utd Technol	55⅝	55
Wachovia	27½	27½
Warner Lambert	22⅝	22⅝
Wells Fargo	33	32⅝
West'n Bancorp	40⅛	40⅛
Westnghse Elec	30⅞	31
Weyerhauser	36¼	36⅝
Whirlpool	27½	27
Woolworth	26⅛	25⅞
Xerox Corp	53⅝	53½
Zenith	19	19⅛

Canadian Prices

	June 30	June 29
Abitibi	25¼	25½
Alcan Alumin	33¼	33⅝
Algoma Steel	43	44
Bell Telephone	18⅝	18⅝
Cominco	63½	63⅞
Cons Bathurst	26½	26⅞
Gulf Oil	28⅝	27⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	19⅞	19⅞
Hudson Bay Min	31⅛	31⅛
Hudson Bay Oil	36⅝	36⅞
Imasco	35⅞	35⅝
Imperial Oil	37¼	36½
Int Pipe	15⅞	15
Mass.-Fergsn	3½	3¼
Royal Trust	19⅝	19⅛
Seagram	69½	70
Steel Co	34⅝	33⅝
Thomson N 'A'	22⅞	22⅝
Walker Hiram	34½	34⅝
WCT	13⅝	13½

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 1.9180 (1.9475); three months, 1.9445 (1.9738); Canadian dollar 1.2016 (1.2003).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 366.92 (367.01). The futures index was 367.32 (367.59).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 976.88 (984.59); transportation 415.18 (414.98); utilities 107.08 (108.65); 65 stocks, 379.33 (380.19).

New York Stock Exchange index, composite 76.15 (76.58); industrials, 87.89 (88.34); transportation, 75.90 (76.06); utilities, 39.11 (39.47); financial, 78.34 (78.95).

US commodities

New York, June 30. GOLD continued its downward trend, dropping $3.30 an ounce on yesterday for July to close at $425.50.—July, $423.50; Aug, $428.00-$429.50; Sept, $434.00; Oct, $438.00-$439.00; Dec, $448.00-$450.00; Feb, $460.30; April, $471.10; June, $482.00; Aug, $492.90; Oct, $503.90; Dec, $515.00; Feb, $527.10; April, $538.90.

CHICAGO IMM GOLD.—July, $424.00; Sept, $434.30-$433.50; Oct, $439.10; Dec, $449.00-$450.00; Jan, $454.70; March, $465.30; April, $470.70; June, $481.40; July, $486.80.

SILVER futures at NY Comex trimmed closing loses to about 25 cents as bargain hunters took advantage of the market's collapse to two-year lows on demoralized liquidation. July, 857.00c-859.00c; Aug, 867.50c; Sept, 880.00c-883.00c; Dec, 920.00c-923.00c; Jan, 930.00c; March, 951.00c; May, 980.00c; July, 1,002.00c; Sept, 1,026.00c; Dec, 1,063.00c; Jan, 1,075.00c; March, 1,099.00c; May, 1,133.00c.

COPPER closed 0.10 to 0.05 cent higher. July, 75.30-75.35c; Aug, 76.60c; Sept, 77.80-77.95c; Dec, 81.25-81.45c; Jan, 82.45c; March, 84.60-84.70c; May, 86.80c; July, 89.00c; Sept, 91.00c; Dec, 94.10c; Jan, 95.15c; March, 97.25c; May, 99.35c.

COTTON futures cliped islighly below day's highs in mid session dealings. The closing prices were: July, 83.00c; Aug, 82.40-82.90c; Oct, 78.05c-78.25c; Dec, 76.25-76.35c; March, 77.65c; May, 79.00-79.25c; July, 80.00-80.35c; Oct, 79.50-79.90c; Dec, 78.50-79.00c.

COFFEE soared the 4.00 cent limit in all but the last trade month, and closed up 5.52 cents a lb in unrestricted spot July on expectations of export quota cuts by the international coffee organization. July, 93.25c-93.90c; Sept, 92.02c; Dec, 89.05c; March, 87.63c; May, 87.50c; July, 87.50c; Sept, 88.00c-88.90c.

COCOA nearbys ended $15 to $30 a ton lower after local day trading trimmed early losses. July $1,484; Sept, $1,554; Dec, $1,650; March, $1,720; May, $1,765; July, $1,813; Sept, $1,855.

SUGAR closed lower in cautious dealings. World futures closed 0.33 to 0.18 cent a lb lower.—July, 14.75c; Sept, 15.40-15.45c; Oct, 15.45-15.55c; Jan, 15.65-15.70c; March, 16.05c; May, 16.35-16.40c; July, 16.50-16.55c; Sept, 16.73c; Oct, 16.90-16.95c.

CHICAGO GRAINS: WHEAT closed up 3¼ to 4¾ cents a bushel in moderate trade. July, 375c-365c; Sept, 394½c-384c; Dec, 434c-412½c; March, 447c-436c; May, 459c-447c; July, 467½c-457c. MAIZE futures closed with chipped gains, up 1¼ to 3½ cents a bushel. July, 326¼c-320½c; Sept, 338c-332c; Dec, 347¾c-40¾c; March, 361c-353¾c; May, 369¼c-361¾c; July, 373¼c-366¼c.

OATS: July, 190c-192½c; Sept, 192½c-186¼c; Dec, 204c-197½c; March, 216c-209¼c; May, 219c-214½c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS finished 8¼ to 7 cents a bushel lower. July 694c-680c; Aug, 706c-692½c; Sept, 718¼c-704c; Nov, 739c-724c; Jan, 757¼c-743½c; March, 779c-765c; May, 795c-784c; July 810c-700½c. SOYABEAN OIL ended up 0.17 to 0.33 cent up. July, 21.43c-21.38c; Aug, 21.87c-21.90c; Sept, 22.30c-22.33; Oct, 22.65c-22.75c; Dec, 23.40c-23.43; Jan, 23.80c-23.78c; March, 24.40c; May, 25.00c-25.05c; July, 25.65c-25.70c; Aug, 25.65c-25.75c. SOYABEAN MEAL settled up $3 to $1.50 a ton. July, $195.80-$19.60; Aug, Sept, $202.50; Oct, $205.0; Dec, $211.50-$211.10; Jan, $214.50; March, $221.50; May, $224.00-$226.00; July, $228.00-$228.50; Aug, $23.00.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers, 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

Financials make the running

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 29. Dealings End, July 10. § Contango Day, July 13. Settlement Day, July 20

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
98 15/16	91	Exch	9½%	1981	99 11/16 •	..	9.517	11.516
98 13/16	85½	Exch	3%	1981	98 13/16	+1/32	3.036	11.517
100 13/16	93 11/16	Exch	12¾%	1981	100¼	..	12.734	13.130
98 3/16	88	Treas	8½%	1980-82	98⅛	•-1/16	8.662	12.145
95½	81⅝	Treas	3%	1982	95	+⅛	3.158	11.437
102¾	90½	Treas	14%	1982	101⅛	-1/16	13.844	12.211
96½	85¾	Treas	8¼%	1982	96⅜	•-⅛	8.560	12.158
96	85¾	Exch	9¼%	1982	95⅞	-⅛	9.661	13.038
95⅞	84¾	Exch	8¾%	1983	95 1/16	•-1/16	9.204	12.988
89⅛	76½	Exch	3%	1983	89¼	..	3.351	10.623
99 7/16	85¾	Treas.	12%	1983	97 13/16	-1/16	12.269	13.441
94⅛	84⅞	Treas	9¼%	1983	94 1/16	•-1/16	9.834	12.638
102⅛	94¼	Exch	13½%	1983	100 1/16	-1/16	13.492	13.432
94 11/16	84⅞	Exch	10%	1983	93 7/16	-1/16	10.702	13.311
87⅛	76½	Fund	5½%	1982-84	87	•+⅛	6.322	11.523
97 7/16	86½	Exch	11¼%	1984	94⅞	-1/16	11.858	13.615
104 9/16	94½	Exch	14%	1984	100 11/16	-1/16	13.905	13.680
80⅝	68¾	Exch	3%	1984	80½	..	3.727	10.847
99¾	88	Treas	12%	1984	95 13/16	-1/16	12.524	13.601
109¼	97⅝	Treas	15%	1985	103⅜	-⅛	14.511	13.779
98⅞	93⅞	Exch Cv	12%	1985	94¾	-1/16	12.665	13.817
75⅝	68 13/16	Treas	3%	1985	75½	..	3.974	10.884
96 1/16	91½	Treas	11½%	1985	93⅝	-⅛	12.283	13.561
103¼	89½	Exch	12¼%	1985	94 13/16	..	12.920	13.840
97⅞	91	Exch	11¾%	1986	92¾	..	12.686	13.908
69 13/16	60⅝	Treas	3%	1986	69 5/16	+1/16	4.328	11.345
97⅞	91¼	Treas	12%	1986	93½	-1/16	12.834	13.851
MEDIUMS								
89⅞	78⅞	Treas	8½%	1984-86	84 •	..	10.090	12.852
105⅝	90⅝	Exch	13¼%	1987	96½ •	..	13.619	13.959
[illegible]								

LONGS [illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN [illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES [illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS [illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS [illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B [illegible]

C—E [illegible]

F—H [illegible]

I—L [illegible]

M—N [illegible]

O—S [illegible]

T—Z [illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]							
378	279	McLeod Russel	293	..	21.4	7.3	..
332	263	Moran	272	..	4.6t	1.7	..
158	97½	Surmah Valley	97½	..	3.2	3.3	..
263	132¾	Warren Plant	218	..	14.3	6.6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	36	+1	6.8	18.8	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32	..	500	15.6	..
353	170	Imp Cont Gas	183	+8	10.1	5.5	6.6
185	93	Milford Docks	113 •	..	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	178	..	10.0	5.6	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied Residential 10p Ord (35)	31
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100)	£98¾+2
Cambridge Electronic 25p Ord (75)	85+1
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Par)	£96¾
Intasun 10p Ord	79-4
Laing Props 8¾% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100)	£102¾
Lon Shop Prop 9% Cnv 1994-99 (£100)	£92¾+1½
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	103
Newcastle Water 7¾% Rd Pf 1986 (£80)	£95¾
Phicom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)	116+1

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
AGB Research (190‡)	Sep 4	31 prem-2
BP (275‡)	..	43 prem-2
Do HMG (290‡)	..	23 prem-2
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	605
Crouch D (165‡)	July 20	19 prem
English Association (375‡)	Aug 3	30 prem
European Ferries (30‡)	July 7	49 prem+5
Geers Gross (90‡)	Aug 21	43 prem-1

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid. b £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

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to

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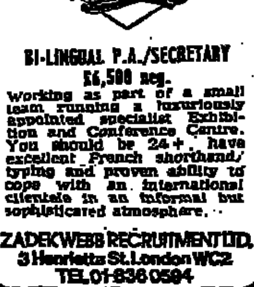
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If you enjoy a lively international environment, our clients, a highly successful professional consultancy, would like to see you. They need a well-organised and out going person to join their team and give secretarial support to two young consultants. Audio skills, 60+, age 23+.

P.A. TO MANAGING DIRECTOR — £6,000 neg.
This is very much a career opportunity for a well-educated Secretary with an interest in Public Relations. The M.D. of this established P.R. consultancy, seeks a P.A. with the ability to take on Editorial responsibilities and with a flair for administration. 100/50 skills.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants
18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 2921

MEDICAL SECRETARY
Up to £5,676 p.a. + low rent Chelsea flat
Highly interesting position for you as secretary to a team of four doctors in the Professorial Metabolic Unit of a famous London Teaching Hospital. You will be dealing with their clinical correspondence, research papers, diaries and private patients, so you will need good secretarial training and recognised certificates of at least 100 w.p.m. shorthand and 50 w.p.m. typing, plus an aptitude for audio-typing. You will work a 35-hour week, have an electric Golfball typewriter and the benefit of excellent newly modernised surroundings. The facilities include subsidised staff restaurants, departmental common room and sun terrace and free use of swimming pool.
In addition to a starting salary of between £5,097-£5,676 p.a. inclusive (under review) after an appropriate trial period there could be a subsidised self-contained flat in Chelsea.
Apply in writing with full curriculum vitae and name and address of referee (who should be a previous employer) to Box 0495 G, The Times, not later than 10 July.

P.A.— Executive Secretary
U.S. Oil Company opening a London branch office in SW1 seeks first class Secretary capable of managing a small office and handling simple bookkeeping.
We are looking for an experienced person with a charming personality to join a small team. Salary neg.
Telephone 245 9373

Secretary PA
The GNC is the statutory body for nursing in England and Wales and deals with all aspects of basic nurse training, examinations and registration together with professional discipline.
The Acting Registrar, one of the top three executives, requires a first class PA to provide him with a full secretarial service plus assistance in the PA role.
If you have first class skills which include audio (much of the transcription is from tape), a good general education combined with previous experience at a comparable level we can offer you a challenging and interesting job.
Salary c.£5600-£6260 pa (review pending) + 20 days annual leave + pension and sick pay schemes + LVs in West End offices.
Contact: John Baker 01-580 8334.
GNC The General Nursing Council for England and Wales

PARTNER PROFESSIONAL FIRM OF SURVEYORS
needs a Secretary who can take a pride in his/her work, input creative thought and help expand the impact of the area of work for which he and his colleagues are responsible.
Please write to J. James, FRICS, Crosher & James, 41 Ingsway, WC2. Marking the letter Confidential.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE SECRETARY
Required by the Institute of Jewish Affairs, 11 Hertford Street, London, W.1. for two Research Officers working on Research Projects, Publications, Editing, Administration.
Varied and interesting work for young, well-educated, adaptable, recently qualified person with shorthand. Languages an advantage.
Phone Mr. May on 491 3517 for interview.

SEC/ADMINISTRATOR
£6,500 neg.
Young go-ahead company needs confident Secretary/Administrator to organise the running of their busy office and deal with a variety of important clients. This is a terrific career opportunity for a person with initiative and flair to become involved as part of a rapidly expanding team.
499 6566
THE GROSVENOR BUREAU Staff Consultants

PA/SECRETARY GROUP CHAIRMAN
Kingston £7,000
Obviously top secretarial skills are needed for this demanding and responsible post. Equally important are versatility, discretion and the ability to make your own decisions when dealing with a varied but interesting workload. Age around 30.
SENIOR SECRETARIES Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

P.A. WITH A DIFFERENCE PART TIME
to work 5 mornings a week for a Chartered Surveyor in West Berkshire with a successful international practice. You will be well cared for and thoroughly spoilt. In return he wants someone with a warm and cheerful personality, excellent secretarial skills including audio and a good education. Apply with full c.v. c/o
Mrs R. M. Martin,
Aston House,
Manton Hollow,
Marlborough, Wilts.
Telephone 0672 53409

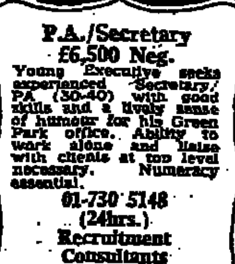
PERSONNEL PEOPLE
£6,500+excellent benefits
Join this well-known consumer food stuff company as Executive Secretary to the Group Personnel Director. Liaise confidentially with all levels of personnel, demonstrate tact and discretion when dealing with sensitive company issues, whilst offering the wealth of your experience in secretarial assistance. If you have excellent shorthand and typing, phone
VERYAN YOUNG
7 Princes St., W1.



Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-629 7262

PA/OFFICE MANAGER/ESS TO ATTORNEYS £7,000
A top executive secretarial position in the European branch in one of the U.S.A.'s largest attorneys. They deal mostly in company law and are looking for someone with at least 5 years good secretarial experience. You'll be working directly for the top partner plus organising all the office administration and supervising the junior staff. A challenging position for a top person with top secretarial skills.
Phone Geraldine Quinn on 221 5072.
Drake Personnel (consultants),
SOMEONE TO BELIEVE IN

P.A./Secretary
£6,500 Neg.
Young Executive seeks experienced Secretary/PA (30-40) with good skills and a lively sense of humour for his Green Park office. Ability to work alone and liaise with clients at top level necessary. Numeracy essential.
01-730 5148 (24hrs.)
Recruitment Consultants



JAYGAR

FILM INDUSTRY
Sec/PA, circa £6,250. An amazing opportunity for a Secretary with a P.R., Advertising or Sales background to assist a busy executive. Job offers tremendous variety organising P.R. events, film previews and client cocktail parties. Telephone Staff Introductions, 486 6951/491 8339.

SECRETARY TO COSMETIC COMPANY
£6,000 p.a.
Sec. P.A. to the 35-year-old MD of the advertising and marketing side. You will arrange his travel, conferences and meetings, using shorthand, audio and telex.
Ring Caroline Wise
JOBS GALORE
836 8224

FAST ACCURATE TYPIST
(70 wpm min) wanted to train as type-setter. Hours 1-9 p.m. Salary £7,000+.
Phone 405 4496

LEGAL P.A.
£7,000
Audio and Shorthand needed for this young (30ish) International Lawyer, Mainly Com. Litigation and Arbitration at High Court level.
Ring Kim Score on 493 9982
CAREER GIRL (AGY.)

£6,000 neg. W8
Executive Secretary to M.D. Sound education for position as Senior Secretary with trading company. Essential to be well groomed and have excellent secretarial skills. Age 25-30

£6,000 neg. EC1
Bi-lingual Secretary/Administrator. Fluent German, written, spoken and, if possible, shorthand. Will liaise with the company sales team and foreign agents. Plenty of scope for initiative and a chance to progress. Age 21-26.

Margery Hurst Executive
Employment Consultancy
185 Victoria Street London W1
01-828 6325

HAUTE COUTURE MARKETING—£7,000
The newly appointed worldwide Marketing Consultant of this prestigious French Company needs an excellent PA Secretary. In addition to good secretarial skills you will be required to liaise on an international basis within the company and keep the office running efficiently during the Consultant's frequent business trips abroad. West End location, conversational French an asset. Age 25-30. Speeds 100/60.

ST. JAMES'S PR—£6,000
An enthusiastic young PA Secretary is required to work for this small firm of PR consultants. Age 21-26, Speeds 100/60.

ANGELA MORTIMER LTD.
Recruitment Consultants
629 9686
166 Piccadilly

MAKE PEOPLE YOUR BUSINESS
Top neg. salary
Drake International are looking for enthusiastic business people to join their team of Recruitment Counsellors based in either the City or the West End. You will have the benefit of extensive on-going training and the opportunity to organise your own day, meeting both clients and applicants face to face. Unlimited earning potential, based on a generous scheme. Ideally you should be 25+, with a successful career background, self-motivated and looking for a challenge in a goal orientated environment. Call Anne Morris to arrange an interview.
734 0911

£8,000
The Managing Director of a small diverse Group needs a PA/Secretary. Projects range from hospitals and farming overseas to fast foods and hovercraft. His PA must be a versatile good all-rounder, interested in marketing and research.



Directors' Secretaries
Tel: 01-629 9323

OPPORTUNITY TO BECOME AN EXECUTIVE
As Personal Assistant to the Managing Director of this fast expanding American backed organisation based in W.1, you will be dealing with top London stores and retail outlets. You'll have plenty of contact with overseas visitors, handle top level business matters and have the genuine opportunity to progress into an executive role with a Company that really believes in equal opportunity. Want to know more? Then call Sandra Gibbons on
01-734 3454 now!
BIS Recruitment Consultants

ART GALLERY, W.1
This small, one-man operation needs a conscientious, intelligent and practical person to help run the gallery. Good sh/typ. skills, at least one foreign language and some basic bookkeeping necessary. Interest in art history pre-1900 advantageous. Suit 25+. Salary up to £5,000.
Apply in the first instance to: 4, Melgund Road, London N1.

ADMINISTRATOR
required to run small residential property company in London, W2. Accurate bookkeeping and typing; good organizational ability and common sense essential. Flexible hours and good salary for the right person.
Reply:
Box 0456 G The Times

c £5,600 + 80p LVs per day
Well-known Cosmetic Co. in W.1 seek Sec. S/T. for the marketing manager and his team. Age 22+. Good organising skills, a lively personality and a sense of humour essential. Generous staff discounts.
MARLENE LERNER PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
10 WIGMORE STREET, W.1
01-637 3822

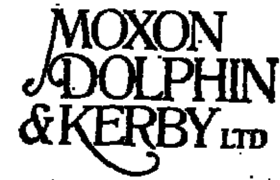
CHAIRMAN OF THRIVING PUBLISHING PUBLIC RELATIONS COMPANY
needs
an experienced Secretary/Personal Assistant immediately. Salary £6,500 negotiable.
Telephone Nicki Arnold 01-629 8817.

International Management Recruitment Consultancy

SECRETARY/PA

to the General Manager

Moxon Dolphin & Kerby is one of Britain's leading management recruitment consultancies, operating both in the UK and overseas. The Company is situated in Great Portland Street, with pleasant modern offices close to several tube stations.
The General Manager of the Executive Search and Selection Division is seeking a Secretary/PA who will thrive in the fast-moving and often pressurised environment that exists in Recruitment. The job comprises a substantial amount of telephone work and liaison with clients. Tact and diplomacy are therefore essential. In addition, you must be able to compose your own correspondence, possess excellent shorthand and typing skills and generally ensure that the Division runs smoothly. In return your salary will be around £6,300 pa, together with free life assurance cover.
If you are self-confident, able to work on your own initiative and are aged between 20 and 40, please ring Philippa Jackson on 01-631 4411, quoting ref. 2115, or write to her with full curriculum vitae at



MOXON DOLPHIN & KERBY LTD

178-202 Great Portland Street, London, W1N 5TB
Tel. 01-631 4411

SECRETARY

AGE 25+ — SALARY £6,000-£6,500

Interesting and varied secretarial work in the friendly headquarters of an international company Nr Warren St station. You will be working for the Managing Director and another Director and will require the usual secretarial skills including shorthand. Good English essential as you will be dealing with visitors from overseas as well as major European companies. For further details please telephone Irene Woodcock on 01-388 6100.

NEC TELECOMMUNICATIONS EUROPE COMPANY LTD

GENERAL MANAGER

for

CAREER GIRL OF BOND STREET
£10,000 per annum + profit share

Due to promotion we need a new General Manager. If you have the necessary experience and would enjoy running the West End side of our business, ring 629 5889 and arrange to meet Douglas Grob our M.D. Confidentiality assured.

WINE TRADE HABLA ESPANOL?
c. £6,500
The Managing Director and Transport Manager of a large well-known retail concern require a competent Secretary with fluent Spanish. There is plenty of scope for involvement and the ability to use your initiative is essential. No shorthand. Interested? If so, please telephone Elizabeth Bogod.
SENIOR SECRETARIES Recruitment Consultants
3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA
01-606 1611

CAN WE DEPEND ON YOU?
We are small team of Sales Managers who need to streamline our work. Could you make our appointments for us by telephone? Are you pleasant yet firm? Do you sound attractive yet businesslike—articulate but concise?
Most of all, do you enjoy using the telephone? If so, we can talk in terms of £500-£600 monthly, plus bonus.
Ring Beverley Peck on 439 8674

Secretary/PA to M.D.
of international shipping company situated near London Bridge. Age around 25, you must be responsible, energetic and able to work on own initiative as MD travels frequently. Hours are 9.30-5.30 or 10.00-6.00, 5 day week. Salary to £6,750 p.a. neg. according to experience. 4 weeks' holiday, L.V.'s & BUPA. Please apply with full c.v. and photograph to:
BOX 0454 G, THE TIMES

SECRETARIAL

Fashion Design W.1
Are you neat in your work, conscientious & reliable?
Assistant to the Head Fashion Designer
If you have secretarial or clerical experience and can appreciate the delicate skills and hardwork that go into quality lingerie design, you may be the person to help me by ordering, filing, progressing, plus telephone and reception duties at this busy but attractive studio in W.1. The job could suit a mature person, ex-Civil Service or similar. Hours and salary negotiable.
Write to Miss Hancock at the address below, giving details of your experience.
Sheers Design Studio
(First Floor)
50 Grosvenor Street,
London, W.1.

HEAD OFFICE OF LARGE RETAIL CHAIN (WEST END)
Are looking for a presentable shorthand/secretary to the Company Secretary. Minimum 2 years' experience. Non-smoker. C. £5,500 + perks. Bligh Appointments, 493 4372.
BLIGH

CONSULTANCY
Well-spoken, presentable Secretary, 21-27, who would enjoy working ina marketing environment required by small subsidiary of large int. co., W.1. Good admin. qualities more important than fast shorthand. £6,000 with good co. benefits.
CURZON STAFF BUREAU
01-629 3258

SECRETARIAL

BROMPTON HOSPITAL SECRETARY
Required for busy Consultant Chest Physician specialising in Occupational Chest Diseases. You will need good typing, audio skills plus some shorthand, but also have organisational skills and be able to work on own initiative. Medical terminology would be helpful. We can offer a minimum salary of £5,500 with an increase pending. The hospital which is small and friendly is in an attractive part of Chelsea. Application form from:
Miss J. A. Jenks,
Personnel Manager,
Brompton Hospital,
Fulham Road, London,
SW3 6HP.
Tel. 01-352 8121, ext. 4357.

AMERICAN BANK
£7,000
A career package second to none. Use your skills (50/100) flair for organising and charming personality. Deal with VIP clients and reap the high rewards and job satisfaction this right-hand role offers. Superior benefits are another incentive to join this prestigious company. Age 25+. Call 405 8824.
Prime Personnel Consultants

GOOD NEWS!
House Manager's S/H Sec for Fleet Street News Agency. Mature personality 30-40 with good sec exp to work in the lively atmosphere of a news gathering service. Would suit someone who has raised a family and now wants to return to full employment. £5,450.
COVENT GARDEN BUREAU
53, FLEET STREET, EC4.
01-353 7696

ACT AS A LINK for young Manager dealing with off-shore Personnel of International Co. He needs a capable, friendly sh/Secretary to assist him and make easy the daily admin. of his busy department. £6,300 plus free lunches and valuable company benefits. Ring 408 0444, Berkeley Appointments (Rec. Cons.).

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT with leading W1 Architects will involve you and your young Co-ordinator in an important overseas project. He seeks a switched-on Sh Secretary, 21+, capable of handling his action-packed schedule. To £6,500 plus bonus.—Ring 408 0444, Berkeley Appointments (Rec. Cons.).

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions, AMSA Specialist Agency. 01-734 0532.

ORGANIZED mature secretary/P.A. able to work on own but also keep our system operating efficiently under pressure. Dicta-typing, no shorthand. Small office Mayfair selling films internationally. Familiarity with T.V. work helpful. Written applications only to Cori, 19 Albermarle St., London, W.1.

WEST END SECRETARY? Your ideal job could be here! Call 734 2664 Centacom Staff Recruitment Consultants.

S.W.1 Publishers need Secretary 20's for their International Editions Sales. Good formal skills, knowledge of German or French useful. Must have previous commercial experience, around £5,250 p.a. 4 weeks hols, discounts, etc. Joyce Guiness, Staff Bureau, 589 8807/0010.

c. £7,000 p.a. Head of Policy Planning of Int. W1 Co. needs PA/Sec., 25-35, 1st class formal skills, some audio, and willing to learn wordprocessor. A lot of social arrangements and some participation. Own luxurious office. Super free lunch. BUPA. 4 weeks hols. etc. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau, 589 8807/0010.

ADVERTISING. Good, gregarious PA/Secretary with advertising experience, good speeds and initiative, wanted for young managing director of well established agency in Covent Garden. New business, administration personnel. Salary £5,500-£6,000. For further details contact Michele Zadek, 01-836 0594, Zadek Webb Recruitment, 3 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

c.£9,000p.a. If you are an Oxbridge English honours graduate in your 20s having had some sound commercial experience, please contact us for further details. Joyce Guiness, Staff Bureau 589 8807/0010.

CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY.—Flexible hours. See part-time vacs.

FRENCH SPEAKING SECRETARY with English shorthand required for marketing manager of high class office furnishings company in Central London. Salary c £5,500 - £6,000. Ring Caroline 491 7108 (Agy).

HEAD OF POLICY PLANNING, of Int. W1 Co. needs PA/Sec. 25-35, with first class formal skills, some audio and willing to learn wordprocessor, a lot of social arrangements and some participation. Own luxurious office, c£7,000 pa, free lunch, BUPA, 4 weeks hols etc. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

ARE YOU BI-LINGUAL? Then call now to see what is available for you.—Sandra Gibbons, 01-439 0504. BIS Recruitment Consultants.

£6,500 P.A. NEG. Partners Secretary, 23+, with good formal skills, needed for friendly architects office in the West End. Self motivated and capable person to keep the office running smoothly. — JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

CALLING ALL COLLEGE LEAVERS. Join this busy studio and use your newly acquired secretarial skills. Lots of people and lots of fun. Interested? Call Sandra Gibbons, 01-439 0577 now! BIS Recruitment Consultants.

(continued on page 24)

SECRETARIAL

STRAND SECRETARY ? The answer to your job problem may be just a phone call away.—Centacom Staff. 836 3875. Personnel Consultants.

PARTNER. Professional firm of solicitors needs a secretary.—See La Creme de la Creme.

SEC. P.A. International bank. £6,300 + mortgage facilities. Marketing Director of international financial house needs numerate secretary to set up admin proceedings and be responsible for internal budgets. Meeting top level clients. Good benefits.—Ring 930 5051. Lucy Marks Personnel Staff Consultants.

KENSINGTON P.A. The M.D. of this well-established Export Trading Company needs a motivated P.A. with the ability to develop away from a purely secretarial role. £6,000 neg plus an excellent bonus. Skills 90/50.—Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

NON-SECRETARIAL

IMPORT/EXPORT ASST
£5,500+ FREE TRAVEL

Being highly organised is a rare skill, but one we need for a Japanese company in Holborn. As an essential part of a small team you will be requesting quotations from suppliers and typing relevant documents, liaising with Shipping Agents, checking invoices against orders and generally using your initiative. A good memory is essential, as is accurate typing. This is a satisfying job where there is a beginning, a middle and an end. Early twenties.

Ring 628 4855

CRONE CORKILL
Recruitment Consultants

OFFICE MANAGER FOR SPITALFIELDS WORKSPACE

We are looking for someone, male/female, to organise the administration and day to day running of a newly converted warehouse in Spitalfields to be shared by a variety of small design firms. Previous experience in a similar capacity useful; bookkeeping ability essential. Commence end of September.

Apply in writing with detailed CV to MacCormac & Jamieson, Architects, 5 Dryden Street, London, W.C.2.

RECEPTIONIST with good working knowledge of French and some typing is needed to look after the reception and switchboard of a new Exhibition/Conference Centre in Mayfair. Presentation is very important as the clients will be international. Luxurious surroundings and a small team. Salary £5,500. For further details contact Michele Zadek, 01-836 0594. Zadek Webb Recruitment, 5 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

ART GALLERY needs help. See Secretarial Vacancies.

OPPORTUNITY exists in very busy SW1 estate agents for a lively person to help purchasers in their quest for nice flats and houses. The commission is very good and earnings potential substantial. Flexible hours.—828 7989.

TEMPTING TIMES



WIN £25!

Write a sparkling temps advertisement for Stella Fisher and win £25. Describe, in about sixty words (including headline) how we have a wide selection of West End jobs at top rates, for people with good secretarial skills ready to start tomorrow. The Creative Director of our advertising agency will be asked to choose the most original and most persuasive entry. Your effort must reach us by first post on Wednesday, 8th July 1981.

P.S. If you're interested we really do have those marvellous temporary jobs.

Stella Fisher Bureau
110 Strand, W.C.2. 01-836 6644
Recruitment Consultants

JOIN US!
£3.60 per hour

Every spare pair of hands on our temporary team has been used by our clients this week. We cater for the best with the best, and secretaries with speeds of 100/60 who want to work in central London at senior level should call us to find out what we have to offer.

Ring 437 1126

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

LONG TERM ASSIGNMENTS

We are currently recruiting a number of temporaries for assignments w/c July 6. Sec/sh to £3.60 per hour for skills 100/60. Excellent rate for all grades of audio, copy and word processing staff. City & W. C. clients.

Telephone 583 5441
MISON RECRUITMENT

TOP SECRETARIES/PAs URGENTLY REQUIRED

BY NORMA SKEMP TEMPORARY DEPARTMENT

Come and join our friendly team of professional temporaries. Your skills (50 & 100 min.) and flexibility will be well rewarded. We will take great care in selecting the right jobs for you. Telephone :

SUE GIRLING or PRU LEA
01-222 6064
NORMA SKEMP
PERSONNEL SERVICES LTD
14 Broadway, SW1.

THE DEMAND FOR SECRETARIES, audio and copy typists has increased and we have an urgent need to fill long and short term assignments in the West End and City. Top rates, paid the same week. Marlene Lerner Personnel Consultants, 10 Wigmore St., W.1. 01-637 3822.

NEW HORIZONS are always interested to hear from experienced secretaries with compatible skills to join their team of professional Temporary Staff.—01-499 9193.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY with good formal skills to work in relaxed atmosphere. Regent's Park. 5 days a week but flexible hours. Competitive pro rata salary. C.V. to Box 0459 G, The Times.

HELP PURCHASERS in quest for nice flats.—See Non-Secretarial.

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TEMPORARY COOK required for family of eight to live in during summer holidays for 4—6 weeks from late July. Attractive family home on bank of river Hamble. Apply Mrs Nicholson, Mere House, Hamble, Southampton. Telephone Hamble 2172.

CORFU.—1st class cook required for super sea-front villa July-Oct. Tel. 0625 872546.

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

EXPERIENCED chauffeur/butler required. Single: 40-50. Based in Paris. Frequent travelling. Excellent conditions. Curriculum vitae and first class references essential. Box 0416G, The Times.

NANNIES required for recommended families in England and Europe. Fry Consultants, Aldershot. Tel. 0252-315369.

BAR PERSON and assistant bar person required for summer season at Country Club close to Dorset coast. Live in with full board in beautiful surroundings and pleasant company. Ring Carol, 01-948 4333.

Recruitment Opportunities

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY PROFESSIONALS

The climate has never been better for OIL & GAS EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION in the U.S.A.

and Sohio Petroleum Company needs additional high calibre, professional staff to pursue its exploration and production goals.

From June 28th to July 1st a representative of Sohio Petroleum Company will be in London to talk with petroleum industry professionals possessing a relevant degree and at least 4 years of appropriate experience for positions in the United States. U.S. citizenship is preferred.

Career opportunities are currently available for:

- **Development & Exploration Geologists**
- **Exploration Geophysicists**
- **Drilling Engineers (Onshore & Offshore)**
- **Drilling Superintendent (Offshore)**
- **Production Engineers**
- **Reservoir Engineers**

A program encompassing realistic relocation assistance to our Dallas, Denver, Houston, San Francisco, Oklahoma City and Anchorage locations as well as home purchase or rental assistance is available.

To discuss these opportunities you are invited to call John Schilling in London at 235-5411 between 2PM and 5PM on June 28th and between 9AM and 3PM on June 29th, 30th and July 1st.

If unable to contact us in London, you are encouraged to submit a detailed resume including career objectives, location preference and salary history to:

John Schilling
Sohio Petroleum Company #94681
100 Pine Street
San Francisco, CA 94111 U.S.A.

An equal opportunity employer M/F/H/V





TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS EXECUTIVE

Times Newspapers Limited requires an Industrial Relations Executive.

The successful applicant will have had considerable experience in industrial relations, ideally in the newspaper industry. A knowledge of computerised systems would be useful but not essential.

It is likely that this appointment will interest applicants earning in excess of £12,500 per annum. The Company offers six weeks holiday, pension and life insurance schemes and BUPA membership.

Please write, not later than July 6th, giving full personal and career details, which will be treated with the strictest confidence, to :

Mr Tudor Hopkins, Personnel Manager, Times Newspapers Limited, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ.



DEAL WITH PEOPLE CENTRAL & N.W. LONDON

circa £6,500-£8,500

Working as an interviewer with one of the country's leading specialist Employment Agency Group offers an exceptional opportunity to work in a vigorous, commercial yet professional environment where initiative and aptitude are well rewarded. To deal with all levels of accountancy staff and client companies, an accountancy/commercial background is desirable.

If you are aged 22-28, we can offer sound promotion prospects, full training, above average salary progression, pension scheme, etc.

Please tel: 01-588 1031
ACCOUNTANCY PERSONNEL,
62/64 MOORGATE,
LONDON, E.C.2.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to let furnished property in West and/or Central London. Experienced negotiator preferred but may suit mature person with agency experience. Driver essential. Please ring N. M. Lee, 01-439 0681.

INSTRUCTORS for various sports required for summer season at Country Club close to Dorset coast. Live in with full board in beautiful surroundings and pleasant company.—Ring Carol, 01-948 4333.

BELGRAVIA ANTIQUE SHOP

Competent Assistant required 25+. Previous experience not necessary. Selling enthusiasm essential.

Five-day week. Accommodation available for suitable applicant.

Ring 730 4051
or write Box 0414 G,
The Times

TRANSLATOR. German to English with engineering experience required for Bavaria. Multilingual Services (Recruitment consultants). 01-836 3794.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. £8,000. The M.D. of a small co. manufacturing gift articles, needs a capable Administrator, with a proven background, ideally in in retail. This is an interesting and involving position for a confident person able to take decisions and assume a supervisory role.—To discuss in detail please call Paula on 499 2921/491 8868 ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

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City of London Luxury Apartments For Sale

A selection of 1, 2, 3 & 4 room apartments
£43,500–£125,000

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01-493 2222 (24hrs)
01-491 3304
Telex 267383 CHAPCO G

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

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COUNTRY PROPERTIES

EAST SUSSEX. 2 miles main line station. In one of the finest positions in East Sussex with far reaching views. An exceptional Elizabethan country house incorporating many features of this period. Reception hall, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, modern kitchen/breakfast room, utility room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Detached 2 roundel oast. Barn with full planning consent for staff or relative accommodation. Lovely garden with orchard and pastures. In all about 19½ acres. Offers are invited for the freehold in excess of £150,000 prior to Auction in September. HAMPTON & SONS, The Estate Offices, Mayfield, West Sussex. Tel (0435) 872294.

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KENT/EAST SUSSEX BORDER.—A unique country residence rebuilt to the highest standard in an utterly peaceful and secluded setting of 8 acres of garden, woodland and paddock with superb views over countryside and Bewl Ridge Reservoir. Hall, cloak/shower. 28ft drawing room with sun balcony, sitting room, luxury kitchen, dining rooms and laundry room. Principal suite of dressing lobby, bedroom and bathroom, 4 further bedrooms, 2nd bathroom. All new services. 2 double garages. £138,000. Joint Sole Agents: Bernard Thorpe & Partners, 49 High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Tel. 0892 26472. Hampton & Sons, Mayfield, Sussex. Tel. 04355 2294.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

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01-629 7282 13 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, London W1X 8DL

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Edinburgh Office, 26 Walker Street. 031 226 7431. (Ref.: 3BB2096)

SUSSEX

Lewes 4 miles. (Victoria/London Bridge 64 minutes)

A charming Country House set in timbered grounds with views over its own grounds to the South Downs. 3 reception rooms, fully fitted kitchen/breakfast room, 5 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (1 with sauna). 4 secondary bedrooms and bathroom. Oil central heating. Detached 2-bedroomed cottage. Outbuildings. Garaging. Stabling. Garden and timbered grounds. About 17½ acres.

Lewes Office : 201 High Street. (07916) 5411. (Ref.: 6BD1667)

HAMPSHIRE

Hartley Wintney 5 miles, Fleet 5 miles. Waterloo 40 mins. M4 & M3 Junctions 7 & 9 miles.

Delightful village House dating from 17th Century set in superb garden, overlooking Cricket Green. Hall, 2 reception rooms, study, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, shower room. Central heating. Double garage and outbuildings. Mature, well stocked garden. **About 1.2 acres.** Cottage available if required.

London Office : 01-629 7282. (Ref.: 1AC6117)

OXFORDSHIRE—CHILTERNS

Henley-on-Thames 5 miles. Within easy reach of the M4/M40.

Attractive well modernised house in secluded setting adjoining Russell's Water Common. Hall, 4 reception rooms, master suite of bedroom, bathroom and 2 dressing rooms, 3 further bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Oil-fired central heating. 2-bedroomed cottage. Garage and outbuildings. Heated swimming pool, sauna and solarium. Gardens and grounds. **About 2.6 acres.**

London Office. Tel.: 01-629 7282. (Ref.: 1AE/5688)

KENT—SEVENOAKS

Station 2½ miles. London 30 minutes by fast frequent train service. Tonbridge 8 miles. Bromley 14½ miles.

Magnificent Country House, lavishly equipped and fitted throughout, set amid mature landscaped gardens. Reception hall, 3 reception rooms, superbly fitted kitchen/breakfast room, principal suite with bedroom, bathroom and sauna. Guest suite bedroom with dressing room and bathroom. 4 further bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Indoor swimming pool, recreation room and billiards room. 2 double garages. Well stocked, maintained garden. **About 3 acres.**

Joint Sole Agents : **Grahame King & Partners,** 4 Station Road, Sevenoaks, Kent. (0732) 59192/3. Strutt & Parker, **London Office.** 01-629 7282. (Ref.: 1AC5938)

SUSSEX

Battle 1 mile.

A comfortable Georgian Country House beautifully situated in delightful grounds. 5 reception rooms. 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Domestic offices. Self-contained flat. Central heating. Delightful garden. 7-acre lake. Woodland. Paddocks. **About 43 acres.**

Lewes Office, 201 High Street. (07916) 5411. **London Office.** 01-629 7282. (Ref.: 6BC1657)

SUSSEX

Lewes 1 mile. Brighton 7 miles.

An outstanding Georgian Country House having a fine secluded parkland setting. 4 reception rooms, study/library, kitchen/ breakfast room. 4 principal bedrooms. 3 bathrooms. Flatlet. Central heating. Garaging for 3. *Hard tennis court.* Loose boxes. *3-bedroomed* **Cottage.** Very well maintained garden and grounds. Paddocks. **About 26½ acres.**

Lewes Office, 201 High Street. (07916) 5411. (Ref.: 6BC1652)

SUSSEX

Tunbridge Wells 7½ miles. London, Charing Cross 55 mins

An attractive House dating from the 16th Century with extensive views to the South over adjoining farmland Reception hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms. 2 bathrooms. *4 further bedrooms and bathroom.* Central heating. Garages, stabling and outbuildings, garden and paddock. **About 6½ acres.** Further land might be available.

Joint Sole Agents : **Parris & Quirk,** 27 Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Tel. : (0892) 25272. Strutt & Parker, **London Office.** Tel. : 01-629 7282. (Ref.: 1AB/6091)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
Beachampton. Milton Keynes 4 miles.

A fine country house set in beautiful landscaped gardens.

4 7/8 4 Oil 4 H

Additional feature: Conservatory.

ABOUT 13½ ACRES.

Joint Agents:
JOHNSONS, Bletchley. (Tel: 0908 74882) and
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, London Office, (Tel: 01-629 8171) (MP/70358)

WEST SUSSEX/SURREY BORDER
Horsham 5 miles. London 38 miles.

Rusper House Estate, Rusper. A charming country house set in delightful landscaped gardens.

5 8 3 Oil 3 H

Additional feature: Paddocks.

ABOUT 22½ ACRES.

Joint Agents:
TAYLOR & TESTER, East Grinstead, (Tel: 0342 24478) and
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, London Office, (Tel: 01-629 8171) (PR/70040)

SURREY
Leith Hill. Dorking 4 miles.

A Victorian country house with superb views surrounded by National Trust woodlands.



3 5 4 Gas 2

Additional feature: 3 bedroom annexe.

ABOUT 2 ACRES.

Joint Agents:
PEARSON COLE, Dorking, (Tel: 0306 880800) and
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2 7 7 Gas 3 2

Additional feature: Studio/games room.

ABOUT ⅔ ACRE.

Apply: HUNGERFORD OFFICE, (Tel: 04886 2726) (PCG/02183)

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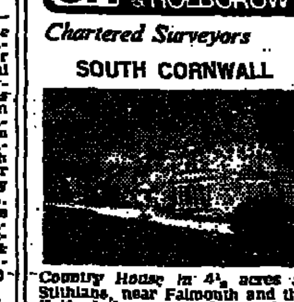
For further particulars contact Messrs. MUNRO & NOBLE, Solicitors, 26 Church Street, Inverness. Telephone Inverness (0463) 221727.

HAMPSHIRE

Solent Area in Green Belt adjacent Yachting Centre

Detached house soundly constructed with quality materials, hand-made bricks and purpose built hardwood doors to house and double garage, gas c.h., 2/3 bedrooms double, large reception, bathroom, downstairs cloaks, fitted kitchen/breakfast room leading to covered patio. ¾-acre easily maintained garden. Reasonable rates. £89,000. Tel: 01-788 3235.

SH STRATTON & HOLBOROW
Chartered Surveyors
SOUTH CORNWALL




Country *House in 4½ acres at* Stithians, near Falmouth and the Helford River. The house dates from the 18th century and has unusual galleried reception hall, 3 elegant reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrms and partial central heating. Detached cottage and outbuildings. Offers *sought in the region of* £100,000. Ref. S 9711. Stratton & Holborow, Lemon Villas, Truro, Cornwall. Tel. (0872) 74646.

DEVON. Charming picturesque village cottage, thatched. Dble. *glazing. Hall,* large lounge. Kit., 3 beds., study/4th bed., 2 baths. Pretty gdns. Garage. Heat. £45,000. Apply Thorne & Carter, Cullompton. Tel. (0884) 33333.

ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE, Dorset/Wilts. border, superbly modernized. Beautiful garden, paddock, outbuildings. £135,000. Brochure Tel. 074788-559.

NORTH NORFOLK. — Delightful 18th C. thatched cottage. Semi-detached. Superb setting. Many old features. 3 bedrooms, garden. Offers around £33,500. 0603 614231.

ANCIENT RYE OUTSKIRTS

Beautifully situated and impeccably maintained Country House in superb gardens and grounds of 5 Acres, incl paddock. South and west aspect. Hall. 3 rec. luxury kitchen, conservatory. 4/8 beds, 3 baths incl master suite and S/C staff/guest suite. Ga CH. Useful outbldgs incl garages and greenhouse. £150,000.

Apply Geering & Colyer
Rye (07973) 3155, Sussex

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Apply :

GEERING & COLYER,
RYE (07973) 3155, SUSSEX.

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Attractive modern, 4-bedroom family house with beautiful large private rear garden. *Lounge, dining room,* study. Large well-fitted kitchen, cloakroom, bathroom/shower. Full gas c.h. Garage. Close to schools, shops and green belt.

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ESSEX/SUFFOLK BORDER. Beautiful undulating countryside and unspoilt medieval villages. Properties from about £15,000 to £150,000. Please state requirements. H. J. Turner & Son 31a Friars Street, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6AE. Tel. 72833.

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In area of outstanding natural beauty, large, modern bungalow and self-contained flat, 4 bedrooms, 2 *bathrooms,* 2 receptions, kitchen/breakfast room, Study, 3 garages, heated swimming pool, 1 acre garden/paddock, 4 acres private woodland. £119,000.

Hemel Hempstead 61122
(ext. 414 day)
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£18,000 for quick sale
3 bedroom bungalow in ½ acre in beautiful elevated position overlooking Lochs to sea at Howmore, South Uist. For details, s.a.e. to D. Walsh, 5 Belsize Crescent, London NW3 or telephone Grogarry 311.

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Phone Whaddon 447

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Detached neo-Gergian house. *lounge, dining room,* family room, Fitted kitchen/breakfast room. Cloakroom. 3 double bedrooms, 1 single, 2 bathrooms: 1 family, 1 en suite. Double garage. Secluded garden.

£79,000 for quick sale.
Egham 31011

ABINGDON-ON-THAMES. £39,000. Well maintained "town house" in exclusive terrace, snug and economical. gas central heating. 4 beds., laundry room, walled garden, garage. Hard by quiet park, river walks, shops, schools. London in the hour. Tel. (0235) 23181.

RAMSDEN, OXFORDSHIRE. The Old Forge, Witney 4 miles, Woodstock 8 miles, Oxford 14 miles, main line station 5 miles. Tastefully modernised 3 bedroom detached period cottage in quiet unspoilt Cotswold village. £65,000. Telephone *Ramsden* 318.

SUSSEX—ASHDOWN FOREST.—Illustrated list of country houses in and around this lovely area. Taylor & Tester 08926-63131.

IMPRESSIVE. Contemporary residence lovely rural views Colne Valley, N Essex, London 1 hr. Superbly *maintained,* abundance attractive lux and craft built features. Tel. Earls Colne (07875) 2121 for photos and details. Offers region £115,000.

BLETCHINGLEY, SURREY. Substantial coach house, built 1844, now superbly converted into gentleman's residence retaining attractive features, eg. clock and bell tower. 2½ miles main line station. Magnificent views over wooded valley. 4/5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2/3 reception *rooms, garage* 2 cars, heated swimming pool. ½ acre lovely garden. C.h. Perfect decs. £98,000 freehold. Brown, 01-435 5626.

Residential Property by Baron Phillips

Banks start to take home loans seriously

Last week brought with it several notes of cheer for anyone who is house hunting. Perhaps the most significant of these was the announcement by Barclays Bank that it was cutting its home mortgage rate for loans in excess of £30,000 to 14 per cent in line with loans of less than that figure.

The move highlights how seriously banks are now taking the home loans side of their business. No longer will borrowers taking out mortgages of between £30,000 and £100,000 with some of the banks be charged a ½ percentage point premium.

Barclays also announced it was increasing mortgage advances from 80 per cent to up to 90 per cent of its valuation of the property. At the same time, the bank announced a savings scheme aimed at attracting the first-time buyer. If this scheme is successful, it will siphon money away from the building societies and into the bank. It will also make the bank seem more like a building society — after all, banks are in the business of attracting cash deposits.

The banks' incursion into the home loans market has come a long way since an American bank began offering mortgages for borrowers seeking loans of £50,000 or more several years ago. At least one cynic has suggested that it is the banks' way of dissipating profits and avoiding ever being caught for a windfall profits tax again.

None the less the clearing banks' involvement in the home loans market must be good news for house buyers. For the first time in many years, there is a wide range of lenders in the market from which to choose. This means there is a greater flexibility for borrowers who want loans well in excess of £25,000, traditionally a psychological barrier.

All the major clearing banks, together with three or four large North American banks, are happy to lend sums in excess of £25,000 and, generally, up to £100,000. At one time, the banks worked on the opposite principle to the building societies and their policy that the more you borrow, the cheaper it is. This is less true today. National Westminster charge a flat 14 per cent and so now do Barclays, while with the other two major clearers there is a small increase for higher amounts.



Knight Frank & Rutley are offering this turn-of-the-century nine-bedroom house for £300,000. Known as Raspit Hill, at Ivy Hatch, near Sevenoaks, the property is set in 77 acres of gardens and grounds with excellent views over the Kent countryside.

But what is extremely interesting is the way banks are actively seeking your mortgage business. Unlike the building societies, which appear to be far more interested in attracting deposits than lending money, the banks are fighting each other and everyone else to grant you a home loan.

Now must surely be the time to shop around the various institutions and decide not only who is offering the best deal, but who is going to grant a mortgage with the minimum of fuss.

If you are looking for a loan in excess of £25,000, banks may well be the answer. But do not discount your building society entirely. Although they are not especially keen to lend large amounts of money, a few of the major societies will entertain the thought. The Provincial, for example, say it has lent amounts of up to £100,000, but such cases are rare.

The drawback with borrowing large sums from building societies is the high interest rate. At the Nationwide, a loan of between £25,000 and £30,000 works out at 14¾ per cent, while a loan of £40,000 and above attracts an even higher rate of 15¾ per cent. Barclays' latest initiative on home loans makes these rates look extremely uncompetitive.

However, what might not prove acceptable to building societies may elicit a warmer response from your bank manager. When the Bank of Scotland launched its home loans scheme two years ago, it made the point that it was trying to reach parts of the market the building societies would not touch. At the time it looked as if the Bank of Scotland had in mind the notorious "red-lining" — areas in which building societies would not lend.

Colleagues who, for a variety of reasons, have turned to the bank have found it an easier and quicker institution with which to deal. No matter how long you have saved with a building society, there is always the feeling that, if you ask for a mortgage and get one, the society is doing you a favour.

Currently, banks are eager to lend money for house purchase. Some, notably Williams & Glyn's, are particularly aggressive in marketing their services to the public. When it launched its home loans scheme, Williams & Glyn's was offering interest rates of only 13½ per cent for smaller mortgages.

Although most bank mortgage schemes began as a service for more wealthier customers, all banks now offer a service for the first-time buyer or someone who only wants an advance of about £10,000.

Last week Barclays also launched an assault on first-time buyers with a savings scheme. A two-year savings scheme will guarantee a mortgage of up to 100 times the monthly figure at the end of the period. So if you can afford to save £250 a month, after two years Barclays says it will guarantee a mortgage of £25,000 — although there are certain restrictions which should be checked before embarking on the scheme. A similar scheme has been launched by the Co-op Bank.

But there is nothing new or revolutionary in these schemes. A handful of building societies already operate them and, of course, the Government has introduced its own weaker version.

At the moment, the building societies are happy to see the banks enter the home loans market in such a vigorous way. In fact, privately at least, they welcome these initiatives because they help offset the embarrassment of the lengthening queues forming at building societies for mortgages.

The long-term future of bank lending in this sector is less clear. Bristol & West believe it may only be a temporary phenomenon, at least at the lower end of the house-lending market.

Temporarily or not, banks do offer a solution to the present bottleneck — and the time is certainly right to buy because the latest house price survey from the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors indicates that prices have hardly moved over the past three months to the end of May.

Most estate agents taking part in the survey reported small price movements, if any at all — although in many parts of the country this only mirrors the general economic recession.

How long this will last is debatable. There is little indication that prices are going to go down as they did in many areas in 1974. At worst, they will hold steady, and if you are thinking of moving, this is probably the time to do it.

Meanwhile, another attack has been launched on the Government's obstinate adherence to the present stamp duty payable on house purchases over £20,000 by the House-Builders Federation.

The federation, in making submission to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for amendments to the Finance Bill, is calling for the basic threshold at which point stamp duty is payable to be raised from £20,000 to £33,000. According to the federation an average house in London now attracts duty of £450.

It points out that when stamp duty was imposed in 1974 on all houses over £15,000, this was in effect a luxury tax because only 16 per cent of all homes attracted the duty. Today, more than half of all private sector houses fall into the taxable bracket.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 12

"... My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning: I say, more than they that watch for the morning."—Psalm 130: 6.

BIRTHS

ANCOCK.—On June 26th to Lindsay (nee Noble) and John—a son (Leopold Peter Alcamo), a brother for Helena.
ASHBY.—On 29th June to Carol (nee Robertson-Percy) and Richard—a son, Sam.
AWDRY.—On 29th June to Amber and Timothy—a daughter (Sophie Camilla), a sister for James and Emily.
BLIGH.—On June 30th in London to Elizabeth (nee Evans) and Rodney—a daughter (Monica Ruth).
CECIL.—On 20th June; at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Jill (nee Hearn) and John—a son (Thomas), a brother for Claire.
CHECKLEY.—On June 24th, 1981, to Amanda (nee Babona) and Jonathan—a daughter (Laura Jane).
DICKINSON.—On June 27th at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Susan (nee Aitken) and David—a daughter (Eleanor Elizabeth Mary), a sister for Patrick.
FURNISTON.—On Monday, 22nd June, 1981, at Bristol Maternity Hospital, to Ashley (nee Cope) and Michael Furniston—a son (Stephen John Fairfax).
HOARE.—On Saturday, 27th June, at the Westminster Hospital, to Elevara (nee Cayzer) and Tim—a son.
MACKENZIE.—On 26th June to Hilary (nee Reid) and Simon—a daughter (Louise Lindsay).
NAFTALIN.—On 29th June 1981 to Jackie (nee Mann) and Adrian—a son, a brother for Eve and Ruth.
STARKEY.—On June 27th to Ros (nee Berrett) and Jerome—Donald.
THOMPSON.—On June 13th in North London, to Peter and Sandy—a daughter (Gemma Susannah Louisa), a sister for Helena.

BIRTHDAYS

BILL TAYLOR: 30 today! It's more than you've ever made at Cricket! Love Geoffrey, Tricia, Edward & Henry.
BROWN, VICKY. Happy birthday on your 25th darling, love Mark.

DEATHS

BERRY.—On 28th June, Leonard John, suddenly. Beloved father of Michael, Margaret, John and Susan. Service at Guildford Crematorium, Thursday, July 2nd, at 3.30 pm. Family flowers only, *donations*, if desired, to Cancer Research.
BURN.—Peacefully in Billericay on 27th June. Arthur Baron, M.B.E., Freeman of the City of London; Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Coopers; long serving Chairman of Board of Governors of the Cooper and Coborn schools; Chairman of Basildon Council, 1966-68. Revered father of Basil and Alan, and cherished husband of Joan. Funeral at Longford Cemetery, Old Church Road, Romford, Friday, 3rd July, at 3.30 pm. Donations in memoriam may be sent to Masonic charities.
CHAPLIN.—On June 30th, peacefully, in a Louth Nursing Home, Barbara Blanche, wife of the late Leonard Chaplin. Funeral private.
CHAUMETON, BERTHA (BILL).—On June 30th, 1981, aged 85, peacefully, at Mount Vernon Hospital, beloved wife of the late Phil, and much loved mother of Joan. Funeral service at The Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip, *on Friday, 3rd July, at 12.45*. Family flowers only, please, but if desired donations to Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, 113, Uxbridge Rd., W.5.
COGHLAN, HERBERT HENRY, FSA, FRAI, formerly Honourable Curator of Newbury Museum, much loved husband of the late Margaret Kathleen Frances (nee Anderson), peacefully in his sleep on Saturday, 27th June, in his 85th year. Funeral at 2.30 pm on Friday, 3rd July, at St Andrew's Church, Boxford. All enquiries to *Camp Hopson's*, Newbury 43590.
COSFORD.—On 29th June, 1981, peacefully, at home, Reginald John, *beloved husband of* Phyllis. Service at Golders Green crematorium, Hoop Lane, N.W.11, on Thursday, 2nd July, 1981, at 2.50 pm. Family flowers only. Enquiries to Nethercott, 150 Darkes Lane, Potters Bar, Herts.
EUSTACE.—On June 28th, suddenly, in hospital, Pamela Mary (nee Glover), of 4 Severn Grange, Bevere, Worcester, loved mother of William, Rowland & Francis. Funeral private.
FRASER, GORDON.—On June 27th, as the result of a motor accident, son of the late Alice and Kenneth Fraser and father of Margaret Mose and Ian Gordon. Personal letters only, please. Funeral private. Enquiries to Kenyons, 12 Chiltern Street, W.1 (01-935 3728).
GAMBIER.—On 26th June, 1981, Captain R. M. G. Gambier Royal Navy (Robin), at the *Royal Naval Hospital*, Haslar. Cremation has taken place. No letters please.
GATENBY.—On June 24th, 1981, peacefully, at Harefield Hospital, Frances, faithful and devoted housekeeper for 36 years to the late Murray MacDonald, Chelsea. Funeral will take place on Thursday, 2nd July, 1981, at the Chilterns Crematorium, Amersham, Bucks, at 11 am.
GOODALL.—Mr Archibald Lee, on 29th June, 1981, at home, Hatch End, Pinner, Middlesex, husband of the late *Mrs M. K. Goodall*. Funeral arrangements to be announced later. Enquiries to Messrs T. Vincent Howells, 60 Station Road, North Harrow, Middlesex.
HARDY.—On 28th June, 1981, suddenly, in the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Kenneth William Hardy, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Sittingbourne, Kent, aged 71, beloved husband of Sheila, father of Robert, Julia and James, and grandfather of Clare, Katherine and Henry. Cremation private. Memorial service will be held at a later date.
HERBERT.—On June 29th, 1981, in Hillingdon Hospital, Jack Herbert, aged 78, of 34 Queens Road, Hayes. Cremation at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip, on Monday, 6th July, at 4 pm. No flowers by request, donations to Heart Research, British Heart Foundation.
KIRKBY.—On 27th June, 1981, suddenly, Frances Anne Stewart (nee Henfrey), who gave so *much love and support* to her husband Kirk (1902-1960), son Robert and family, especially Agneta, Nicola and Peter. Funeral and Requiem on Friday, 3rd July, at Christchurch, Waltham Cross, at 10.30 a.m., followed by burial at St. Augustines, Broxbourne, at 11.45 a.m. Flowers, or if desired donations, may be sent to Sue Ryder Homes, c/o C. Powell Funeral Service, Coronation Road, Ware, Herts.
LONGDEN.—On June 24th, at Tittensor, Stoke-on-Trent, Squad*ron Leader John Anthony* Thelwell R.A.F. V.R., retired, aged 71 years, beloved husband of the late Norah Longden (nee Richmond). PLEASE NOTE: Funeral postponed. All enquiries to Price and Stubbs, Funeral Services, Mill St., Stone, Staffs. Telephone 0785 812566.
MACNELL.—On June 27th, 1981, suddenly, in Jersey, Ursula Mary, much loved mother of Bevil John and Robin Rudd, and grandmother of Philip, Henry Matthew and Thomas, and John John. Funeral at Jersey Crematorium, on Thursday, July 2nd, at 12 noon. Flowers to G. E. Croad Ltd., Jersey.
MANLEY.—Peacefully, on June 27th, Yvonne, formerly of Shanghai and Richmond, wife of the late George Manley, and mother of Barbara, Owen and Gilbert. Private funeral and family flowers only, please. Donations, if desired, to Trinity Hospice, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
MARSDEN.—On 29th June, 1981, peacefully, at Yeovil District Hospital, Frederick, of 6 The Wilderness, Sherborne, Dorset. Dearly loved father of Peter. Funeral service 2.15 pm. Friday, 3rd July, at Castleton Church, Sherborne, followed by cremation. Family flowers only, please. Enquiries to Eason Funeral Services, Newell, Sherborne 3479.
MILLER.—On June 1st, A. N. A. T. (Noel), aged 49 years, beloved son of Ida and the late Ashley Miller, of 84 Elers Rd, Ealing, W13. Funeral service at Breakspear Crematorium on July 3rd, at 11.00 am. Family flowers only to Wickenden & Son Ltd., 72 Northfield Ave, Ealing. Donations may be sent to Post Graduate Royal Medical School, Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Rd, W6, for the attention of Professor D. A. G. Galton.
MORGAN-GRENVILLE.—On June 28 very peacefully, at Parkview House, Ealing, Mary Alice Oliphant, granddaughter of the 10th Lord Elibank, widow of Hon Harry Morgan-Grenville, greatly loved mother of David, Rosalind and Elizabeth and devoted grandmother. Cremation taking place privately. Any donations in lieu of flowers to Animal Health Trust, Lanwades Hall, Kennett, Newmarket, Suffolk.
ROW.—On June 26, 1981, Bessie Rose (Rosie) Row, O.B.E., of Orchard Cottage, 43, Woodside, Wimbledon, formerly of Exeter, in her 95th year. Much loved aunt of David, Anthony and Jennifer and dear friend of Elspeth Mackie for many years. Cremation 3 p.m., Friday, July 3, *at Putney Vale Crematorium*. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Arthritis & Rheumatism Council for Research, 41 Eagle St., WC1.
SCARLETT.—On Sunday, 28th June, Frank Scarlett, F.R.I.B.A., of 16 Culford Gardens, London, S.W.3, peacefully, aged 81. Funeral Monday, 6th July at Pedlinge Chapel, near Hythe, Kent, at 11.30 a.m. Details from Hambrook and Johns, Hythe (0303) 66525. No flowers please but donations to Cancer Research Fund, London, W.C.2.
SEEDS.—On June 27th, 1981, suddenly, Peter Graham, of 44 Parkfield, Swarthmoor, also of The Hope and Anchor, Ulverston. Family service only and cremation at Barrow Crematorium at 11 a.m. Thursday, 2nd July. All friends welcome at the house afterwards. Family flowers only. If desired, donations to The Samaritans.

DEATHS

SLEIGH.—On 27th June, 1981, suddenly, John Sutherland (Ian) at 93B Chelsea Cloisters, London. Beloved son of the late Mr W. L. Sleigh and of Mrs Sleigh, 5 Ravelston Court, Edinburgh, and brother of Lawrie. Service at Warriston Crematorium, Edinburgh, on Thursday, 2nd July, at 12.30 pm. Please, no letters. Family flowers only.
SUMLEY, MARJORIE WINIFRED.—On June 27, 1981, aged 87 years, wife of the late Robert Maxwell Sumley, of Wellington, New Zealand, peacefully at Eltham, Kent. Cremation at Eltham Crematorium at 11.45 on Thursday, 2nd July. Family flowers only.
WILLETT.—On June 28, Irene Grace Priscilla (nee Widgall), of Wallside Cottage, Church St., Monkton, widow of Robert and mother of Allan, after a long illness. Funeral Friday, 3rd July, 3 p.m. St. Mary's Church, Monkton, Ramsgate.
WISEMAN.—On 28th June, 1981, peacefully in Warwickshire, Selina Harriett, aged 88, widow of William Edward. Dearly beloved mother of Gwen and Bill, grandmother of George. Funeral private.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BARBARA WARD. A Requiem Mass in memory of Barbara Ward (Baroness Jackson of Lodsworth) at 11 a.m. on Friday, July 10th, in Westminster Cathedral.
GOODDEN.—Memorial Service for Richard Goodden, OBE, will be held on Friday at 2.00 pm. at Chelsea Old Church.

IN MEMORIAM

RATCLIFFE.—In ever affectionate memory of my brother Victor, Lieut. 10th West Yorkshire Regiment, killed at Fricourt, July 1, 1916, and of those who lie with him in Fricourt Military Cemetery. Bertie.
BURNS, Brenda Margaret, M.B.E. In fond memory of Brenda, beloved wife of Donald and devoted mother of Ian and Hilary, 1st July 1979.
CHAPMAN. In loving memory of Dora Chapman, 1st July 1968, and John Chapman, 6th April 1980. Beloved parents and grand-parents.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

WHALEY, JOHN OSWALD.—His family and colleagues wish to thank all friends for their kind *messages and flowers sent on* their recent great loss.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

JUNGLE TELEGRAPH ... Chelsea Arts Club Ball, July 4th, 9.00 pm-2.00 am. Wild rhythms ... blue rhondo ... Havana let's go ... Tig Bag ... animal night life ... tribal disco ... rhondo drummers ... tropicality ... African food market ... steamy bodies ... liberation lig ... Tickets £15 from 143 Old Church St, SW3. 352 0973/5534.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE RED CROSS IS CARE IN ACTION

Red Cross volunteers all over Britain are working every day for the welfare of the community, in hundreds of different ways. Bringing help and comfort to the sick, the handicapped, the frail elderly. Please show that you care too. Help us to go on helping, with a donation or a legacy. We can put your care into action.

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ALGARVE. Villa cancellation—this Saturday, 4th July. Villa with pool. 1 week holiday inc flights £325 p.p. Ring Joanna or Susanna on 01-584 6211 Algarve Agency. ABTA ATOL 1344B.

CHAPMAN.—ERNEST ALLEN CHAPMAN, otherwise ERNEST CHAPMAN, late of 48 Lovedean Lane, Lovedean, Hampshire, died in Portsmouth on 20 December, 1979. (Estate about £14,000.)
NICHOLLS.—RUTH VICTORIA MATILDA NICHOLLS, spinster, late of 45 Blandford Court, St. Peter's Way, London, N.1, died at London on 9 December, 1980. (Estate about £22,000.)
RAYMOND.—MAURICE JAMES RAYMOND, late of No. 15 The Caravan Site, Ketley, Telford, Salop, died there on 6 May, 1980. (Estate about £15,000.)
The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 13 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

THE CIRCUS is no fun for animals. Find out why. Write for a booklet to:—The RSPCA (*Circus F*), Causeway, Horsham, Sussex.
ASCOT BOX required. See Wanted column.
PORTSMOUTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL. In view of the 250th birthday of the School next year the Headmaster and the School Archivist would be particularly pleased to receive now any news or memorabilia of O.P.s and former members of staff.
SCOTLAND. Diplomatic family letting their *own fine* stone house. See Rentals today.
BRIGHT? Join Mensa IQ *test from* Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel: 0902 26055.
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NORFOLK FURNITURE.—Unbeatable soft bed bargains—See For Sale.
ENGLAND—Make Pimm's your No 1 opener.
DAVID HOCKNEY prints and drawings.—See For Sales today.
SPANISH CIVIL WAR accredited author, writing authoritative new history, seeks names of Major George Nathan's relatives, friends and associates. Box No. 0176 G, The Times.
£25 REWARD.—Can you find a six month training placement job for a Business Studies undergraduate? Telephone 0742 56525.
MARIE CURIE.—A living tribute. Please support, generously by donation, "In Memoriam" gift, interest free loan or bequest, the humanitarian cancer nursing, welfare and research of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, now in its 34th year of service to those in need.—124 Sloane Street, London, SW1X 9BP.
IVC, London's largest, longest established, non-commercial leisure organisation for young (20-35) professional people offers its 4,500 members about 500 events a month. For details ring 240 2525 or write to Tricia Fraser (T.), 3-5, The Piazza, WC2E 8HF.
TREAT YOUR HOME to a Resista carpet. See For Sale.
BATTISBOROUGH Int. School. Vacs. for Sept. '81. See Educ.
PARSONS GREEN Annual July Sale. See Seasonal Sales.
BUCKS FIZZ or Beethoven? Whatever your choice, music sounds better on quality Hi-Fi equipment. To help you decide what equipment to buy "The Times" features every Saturday the "Home Leisure Guide". If you missed the last one ... make sure you see the next one. (Advertisers please ring Steve Fraser on 01-237 3311.)
I'LL SELL house & lease it back to you. See Prop. Wanted.
PASSIONS.—Writer requires *personal accounts and observations* of envy, jealousy & greed. Confidential—reply Box 0394 G, The Times.
DR. MED. WOLFGANG MOND of Starnberg Am See, Mathilden-strasse, 11 West Germany, is seeking any relations who left Germany (Kassel) before the war of 1939-45.
BELGRAVIA ANTIQUE SHOP requires assistant.—See Recruitment Opportunities.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Thursday, 2nd July, 6.30 p.m.: S.A.G.B. 33, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
Sunday, 5th July, 6.30 p.m.: Grosvenor Hotel, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
Monday, 6th July, 7.30 p.m.: Hampstead Community Centre, 7-8 Hampstead High Street, N.W.3.
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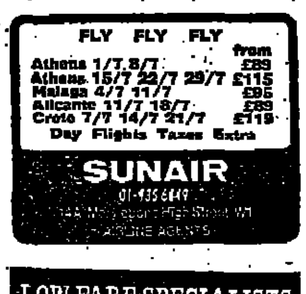
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(continued on page 12)

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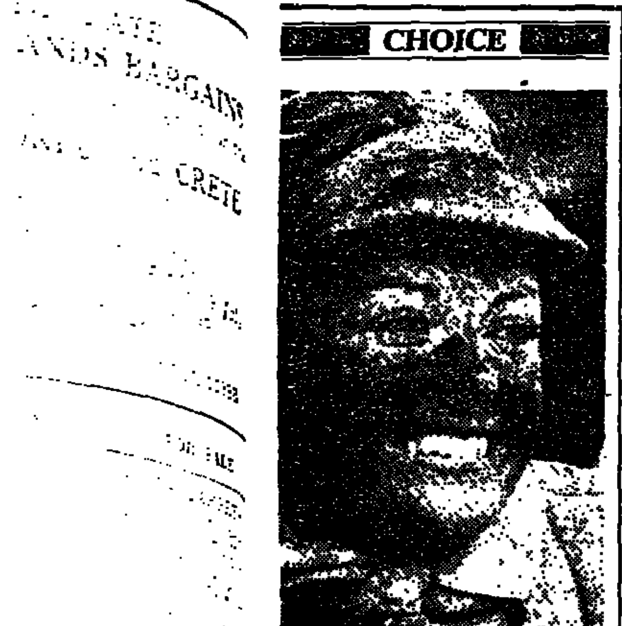
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CHOICE



Isla St Clair: The Song and the Story (BBC 1, 4.45 pm). She appears here in the role of a coal miner in the last century.

● **LAST NIGHT, ANOTHER DISSIDENT . . . . (ITV, 9.00 pm)** initiates a season of new, one-hour plays from Thames Television. It is the work of a Soviet writer, Nina Voronel, now living in Israel with her husband, a former professor of physics in the Soviet Union who fell foul of the KGB. The play is their story, more or less. The ingredients are familiar enough: the late-night ring on the doorbell, the KGB men keeping watch on the dissident's Leningrad home. What the play draws its strength from is not the external issues — the political protest that has caused the couple to seal themselvs off in their flat — but internal conflict. In a word, Mrs Voronel explores the siege mentality, and it is a harrowing experience, both for us and for the two principal players, Ian Hogg and Maureen Lipman.

● **THE OLYMPIAN WAY (BBC 1, 7.45 pm)** is a six-part comedy series about a health club. It has distinct possibilities, though I warn you that you will have to look hard to find them in the opening episode. And listen hard, too. I wouldn't have thought that the action of removing surplus pounds and the tightening up of flaccid muscles needed to be so noisy. So much of Tara Prem's dialogue, then, is dinned out, but I was pleased to catch a good line in the title song which runs: "Oh baby, when we touch/It's lovely — but there's much too much."

● I shall be very surprised if, when Tom Vernon takes his sceptical microphone to the Dickens Festival at Rochester, he doesn't come across more Bosh than Boz (Radio 4, 7.20 pm) . . . . The Woman's Hour plain man's guide to insurance is being repeated (Radio 4, 7.45 pm). If, like me, you can't be bothered with the small print, this programme was designed with you in mind. David Scott supplies the answers to questions which could save all of us a lot of worry and money.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; ★ BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Chemical Equilibrium. 7.05 The Grand Inquisitor. **7.30** Computers — File Processing.
9.35 For Schools, Colleges: History (Israel and the Arab States). **10.12** The Wonderful Cake. **11.02** Everyday Maths: The Last Count.
11.25 You and Me: Remember! Closedown at 11.37.
1.30 How Do You Do: For the tiny tots. The Special Pebble.
1.45 News and weather forecast.
1.55 Wimbledon 81: Semi-finals of the Ladies' Singles in the Lawn Tennis Championships. It's the ninth day of play. Coverage continues on BBC 1 this evening at 6.20. Coverage on BBC 2 today begins at 2.20, with highlights tonight at 10.05.
4.20 Play School: What is Summer? Celia Landreth's story is told by Floella Banjamin and Brian Cant. Can also be seen on BBC 2 at 11.00 am.
4.45 The Song and the Story: Isla St Clair continues her musical journey through the history of the 19th century. She sings the songs, and tells the stories, of miners and millgirls. The songs include The Blackleg Miner which signalled a new approach to the folk song when it was written back in 1831.
5.05 John Craven's Newsround: Junior newsreel.
5.10 Think of a Number: Science, technology and numbers — all treated in an entertaining way by Johnny Ball and his guest singer Angela Presman.
5.40 News: With Kenneth Kendall.
5.55 Regional news magazines.
6.20 Wimbledon 81: Highlights from today's play in the Ladies' Singles semi-finals.
7.15 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time: Includes Tom and Jerry and Bugs Bunny.
7.45 The Olympian Way. New comedy series begins. It is set in a health club. In tonight's episode, it is celebrating its first birthday, and we meet most of the principal characters (see Choice).
8.30 Three of a Kind: New variety series starring Lenny Henry, the impersonator from Tiswas; David Copperfield, comedian, singer and guitar player; and Tracey Ullman, comedienne and singer. Special guest is the singer Toni Basil.
9.00 News: With Peter Woods.
9.25 Shoestring: A repeat of some of the episodes in this highly-praised serial about a crime reporter working for a local radio station. Starring Trevor Eve. Tonight: the sinister incidents in which the headmaster of a preparatory school is involved. With Glyn Houston (r).
10.15 Cosmos: Carl Sagan's journey through time and space continues. Tonight, he visits some exotic and ancient sites which demonstrates an early and rewarding obsession with astrology. Featuring the life and work of the 16th century astrophysicist Johannes Kepler.
11.05 Paperbacks: Interviews with Alfred Bestall who has drawn the Rupert the Bear strip for 30 years, and with Jan Pienkowski. His pop-up books include The Haunted House.
11.40 News headlines and weather forecast.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 5.55-6.15 pm Wales Today. 6.15-6.35 Heddiw. 6.35 Join BBC 1 (Wimbledon). 7.00-7.15 Tom and Jerry: "Love That Pup" and "Catty Cornered". 7.15-7.45 Gorsuon Gwynfryn. 11.40 News headlines. Close. Scotland: 1.25-1.30 pm The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.40 News headlines. Close. Northern Ireland: 4.18-4.20 pm Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 11.40 News headlines. Close. England: 5.55-6.20 pm Regional news magazines. 11.45 Close.

BBC 2

10.20 Gharbar: For Asian women viewers. Music, a story, and household hints. Closedown at 10.45.
11.00 Play School: What is Summer? (same as BBC 1, 4.20). Closedown at 11.25
2.01 For Schools and Colleges: Watch: The Zoo (2).
2.20 Wimbledon 81: Semi-finals of the Ladies' Singles, from the Lawn Tennis Championships. Uninterrupted coverage of the afternoon's play. The commentators are Dan Maskell, Peter West, John Barrett, Mark Cox, Ann Jones, Bill Threlfall and Richard Evans. There are highlights from the day's play tonight on BBC 2 at 10.05.
7.55 **News:** with sub-titles for the hard of hearing. Also weather forecast.
8.05 The Little Mermaid: Cartoon version of the Hans Christian Andersen fairy tale (r).
8.30 Wooden Wonder: The story of the de Havilland Mosquito, the plane that took part in some of the most strategically important operations in the Second World War. Reminiscences from Leonard Cheshire VC and "Cats Eyes" Cunningham. The narration is by William Woollard (already seen on BBC East).
9.00 Rhoda: American comedy series, set in New York. Ida, disillusioned with marriage, withholds her approval when her daughter Brenda says she wants to marry Benny. The young couple have an alternative plan.
9.25 Fake? Evidence has come up suggesting the George de la Tour's painting Fortune Teller, filmed last year as one of the programmes in the BBC 2 series One Hundred Great Paintings, is a fake. Now, Edwin Mullins leads an investigation into the claim, which is supported by the art historians Christopher Wright and Diana de Marly.
10.05 Wimbledon 81: Highlights from today's play in the semi-finals of the Ladies' Singles. Introduced by David Vine.
10.45 Newsnight. News bulletins and in-depth coverage of the day's main news stories.
11.30 The Pursuit of Power: Second showing of last Thursday night's interview with John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade and former Chief Secretary to the Treasury. The interviewer is Robert McKenzie. Ends at 12.15.

Thames

9.30 For Schools: Around Britain (sheep farming). **9.50** Sizes, shapes and dimensions. **10.10** The production and recycling of waste. **10.35** The concerto. **11.05** A visit to Weston Park, Shropshire. **11.17** Life in the future — understanding computers. **11.34** The English Programme: immigration.
12.00 Cloppa Castle: Medieval puppet story — Folkbangas for All. **12.10 Rainbow:** The theme today is contrariness.
12.30 The Music of Man: How the European music scene was influenced by Roman Catholic, Hebrew, Muslim, and Eastern Orthodox traditions. The presenter is Yehudi Menuhin, who part-wrote the series.
1.00 News from ITN; 1.20 Thames area news.
1.30 The Electric Theatre Show: The weekly show for film fans. Today: the fantastic world of Charles H. Schneer, maker of animated models for films like Jason and the Argonauts and Clash of the Titans.
2.00 Live from Two: Do dog owners really grow to look like their pets? With Patrick Cargill and Sheila Steafel. And Shelley Rohde talks to last year's Shepherd of the Year, Harry Hutchinson.
2.45 Big Shamus, Little Shamus: Hotel drama about a stolen painting.



Ian Hogg and Maureen Lipman: Last Night Another Dissident . . . (ITV, 9.00 pm).

3.45 Now You See It: New series of quiz shows, played out on game boards. With Johnny Beattie. **4.15** Watch It! Tweety Pie cartoon. **4.20 How:** Fact-filled magazine, with Fred Dinenage and Jack Hargreaves.
4.45 Quest of Eagles: Children's adventure serial about a boy on a treasure trail (r). **5.15** Here's Boomer: Tales of a dog.
5.45 News from ITN; 6.00 Thames news; **6.25 Help!** The problems disabled people encounter when travelling around London.
6.35 Crossroads: Why Shughie McFee upsets an applicant for a job.
7.00 Where There's Life: Miriam Stoppard and Rob Buckman, medical specialists, answer questions from a studio audience.
7.30 Coronation Street: Eunice urges Fred not to go to the brewery to find out the truth about the theft incident. And there's more tension at Jim's Cafe.
8.00 The Video Entertainers: Variety show. Some faces are familiar, the rest are not. Artistes include the singer Elaine Delmar, The Dooleys and the Manchester comedian Ivor Davis.
8.30 Have I Got You . . . Where You Want Me? Comedy series with Ian Lavender and Kim Braden as the young couple living together. Tonight: an unfortunate incident involving Dave Pankhurst's car. With Ray Lonnen as Dave.
9.00 Playhouse: Last Night Another Dissident . . . Drama, by Nima Veronel, about a dissident Soviet scientist (Ian Hogg), his wife (Maureen Lipman) And a late-night caller at the couple's flat (Anthony Higgins). Based on truth (see Choice).
10.00 News from ITN. Also Thames area news.
10.30 Film: Carve her Name with Pride* (1958) Stirring Second World War drama about Violette Szabo, the former shop girl who spied for Britain during a dangerous mission in occupied France. Virginia McKenna plays the heroine. With Paul Scofield and Jack Warner. Director: Lewis Gilbert.
12.40 Close: An English poem, read by Norman St John-Stevas.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Mid-Week (Mavis Nicholson)
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time, from West Sussex.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: A Seat on the Train by Joan Lang.
11.00 News.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 It Makes Me Laugh.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour. Includes part 1 of Marjery Allingham's More Work for the Undertaker.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: Keys by Mavis Hampson.
3.50 Bean on the Borders The Reivers Return.
4.00 Choral Evensong: from Lichfield Cathedral.†
4.45 Story Time: † Illyrian Spring (part 6)
5.00 P.M.
6.00 News.
6.30 My Music.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Fat Man Out. Tom Vernon in Rochester. (See Choice)
7.45 Insurance. (See Choice)
8.45 Analysis: Mrs Thatcher's Blues.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Includes a review of the Stratford production A Winter's Tale.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight
10.30 The Lord of the Rings (part 17).†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'The Moving Toyshop' (part 3)
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.

VHF
6.25 am Weather Forecast.
9.50 For Schools.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
10.45 For Schools.
2.00 pm For Schools.
5.50 PM
11.00 Study On 4.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice: Gounod, Sibelius, Moszkowski.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued): Bach, Britten, Loewe, Strauss.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Donizetti: records.†
10.00 John Ireland: Piano Recital.†
10.50 Bartok. Concert: Suite: The Miraculous Mandarin Op 19.†
11.10 Alissa. Song recital: Milhaud.†
12.05 pm BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Concert: Bloch, Stravinsky.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Concert Hall. Horn, Percussion and Piano Recital: Delécluse, Pitfield, Monk, Hindemith, Gipson, Sturita.†
2.05 Music Weekly, with Michael Oliver.†
2.55 BBC Symphony Orchestra in the Far East. Concert: Britten, Strauss, Beethoven.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure, with John Amis.†
7.00 Lipatti Playing Bach: Concerto in D minor; record.
7.30 Scientifically Speaking.
8.00 Orfeo eo Euridice. Opera in three acts with music by Glück: Acts 1 and 2.†
9.10 Six Continents with Ian McDougall.
9.30 Orfeo eo Euridice: Act 3.†
10.20 The Pigeonhole: Short story by Stephen Butler.
10.35 Beethoven. Recital: Piano trio in D, Op 70 No 1 (Ghost).†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Cry, by Giles Swayne(5).†

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm Wimbledon 81. 7.00 David Symonds.† (Joins vhf). 8.00 Listen to the Band.† 8.45 Alan Dell. 9.15 Among Your Souvenirs.† 10.00 Stop the World. 10.30 Hubert Gregg. 11.00 Peter Clayton. † from 12.00. 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag. Phone in on 01-580 4411. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close,

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 2.00 pm The Ed Stewart Show.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice. 8.30 Brain of Britain 1981. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 America, Europe and the World. 10.15 Wimbledon Report. 10.30 The Poetry of Europe. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Wimbledon. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.15 Wimbledon 81. 7.45 Theme and Variations. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Assignment. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Wimbledon Report. 9.30 Jazz for the Asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Paperback Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 One in Ten. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 Clayton's Amusement Arcade. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Borderlands. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 My Music! 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 ATV News. 2.45-3.45 The Ante Room: (4). 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 ATV News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 The Sweeney. 11.30 ATV News. 11.35 It's A Musical World. 12.35 am Closedown.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Southern News and Weather. 2.25 The Amazing Years of Cinema. 2.50-3.45 Story Hour. 5.15 Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.35-7.00 Scene Midweek. 10.35 Film: Twinky (Charles Bronson). 12.20 am Weather Forecast and Closedown.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.45-3.45 Doctors' Private Lives. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25-6.30 This Is Your Right. 10.30 S.W.A.T. 11.25 Rockstage. 12.30 am Closedown.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20* The Good Word. 9.25-9.30 North East News. 1.20 North East News. 1.25-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 2.45-3.45 Young Ramsay. 5.15-5.45 The New Fred and Barney Show. 6.00* North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32* Film: Key West (Stephen Boyd). 12.00* Christianity is 12.05 am Closedown.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 Westward News Headlines. 2.45 The Ante Room (4). 3.45-4.15 Now You See It. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 10.35 Twenty Years. 11.05 Speedway: Scotland v England. 11.40 Faith for Life. 11.55 Weather and Shipping. 11.58 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 HTV News. 2.45-3.45 Chopper Squad. 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 Laverne and Shirley. 10.35 Manscape. 11.00 Lou Grant. 11.55 Weather and Closedown.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 Ffalabalam. 4.45-5.15 Tân Yn Y Môr. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.35-11.50 China — Women. 11.50 Weather and Closedown.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 Closedown. 1.20-1.30 Channel News 2.45-3.45 The Ante Room (4). 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 10.35 Twenty Years. 11.05 Speedway: Scotland v England. 11.50 News and Weather in French.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 First Thing. 9.50 Jack Hargreaves — A Yorkshire Childhood. 10.20 Chopper Squad. 11.20-12.00 Young Ramsay. 1.20-1.30 North News. 2.45-3.45 The Ante Room. 5.15-5.45 Welcome Back Kotter. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 10.30 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 11.30 North Headlines and Weather. 11.35 Seachd Laithean. 12.05 am Closedown.

Scottish

As Thames except: Starts 9.55 Sesame Street. 10.55 The Collectors. 11.10-12.00 Charlie's Angels. (r) 1.20-1.30 News & Weather. 2.45-3.45 The Ante Room. 5.15 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Report. 10.30 Encore For The Arts. 11.15 The Line To Skye. 11.35 Seachd Laithen. 12.05 am Late Call 12.10 Closedown.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Calendar News. 2.45-3.45 The Ante Room. 5.15-5.45 Mork And Mindy. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 10.30 Brass In Concert. 11.15 Mind Over Matter. 11.45 Paris By Night. 12.15 am Closedown.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45-3.45 The Ante Room. 4.13-4.15 Ulster News. 5.15 Cartoon Time. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Family Matters. 10.30 Rockstage: Sad Cafe 11.30 Bedtime.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Border News. 2.45-3.45 Young Ramsay. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround Wednesday. 10.30 Sweeney. 11.30 Border News Summary 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Anglia News, Followed by Weather Forecast. 2.45-3.45 The Ante Room. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 10.30 Film: 'Promise at Dawn' (Melina Mercouri). 12.25 am The Big Question.

Entertainments Guide

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EXHIBITIONS

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Maze reforms if hunger strike stops

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Government yesterday said more clearly than before that it is prepared to consider improvements in the regime at the Maze prison, near Belfast, but not while eight men continue their hunger strike.

A statement on the Government's policy reiterates that it will stand firm and never grant "political status" to any prisoner, or privileges amounting to it.

It adds that this policy stand is backed by the European Commission of Human Rights.

Neither is the Government prepared to yield on another matter of principle, that of the authorities retaining control over running the prison.

But, subject to those two principles, Mr Humphrey Atkins Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, states that the Government is committed to maintaining and further improving the prison regime, described as "enlightened and humane".

The statement was immediately welcomed by the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace, a body of Roman Catholic clergy and laymen who put forward their own suggestions as a way of beginning discussions to end the hunger strike last month.

The statement was issued by Mr Atkins as a "considered and constructive account" of where the Government stood, but it was not an answer to the call by Mr Charles Haughey, former Irish Prime Minister, for the British Government to move to break the deadlock.

Much of the long statement which had the personal backing of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, reiterated what the Government has said before.

But, while firm on main points, it is clearly conciliatory in tone and may be seen as a move towards ending the deadlock at the prison and preventing more hunger strikers dying.

Speaking of demands for prisoners to be allowed to wear their own clothes at all times, increased opportunities for association, and a review of prison work to ensure it is of the greatest possible cultural and educational value, Mr Atkins says:

"The Government does listen to the views of responsible people. It has been suggested that changes should be made now in the areas of work, clothing and association as a gesture in the hope of ending the hunger strike.

"The great difficulty about such a move is that it would encourage the hope that political status based on the so-called 'Five Demands' could still be achieved.

"Improvements in the general prison regime are a different matter. There is scope for yet further development.

"It may be that the protesting prisoners are reluctant to abandon their protest because they do not trust the Government's commitment to continue to improve the prison regime.

"For them, the guarantee is that our commitment is declared in this and similar statements, and is there for all to see."

FitzGerald speech, page 2

New Iran party chief

Continued from page 1

by a bunch of professional criminals hired by super-powers."

Also buried with the bomb victims today was the governor of Tehran's Evin prison, where over 40 executions have taken place in less than a fortnight, related to the current wave of violence in the capital.

The Governor, Mohammad Katchui, was shot dead last night. The State media did not say who was responsible other than "US agents" but prison staff blamed a disgruntled revolutionary guard who had recently been dismissed by the prison and said he had been arrested.

Among the condolence messages for the bomb attack reported today by the official Pars news agency was one from the Irish Republican Army and another from a group calling itself the British Revolutionary Labour Party.

Meanwhile Pars reported that the central council of the Islamic Republican Party, whose headquarters were devastated by the explosion, last night unanimously chose another clergyman, Hojatoleslam Mohammad Javad Bahonar as the party's new Secretary-General. He replaces Chief Justice Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, the most important victim of Sunday's attack.

Bahonar, 47, is a Parliamentary deputy and Education Minister. He helped found the IRP with Ayatollah Beheshti but, unlike his colleague, left the IRP headquarters a short time before Sunday's blast.

Palme's warning: page 6

Brixton jail break tools hidden in sock

The tools which enabled three men, including Gerard Tuite, to break out of Brixton Prison were smuggled in to them in a sock, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

The escape in December last year succeeded through a combination of "luck, ingenuity and outside assistance", Mr Julian Bevan, said for the prosecution.

The men who escaped were Tuite, aged 25, an Irishman awaiting trial for conspiracy to cause explosions and possessing explosives and firearms, James Moody, aged 39, awaiting trial for robbery, and Stanley Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape.

Before the court yesterday were Thompson, aged 35, of Rainham, Essex, who admitted breaking out of prison, and Richard Moody, aged 41, of West Dulwich, south London, who admitted conveying to his brother, James, hacksaw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Mr Bevan said Richard Moody smuggled in the tools in his socks and handed them to *his brother when the supervising* officer's attention was elsewhere. "Moody rightly believed that the scanner used to detect such equipment was not passed over the lower part of the legs", he said.

The prisoners improvised their tools ingeniously, using equipment brought in by Moody and prison furniture. One tool, displayed in court, was a drill-brace made from a brush and parts of tables and chairs.

They made a grappling hook from flex and parts of a chair.

Over several days they bored holes from Moody's cell to Thompson's, from Thompson's to Tuite's and from there to the roof. The holes were through walls 17in thick and were concealed behind cell lockers.

Using a tiler's plank left by workmen they climbed to a wire fence, threw over it a blanket they had brought with them, and climbed up the plank to the top of the wall.

The prisoners then jumped without injury about 17ft to the street.

Thompson, who had spent 17 months on remand, later gave himself up. He told police he had escaped because he was innocent and feared a miscarriage of justice.

He was given a 12-month prison sentence, suspended for two years.

Moody, who told police he would not have helped his *brother had he known Tuite* was involved, was sentenced to 18 months.



Photograph by Peter Trievnor

Hockney views Hockney: Perspectives of an artist's eye

Portrait within a portrait: the artist David Hockney taking a relaxed view (left) of the four pictures he has selected from the National Gallery's collection for an exhibition known as the *Artist's Eye*.

The photograph on the right shows him standing in front of *Looking at Pictures on a Screen*, his own portrait of a friend, Henry Geldzahler, viewing the same reproductions from a rather more formal position.

David Hockney is the latest in a series of distinguished artists who have been asked by the National Gallery to select their favourite pictures from the collection to display alongside their own work.

Visitors entering the gallery will first see *Looking at Pictures on a Screen*. Beside that are the originals of the prints portrayed in the painting and by the far wall are the original props—the chair and the screen.

The pictures Hockney chose are, from left to right, *Young Woman Standing at a Virginal* by Vermeer, *The Baptism* by Piero della Francesca, *Sunflowers* by Van Gogh and *Woman Drying her Hair* by Degas.

Long before he was asked to select the pictures, Hockney bought reproductions of the four paintings in the Gallery's shop.

The exhibition, the last in the series, will be on show at the National Gallery until August 31.

Diary, page 14

EEC leaders urge Japan to open its doors

Continued from page one

set its member states an inflationary example.

This is a view very much shared by Mrs Thatcher, who sees the VAT ceiling, which has almost been reached and can only be raised with the consent of all member states, as the main weapon with which to curb expenditure on the common agricultural policy.

The Commission has said that an increase in the VAT ceiling would be unavoidable if the EEC was to meet the budget problems of the British, and to expand into new areas of expenditure, such as on the new technologies and industrial regeneration, generally considered by other member states, to be desirable.

There was no discussion during the summit itself of the substance of the Commission's proposals, mainly because M François Mitterrand, the new French President, had made clear before the summit began that he was not yet ready for it.

The EEC leaders agreed, however, to set up a special committee of officials of ambassadorial rank or above, which would begin serious negotiations in September. In the meantime the Commission would be asked to provide more details and figures for its proposals.

The EEC states will be unable this year to present a united front on economic policy at the world economic summit which begins in Ottawa in three weeks' time.

Although the EEC leaders expressed concern about unemployment, inflation and high interest rates in Luxembourg, it was agreed that the main responsibility for solving Europe's economic problems lay with the national governments.

Mr Andries van Agt, the Dutch Prime Minister, who chaired the meeting, said the discussions on the economic and social situation in the Community were far from simple. "We had to take into account the considerable differences in the economic situation of the member states and also the ideological differences between EEC members", he said after the meeting.

The expansionist approach of the new French Socialist Government has forced other EEC states to look again at their economic policies. The statement issued at the end of the two-day summit called for coordinated flexible policies and increased investment, aimed at higher growth and employment, rather than prescribing a diet of tight monetary policies as in previous years.

Mrs Thatcher acknowledged after the meeting that countries with low budget deficits had scope for expansion that other countries did not. Even after the expansion planned by M Mitterrand, France would have a budget deficit that would be proportionately lower than that of Britain, she said.

Mrs Thatcher was clearly less keen than her fellow heads of government to take a hard line with the American Administration. "Our problems arose and continued long before there was a high interest rate policy in the United States," she said.

Herr Schmidt said that he did not expect any chance in American policy to emerge from the Ottawa summit or that France's policy would be changed. However, he expected the Canadian meeting would have a positive impact on the world economy if those taking part could pledge not to engage in "beggar my neighbour" politics.

"If we cannot keep up the fight against protectionism, then things will get much worse and unemployment will be much higher," he said.

The EEC leaders were also clearly worried at the state of relations with Japan. They agreed that the EEC should negotiate trade issues with Tokyo as a block, although it was not immediately clear whether their statement of intent implied a dismantling of existing bilateral agreements limiting Japanese imports into the EEC.

Japan was also urged to open up its domestic market more effectively to European goods.

Afghan proposals and reaction page 6; leading article, page 15.

Armed raiders rob bank of £140,000

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

Armed raiders yesterday forced the staff of a suburban branch of the National Westminster Bank in Birmingham to lie on the floor while they cleared £140,000 from the strongroom and tills.

The raid was at Washwood Heath and the five men involved were dressed in camouflaged combat jackets. One wore a Mickey Mouse face mask and the others Balaclava helmets.

Mrs Doris Wayne, aged 79, of Ward End Park Road, was hit by a police car on its way to the robbed bank. She has severely fractured legs and the hospital said her condition was serious.

The robbery took place, just after midday when men from a security firm had carried bags holding £138,000 into the bank. The raiders who had waited nearby in the Land-Rover, followed them in. One carried a sawn-off shotgun, a second had a pistol and a third a revolver.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Prince of Wales, patron, the International Year of Disabled People, opens the exhibition Learning to Live, organized by the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Council for the Disabled, Newcastle Polytechnic, 11.40.

Princess Margaret has engagements in Cheshire. Arrives Rudheath, 11.15.

The Duke of Gloucester at the Office of the Year Awards 1981 of The Institute of Administrative Management at Painters' Hall, London, 11.25.

Princess Alexandra will visit the workshops of Gilbert Gilkes & Gordon Ltd, Kendal, Cumbria, 11.30. Later visits Kendal Brewery Arts Centre, Cumbria, 1.10.

Music:

Oom Pah Bank, Finsbury Circus Gardens, noon. Jane Gow (violin), Heather Chamberlain (piano), St Olave, Hart Street, 1.05. Richard Townend plays Bach, St Margaret Lothbury, 1.10. Jeremy Cooke, St Bride's, Fleet Street, 1.15.

Exhibitions:

David Hockney, Looking at Pictures in a Room, National Gallery, 10-6. Peter Lewis Sculptures, Peter Morgan's Landscape Photographs of New York, Riverside Studios, Hammersmith, noon-8. London Transport's "Royal Connections", London Transport Museum, Covent Garden, 10-6. London Delineated 1750-1900, Watercolours from collections of Museum of London and Guildhall Library, Museum of London, Barbican, 10-6. British & French Paintings, 19th and 20th century, Browse & Darby Ltd, 19 Cork Street, Old Bond Street, 10-5.30. Cotswold Countryside Collection, Northleach, Nr Cheltenham, Glos, 10-6.

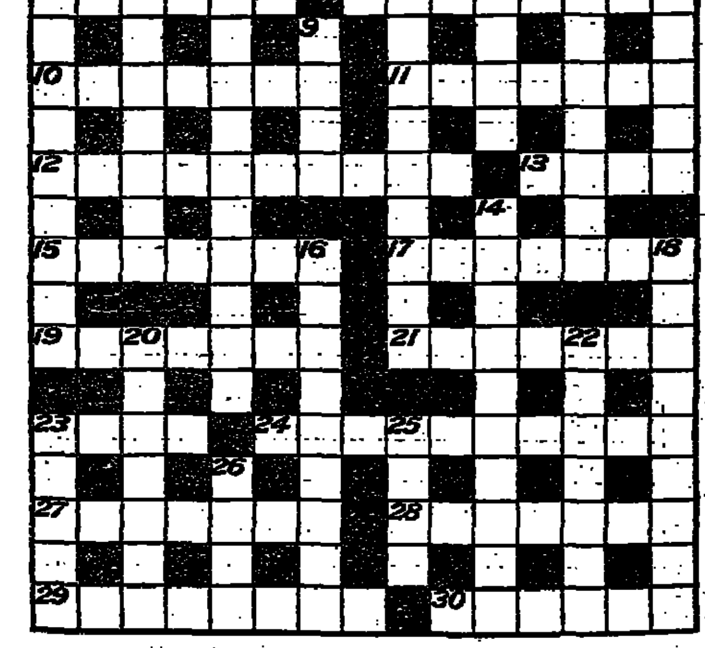
Talks:

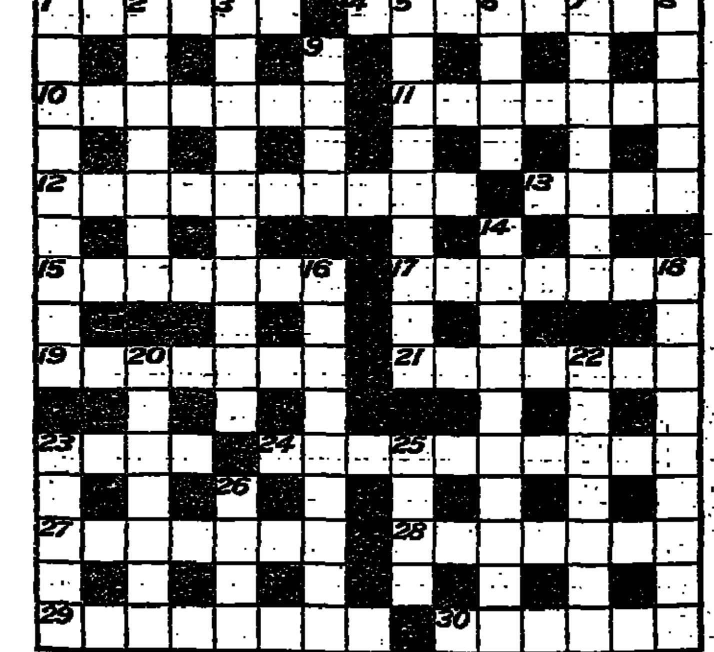
Dalai Lama, "Altruism", Central Hall, Westminster, 7.30. Socialism not Social Democracy, by Frank Ward, Central London Fabian Society, Mary Ward House, 5 Tavistock Place, WC1, 7.30. Celebration of Accord: The Triumph of Racial Harmony, with Susan Hampshire, Dame Judith Hart, MP, Melvyn Bragg and others, St James's Church, Piccadilly, 1. *Auguste Rodin—Father of Modern Sculpture*, by Simon Wilson, Tate Gallery, 1. 19th century production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" by Geoffrey Ashton, Museum of London, Barbican, 1.10.

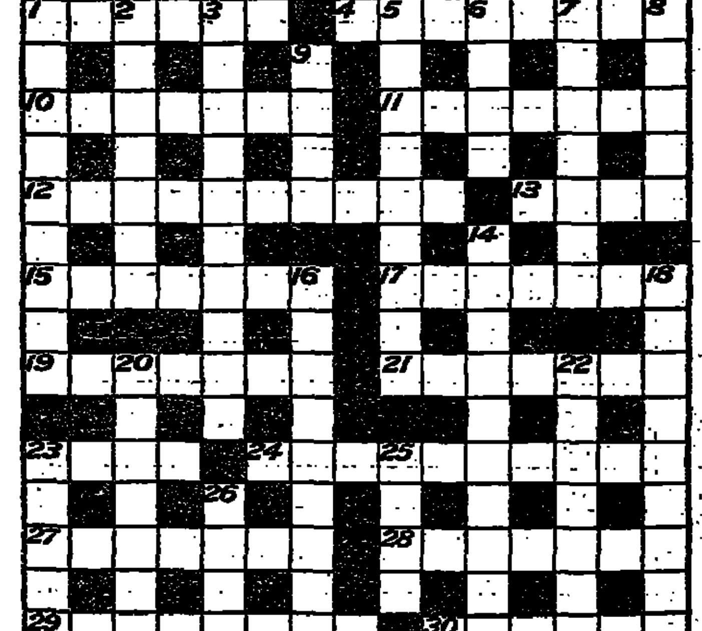
Walks:

The London of Sheridan and Garrick: Covent Garden, meet Leicester Square station, 11. Royal and Parliamentary London, meet Westminster station, 11. Literary London: Bloomsbury, meet Holborn underground station, 11. Upstairs and downstairs: Mayfair, meet Piccadilly Circus station, 2.

The Times Crossword No. 15,566







ACROSS
1 Failing to change countryside? (6).
4 Poor conductor doesn't get fired (8).
10 Attacked more chaos in call-up system (7).
11 Subsequent article in Treaty of Rome (7).
12 George's son called butcher a burden to the country (10).
13 Fish-spear? (4).
15 Cancel a retailer's initial circular (7).
17 Houseman a university type? (7).
19 Grows out of extremes of prudishness (7).
21 Send back to house for some film, etc, as ordered (2-5).
23 Kind of bird-talk (4).
24 Highwayman restores Dora's letters (4-6).
27 Supply official newsagent, see? (7).
28 Set bed beside the lake (7).
29 Such a clock needs lengthy trial (4; 4).
30 Man may be good, but unlucky (6).

DOWN
1 Dry case cited in exchange of letters (9).
2 Wonderland Duchess's batrachian servant (7).
3 Mile-long Communist Party rally has cogent effect (10).
5 "The — falls on castle walls" (Tennyson) (9).
6 Italian house in Worcester (4).
7 There's merit in changing stations (7).
8 Hearing, for example, list of points (5).
9 I would look up to worshipful figure (4).
14 He's not qualified to mend china dog (4-6).
16 They make good furniture or buildings (9).
18 In toto, Rye is ruined by bad publicity (9).
20 Creator of republic backs no military party (7).
22 Finally, rude scramble becomes bore (7).
23 Resin supplied by firm friend (5).
25 A bird to avoid (4).
26 Making some brass? That's elementary! (4).

olution of Puzzle No 15,565

QUOTA OFFSPRING
INDICATOR LLAMA
KARATE PROTOCOL
TOPGALLANT ABED
PLAY IMPEDIMENT
FLIPPANT UNFAIR
ROUTE ORANGEADE
ELEVENSES THEFT

Auctions today

Christie's, South Kensington: English and Continental pictures, 10.30 and 2; carpets, rugs and objects of art, 10.30; furniture, 1; clocks and barometers, 2. Sotheby's Bond St: Impressionist paintings, 11; Impressionist drawings, 2.30; military and naval campaign medals and gallantry awards, 10.30 and 2; works of art (fast sale) 10.30 and 2. Sotheby's, Belgravia: furniture, 11. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Good Chinese ceramics and works of art, 11; automobilia, aeronautica, nautica and cycling.

VIEWING TODAY

Phillips, Blenheim St: automobilia, aeronautics, nautica and cycling, 9-11; art nouveau, decorative arts, and studio ceramics; printed books, maps, atlases and manuscripts; silver and plate. Bonhams, Montpelier St: European oil paintings, 9-3; English and Continental furniture, 9-3; general porcelain.

Sporting fixtures

Tennis: Wimbledon, 2.
Cricket: Tour match: Worcestershire v Sri Lankans, at Worcester. County championship (11 to 6.30 unless stated): Derbyshire v Lancashire, at Chesterfield; Essex v Nottinghamshire, at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Hampshire, at Swansea; Kent v Middlesex, at Maidstone; Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7) at Northampton; Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7) at Taunton: Yorkshire v Leicestershire, at Bradford.
Golf: WPGA tournament at Whitchurch.

Parliament today

Commons, 2.30: Debate on the car industry. Motions on London docklands. Lords, 2.30: Motions on London docklands, Contempt of Court Bill, Commons amendments. Forestry Bill, third reading. Criminal Attempts Bill, report.

The pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.76	1.69
Austria Sch	34.40	32.30
Belgium Fr	81.25	77.25
Canada $	2.39	2.30
Denmark Kr	15.10	14.40
Finland Mkk	9.00	8.60
France Fr	11.40	10.90
Germany DM	4.82	4.58
Greece Dr	115.00	109.00
Hongkong $	11.15	10.55
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.26
Italy Lir	2360.00	2260.00
Japan Yn	463.00	438.00
Netherlands Gld	5.36	5.10
Norway Kr	12.12	11.54
Portugal Esc	126.00	120.00
South Africa Rd	1.98	1.83
Spain Pta	188.00	179.00
Sweden Kr	10.31	9.76
Switzerland Fr	4.12	3.90
USA $	2.00	1.93
Yugoslavia Dnr	75.00	70.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: the *FT* Index closed 0.9 points higher at 544.8.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 976.88, down 7.71.

Roads

London and the South East: Closures and parking restrictions continue in the Wimbledon area for the duration of the tennis championships. Car parks signposted. M2 (Kent), all traffic uses the London-bound carriageway between the A2 intersection and junction 3. Coastbound side is closed for repairs. Junction 2 also closed. Diversions via A249, M20 and M25 signposted. Special arrangements in the Clapham Common area of south-west London for an open air Mass. Waiting restrictions in Clapham Common south side, Nightingale Lane, Nightingale Walk and The Avenue, 8 am until mid-afternoon. On the M4 the Heston service area is open only for fuel sales on the westbound side following a fire. The eastbound services are unaffected.

Midlands: M6, from the M1 interchange to the M69, Coventry intersection, and between junctions 9 and 11, all traffic shares one carriageway. Junction 10 is closed. Northbound entry and exit at Junction 9 is closed. Southbound entry at Junction 11 closed between 7 am and 9.30 am, Monday to Friday.

Wales and West: Several lanes closed on M4 between Junctions 24 and 25 at Newport. Resurfacing on Avon side of the Severn. Some lane closures between Junction 19 and 20.

Inquiries to Automobile Association on 01-954 7373.

London museums

Museums and galleries in London which will be closed on Wednesday, July 29, include: British Library Reading Room, Commonwealth Institute, Crafts Council, Museum of Childhood, Bethnal Green, National Army Museum, National Gallery, National Portrait Gallery, Osterley Park House, Royal Academy of Arts, Victoria and Albert Museum, Wellington Museum, Apsley House, Whitechapel Art Gallery.

The British Museum will be open, but the hours are uncertain. There is also uncertainty about the Geffrye Museum.

Today's anniversaries

Dominion of Canada formed under the British North America Act, 1867. Births of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz, at Leipzig, 1646; George Sand, at Paris, 1804.

Times world-wide

Noon in London is: 7 am in New York; 4 am in San Francisco; 8 pm in Tokyo; 9 pm in Canberra; 1 pm in Johannesburg; 3 pm in United Arab Emirates; 2 pm in Kenya; noon in Nigeria; 3 pm in Moscow; 7 pm in Hongkong.

The papers

The Sun says today that more than 23,000 council houses are standing empty because local authorities cannot afford to repair them. Why not offer the homes to people who will do the repairs themselves? The Daily Mirror says pub licensing laws are a hangover from the days when bars were dens of drunkenness for men, women and children. The Home Secretary had turned down a request from landlords to let children into pubs, but with the right conditions, it could make them better places. The Daily Mail criticizes the Labour Party for inviting Russian and Chinese Communist party representatives to its annual conference, which would damage its election chances.

The Northern Echo, commenting on a report that many Warrington electors did not know that a by-election was pending, suggests *there is still scope for a Know* Nothing party, like the one in America in the last century. But it would, of course, find it difficult to get people to the polls. The Birmingham Post says that while the Government was again *rejecting pleas from the West Mid*lands for aid for its industry, Rubery Owen announced the closure of its Darlaston factory with the loss of 1,000 obs. It was hard to see how much more evidence the Government needed before it did something. The Western Mail, said the first figures from the census had to be seen as a further pointer to the need for massive capital investment in the region's industrial and commercial base.

Yesterday's New York Times discusses the Caribbean policy of the Reagan Administration. "Magnifying the Cuban menace can only demean a promising venture and is no favour to the region's elected leaders. Why not make democracy the political touchstone of Caribbean aid?" On Herr Brandt's visit in Moscow, Suddeutsche Zeitung says one should welcome any serious attempt to search for starting points for negotiations between the super *powers*. La Repubblica reports Signor Spadolini calling for change in America's economic policy while Il Messaggero sees man arrested after lighting bomb fuse in St Peter's as unbalanced.

Sport on TV

BBC 1: 1.55 tennis; 6.20 tennis.

BBC 2: 2.20 tennis; 10.05 tennis.

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Weather

General situation: A low pressure centre will move E to the N of Scotland while a weakening trough of low pressure will move SE across all parts.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

[illegible]

Sun rises: 4.46 am. Sun sets: 9.21 pm.
Moon rises: 4.94 am. Moon sets: 9.01 pm.
New Moon: 8.03 pm.

Lighting up time

London 9.51 pm to 4.18 am
Bristol 10.00 pm to 4.28 am
Edinburgh 10.32 pm to 4.02 am
Manchester 10.11 pm to 4.15 am
Penzance 10.05 pm to 4.47 am

London

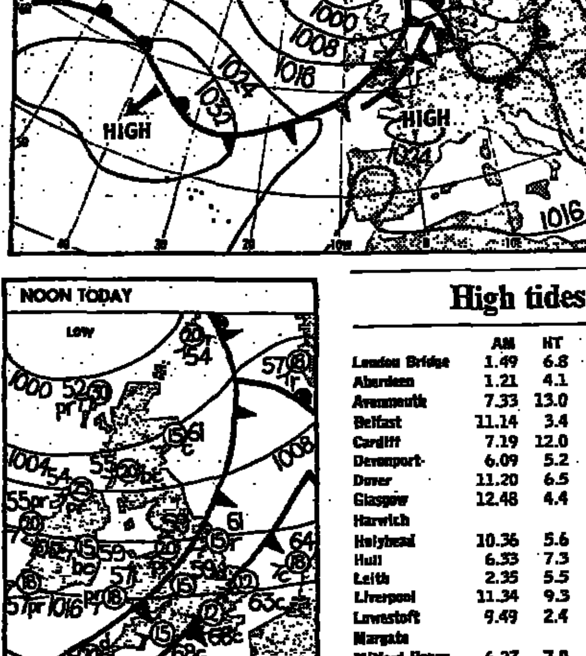
[illegible]

Yesterday

[illegible]

Satellite predictions

[illegible]



High tides

[illegible]

At the resorts

[illegible]

Abroad

[illegible]